REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1957-58

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PREFACE.

THIS, the second Administration Report of the new State of Mysore after the reorganisation was compiled and edited by the Principal Information Officer and published by the authority of Government. The Report, besides detailing the many items of work and events connected with the administration of the State for the year 1957-58, spotlights the rapid strides made in the implementation of plan schemes, especially in the field of large and medium industries, major irrigation and community development. Codification of different sets of laws and rules in force in the different areas so as to bring about uniformity in the laws and rules throughout the State; starting of the work of construction of the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, perhaps the biggest in India; formation of the Electricity Board and a new Ports Department for the exploitation of marine wealth of the State, are some of the noteworthy features of the administration during the year.

The Report is divided into two Parts. Part I, "The General Summary", describes in a narrative form the events of the year. Part II gives a detailed account of the various branches of the administration.

The Sections on (i) Police, (ii) Prisons, (iii) Public Health, and (iv) Medical Services, in this Report, refer to the Calendar year 1957, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1957 to 31st December 1957 and Sections on (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Co-operation refer to the Revenue year, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1957 to 30th June 1958. All the other Sections refer to the Official year, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958.

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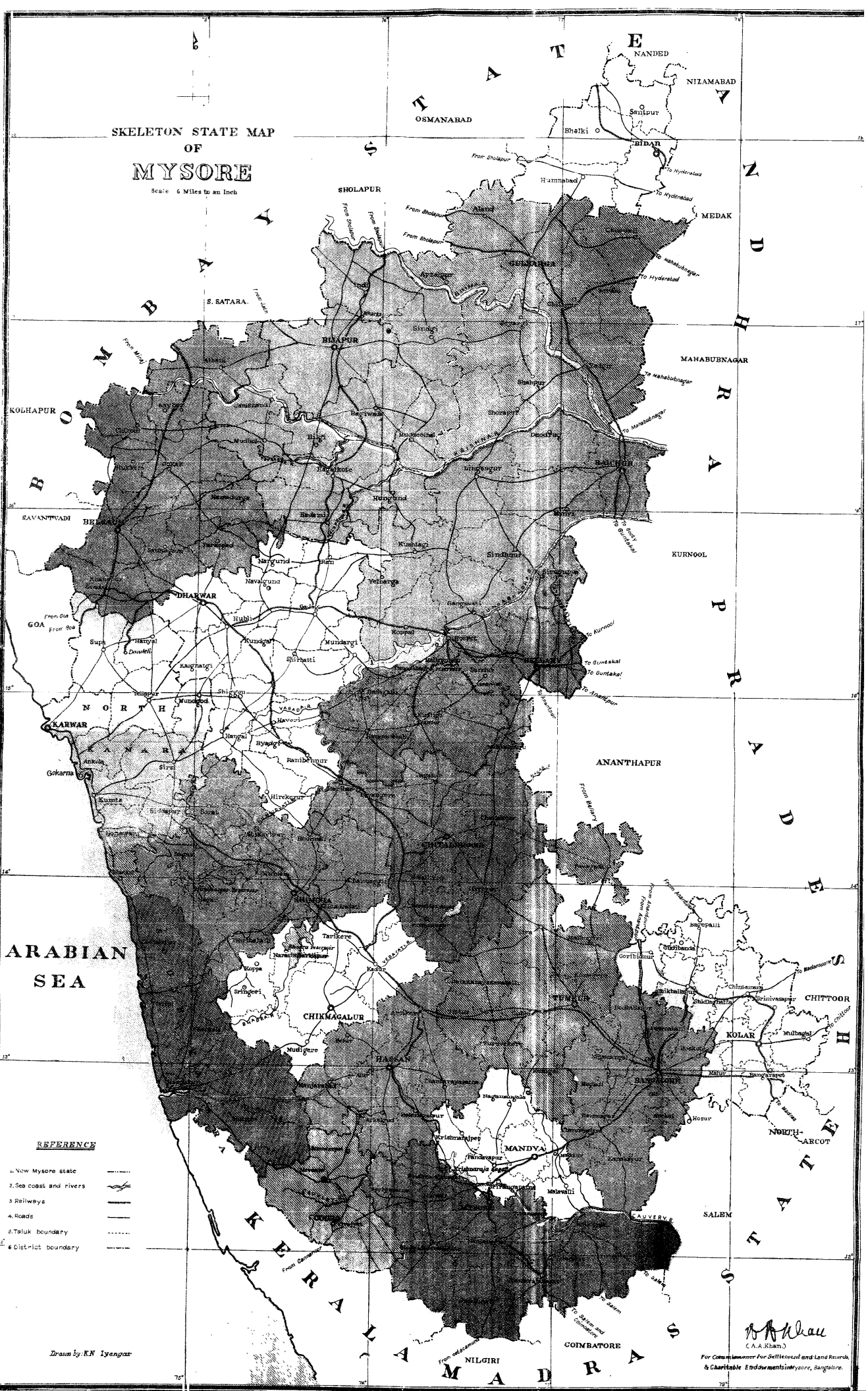
SKELETON STATE MAP
OF
MYSORE
Scale 6 Miles to an Inch
STATE
NANDED
NIZAMABAD
OSMANABAD
Sanipur
Bhalki
BIDAR
From Sholapur
To Hyderabad
Hummnabad
SHOLAPUR
MEDAK
Aland
Gulbarga
To Mahabubnagar
To Hyderabad
S. SATARA.
From Satara
From Miraj
BIJAPUR
Sindgi
MAHABUBNAGAR
To Mahabubnagar
KOLHAPUR
Shahpur
Shorapur
Mudhol
Badami
Hungund
RAICHUR
Lingsugur
BELGAUM
SAVANTVADI
Ramdurg
Kushtagi
Sindhnur
To Bellary
To Guntakal
KURNOOL
Nargund
Navalgund
Yelburga
DHARWAR
From Goa
GOA
Hubli
Koppal
Gangawati
To Kurnool
Supa
Haliyal
Dandeli
Hundgol
Mundargi
Shirhatti
To Guntakal
Kalghatgi
Yellapur
Shiggaon
Mundgod
To Anantapur
N O R T H
KARWAR
Haveri
Hangal
Byadgi
K A N A R A
Ankola
Sirsi
Ranibennur
ANANTHAPUR
Gokarna
Kumta
Hirekerur
From Bellary
Honnavar
Harihar
Davangere
Chitaldrug
From Anantapur
Bagepalli
Tarikere
Gowribidnur
To Madanapalle
Koppa
Kadur
Chikballapur
Chintamani
Srinivasapur
CHITTOOR
Sringeri
THARIKERE
CHIKMAGALUR
KOLAR
To Chittoor
Mudbagal
Mudigere
HASSAN
Bangarapet
Malur
Bangalore
To Madras
Hosur
NORTH-
ARCOT
Krishnarajpet
MANDYA
Pandavapur
Srirangapatna
Malavalli
SALEM
KAUVERY
ARABIAN
SEA
KERALA
STATE
From Cannanore
To Salem
To Salem and Coimbatore
COIMBATORE
From Calicut
NILGIRI
MADRAS
REFERENCE
1. New Mysore state
2. Sea coast and rivers
3. Railways
4. Roads
5. Taluk boundary
6. District boundary
Drawn by: K.N. Iyengar
(A.A.Khan.)
For Commissioner For Settlement and Land Records
& Charitable Endowments in Mysore, Bangalore.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

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PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY

General Features.

GENERAL

1. The new Mysore State was formed on 1st November 1956 by the integration of the nine Kannada speaking Districts of the bordering States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg with the ten Districts of the old Mysore State as mentioned below :—

(i) The territories that constituted the old Mysore State (Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Bellary Districts);

(ii) Belgaum District (except Chandgad Taluk), Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts of the former Bombay State;

(iii) South Kanara District (except Kasargod Taluk) and Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District of the State of Madras;

(iv) Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts (except some taluks of each district) of erstwhile Hyderabad State; and

(v) The territories that constituted the Coorg State.

2. The State has an area of 74,861 square miles with a population of 1,94,01,193 as per 1951 Census.

3. The State lies between the latitudes 11·19° and 18·19° and the longitudes 73·78° and 78·30°, and is bounded

on the east by the Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by the Madras and Kerala States, on the north by the Bombay State and on the west by the Arabian Sea. It has a coast line of about 200 miles from Karwar in the north to Mangalore in the south.

4. The new State stands eighth among the fourteen States of the Indian Union both in size and in population and it accounts for 5·9 per cent of the total area of India and 5·4 per cent of the total population of India. The density of population of the new State is 259 as against the All-India average of 285. The highest density of population is in Bangalore District (690 per square mile) and lowest in North Kanara District (131 per square mile).

5. The new State is a table land. It consists of two natural regions: (1) the Malnad, comprising the Western Ghats which is about five thousand feet above sea level presenting wild and picturesque scenery and the adjacent coastal lines, and (2) the Maidan, constituting the Eastern plains which is about three thousand feet above sea level.

6. The climate of Mysore State is essentially tropical monsoon. The annual average temperature is 75°F. The annual average rainfall in the State ranges from about 300 inches in the Malnad to about 18 inches in the Maidan parts of the State. The average annual rainfall for the State is about 47 inches. The zone of heavy rainfall (60 inches and over) extends from Coorg District to North Kanara District over a belt of 30-50 miles along the Western Ghats, which constitutes the Malnad. In the Maidan the precipitation ranges from 15 to 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall is claimed by Augumbe in Shimoga District.

7. The rivers of Mysore State can be classified into four groups, *viz.*—

(1) The Sharavathi and the Nethravathi Group: These rivers descend from the Western Ghats and flow swiftly towards the west and join the Arabian Sea.

(2) The Krishna Group: The tributaries of the Krishna River namely, the Bhima, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha, the Tungabhadra and the Vedavathi flow from the west to the north-east.

(3) The Cauvery Group: The tributaries of the Cauvery, namely, the Lakshmana Thirtha, the Hemavathi, the Lokapavani, the Simsha, the Kabini and the Arkavathi.

(4) The Nandidoorg Group: The Uthara Pinakini, the Dakshina Pinakini, the Pennar and the Palar form this group and flow to the east.

8. The State has rich variety of natural resources. About a sixth of its area is covered with green and semi-green forests in which teak, sandalwood and rosewood predominate. Over 60 per cent of the coffee plantations of the country and several tea, areca, rubber and cardamum gardens are situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats.

9. Of timber, the State forests produce varieties of teak, rosewood, blackwood and ironwood, ebony, silk cotton and Indian satin-wood, Indian kino, Indian mohogany, Indian beech and Indian laburnum and Ceylon oak and Chittagong wood.

10. In respect of raw materials Mysore is one of the most favoured of countries. Of minerals, the State produces Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Graphite, Chromite, Magnesite, Monozite, Ferroginous Bauxite, Soap-stone, Mica and Manganese, Galena and Corundum, Porphyry and Felspar and a host of others.

11. The State crops include wheat, rice, ragi, cholam, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, gingelly, groundnut, cocoanut, castor, pepper, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

12. The rivers of the State give an abundant water supply and these and the great chain of tanks give a humidity of atmosphere that is said by experts to be exactly what is required for textile processes. Electricity is laid on the remotest corners of the State.

13. There are a number of major industries in Mysore, most important of which are the Iron and Steel and Paper at Bhadravati, Cement at Shahabad and Bhadravathi, Matches at Shimoga, Woollen and Silk at Bangalore and Mysore, and certain other industries of strategic importance, such as the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Sandalwood oil is another big

industry in which the State specialises. Another group of factories produces chemicals and fertilizers, drugs and medicines, bakelite articles, stoneware, lacquerware and toys, porcelain insulators, transformers, batteries, switches and other electrical goods.

ADMINISTRATION.

14. For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the new State have been divided into four Divisions as follows: —

(A) Bangalore Division, consisting of:—

(1) Bangalore, (2) Kolar, (3) Tumkur, (4) Chitradurga and (5) Bellary Districts;

(B) Mysore Division, consisting of:—

(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chickmagalur, (5) Shimoga, (6) South Kanara and (7) Coorg Districts;

(C) Belgaum Division, consisting of:—

(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur and (4) North Kanara Districts; and

(D) Gulbarga Division, consisting of:—

(1) Bidar, (2) Raichur and (3) Gulbarga Districts.

15. The Bangalore Division has an area of 18,158 square miles and a population of 60,50,380; the Mysore Division an area of 20,632 square miles and a population of 54,97,534; the Belgaum Division an area of 20,983 square miles and a population of 51,35,746; and the Gulbarga Division an area of 13,789 square miles and a population of 27,17,817.

16. The State has 170 taluks which comprise 25,880 villages with a rural population of 149·5 lakhs forming 77 per cent of the total population and 288 towns with a urban population of 44·5 lakhs forming 23 per cent of the total population. Among the districts, Bijapur is the largest (6,601 square miles) while Coorg is the smallest (1,586 square miles).

17. Out of 170 taluks, 40 taluks have an area of less than 300 square miles each, 97 taluks have an area between 300 to 600 square miles each. The rest 33 taluks have an area more than 600 square miles each. Among taluks, the

Kollegal Taluk in Mysore District is the biggest (1,076 square miles) and the smallest is the Sringeri in Chickmagalur District (45 square miles).

18. Each district has on an average about nine taluks. A taluk consists of approximately 150 villages and a population of 1,14,125 persons on the average. The average area of a taluk is 440 square miles. The average population of a village is 577. The average population of a town is 15,000. There are five towns in the State which have more than one lakh of population. They are: (1) Bangalore (7·76 lakhs), (2) Mysore (2·44 lakhs), (3) K.G.F. (1·59 lakhs), (4) Mangalore (1·17 lakhs) and (5) Belgaum (1·03 lakhs).

19. The administration is carried on by the Governor and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. **The Secretariat and Legislature.**

20. There are two Houses of Legislature, *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 210 elected members and Legislative Council consists of 52 members. The number representing the State in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha is 12 and 26 respectively. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the magnificent granite structure called the "Vidhana Soudha", which means "Legislature Mansion". This was completed in 1956 by the Hanumanthaiya Ministry.

21. The capital of the State is Bangalore. It is said to have founded by the famous ruler Magadi Kempe Gowda in 1537. The city has a salubrious climate, well-laid out parks, with flourishing educational and other institutions. It is 3,000 feet above sea level and its population as per 1951 Census is 7,76,170. The present estimated population is over 12 lakhs spread over in an area of 26·7 square miles. **The State Capital**

Industrial Expansion

22. Since the inception of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government have evinced keen interest in the development and expansion of various industrial schemes with a view to tapping the available resources of the State to the maximum advantage possible and also to utilise the assistance given by the Centre for the full benefit of the State.

23. Under large industries, Government have undertaken important expansion schemes. The progress in respect of them is summarised below :—

1. GOVERNMENT PORCELAIN FACTORY, BANGALORE.

The entire scheme for production of Electro-porcelain in the factory in collaboration with the reputed firm of N.G.K. in Japan at a cost of Rs. 84 lakhs was taken up for implementation in 1954-55. The target production of High Tension Insulation is 2,500 tons per annum. Production was started on 23rd February 1957. Up to end of March 1958, a sum of Rs. 75·42 lakhs has been spent. The target of production of 210 tons per month is expected to be achieved by February 1959.

2. GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE.

The new factory located at Rajajinagar, Bangalore has started working and the production being gradually stepped up. A Plant for the manufacture of glycerine was being installed. The expansion scheme contemplates production of 1,500 tons of toilet soap and 75 tons of glycerine per annum in addition to the other usual products of the Factory.

3. CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP, BANGALORE.

The shifting and expansion of the existing Service Workshop had been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·70 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 8·68 lakhs has been spent towards the construction of buildings and purchase of machinery.

4. GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS FACTORY, HASSAN.

An expansion scheme has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs with a view to increase the production of improved quality of agricultural implements, tools, etc., manufactured in this factory. A sum of Rs. 6·19 lakhs has been spent up to end of March 1958 towards purchase of machinery and building construction.

5. GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY, BANGALORE.

A scheme for expansion of transformer production to 2,00,000 KVA and manufacture of 6,000 H.P.

motors per annum is contemplated at an estimated cost of Rs. 110 lakhs. The Government of India have approved the scheme and the draft agreements.

6. Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga.

A scheme at a cost of Rs. 1·85 lakhs has been proposed for the expansion of the existing factory with a view to step up production to 90,000 lbs. of sandalwood oil per annum.

7. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the only steel producing unit in the South, has continued to play an important part in meeting the needs of this part of the country.

The expansion schemes for further development of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at a cost of Rs. 600 lakhs to be pursued during the Second Plan period would make it possible to step up the annual production of steel to one lakh tons. The Works are now producing 5,000 tons of Ferro-Silicon and the expansion scheme to meet the present requirements of the country consists of the installation of two ferro-silicon furnaces of 10,000 KW each. The implementation of the cast iron spun pipe plant scheme has also been contemplated.

8. Industrial Estates.

Establishment of eight Industrial Estates have been sanctioned during Second Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 63·81 lakhs. The programme envisages the construction of 508 worksheds at an estimated cost of Rs. 188 lakhs for the eight industrial estates by the end of the Second Plan period.

9. State Finance Corporation.

A sum of Rs. 54·43 lakhs is provided for the scheme under Second Five-Year Plan. The draft regulations and rules were being examined and implementation of the scheme was being worked up.

There were 1,585 industrial establishments working in the State during the calendar year 1957, each

employing on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,69,421.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES OF THE STATE

24. A survey of the Industrial potentialities has revealed that areas comprising the new Mysore State are included in the vast mineral belt of India stretching from Kanara Coast to Assam in the North-East. The greatest concentration of minerals is to be found in the area lying between Bhadravati, Sandur, Belgaum and Karwar. This area contains vast quantities of many useful minerals like Manganese, Bauxite, Iron-ores, Lime-stone, China-clay, Pyrites and building stones. In most cases their economic exploitation has not yet been undertaken. Manganese is found in large quantities in the western taluks of Belgaum, up-ghat taluks of North Kanara and also in Dharwar and Tumkur Districts. The China-clay found in Khanapur Taluk in Belgaum District is said to be of a high quality suitable for the manufacture of porcelain articles. The rich iron mines in and around Sandur in Bellary District have vast deposits of iron ore to the tune of 100 crores of tons which should be sufficient to run the biggest iron and steel factory of two million tons out-put per annum. The black cotton soils of the Krishna Valley are found to be suitable for growing the finest varieties of cotton suitable for manufacturing special types of cloth which are hitherto being manufactured in foreign countries only. The rich sugarcane growing areas of Shimoga and Belgaum districts are well suited for starting of large number of sugar factories in addition to the sugar factories which have already been licensed and are in various stages of implementation.

25. The enlarged State of Mysore with a coast line of 200 miles is very rich in marine fish and deep sea fishing promises to offer considerable scope for opening of new yards of curing fish and starting factories for the extraction of fish oil and production of fish meal. There is also vast scope for increasing the production of salt.

MINERAL SURVEYS AND EXPLOITATION

26. The west coast regions of Karwar District were surveyed with special reference to beach sand. The

important rock types of this coastal strip are reported to be schists—Amphibolites, Ferruginous quartzite, quartzites, granites, traps, dolerites and porphyritic rocks. The Karwar and Ankola beaches consists of grey and buff coloured sands. The sand occurring at Gokarna beach is quite dark in colour.

27. The survey of the Siruguppa schist belt area which forms the eastern part of Bellary District resulted in the location of pillo larvas and associated volcanic suit of rocks similar to the rocks largely found in the Chitradurga schist belt south of Chitradurga Town.

28. The surveys of the area of the Sandur synclinal and another region to the east of Torangallu and south of Bannihatti, revealed the existence of large deposits of Manganese and Iron in the north-western portion of the synclinal fold, and also the occurrence of magnesite in fine grained ultra basic rock in the schist rocks to the east of Torangallu. The hill range called N.E.B. Range situated between Hospet and Bellary also consists of high grade iron ore in large quantities.

29. During the course of the survey of the rock formations in the Harapanahalli schists, economic minerals like Pot-stone, Asbestos, Manganese ore, Manganese-di-oxide, Ochres and Kaolin have been found associated with these rocks.

30. Large quantities of Quartz have been located in the area lying between Belagal and Janikunta, Bellary Taluk. One of the deposits occurring near Janikunta about 10 miles from Bellary is estimated to yield more than 10 million tons of Quartz.

31. Kanakar useful as hydraulic lime for the manufacture of surki mortar is found to occur over an area of 5-6 square miles in the form of surface capping 1-3 feet thick to the south of Bannihatti, Sandur Taluk on the right bank of Narihalla.

32. The survey of the area to the north of Harapanahalli has revealed the existence of three fairly big bands of quartzite 3 to 4 miles in length and running parallel to each other.

33. Low grade Manganese ore is found to occur along the hill ranges—Karadigudda and Jajikalgudda, near

Kambehalli and at a few places the ore is being prospected by some private mine owners.

34. Round about Arsikere good deposits of potstone occur. Locally, the deposits have been worked for making vessels.

35. Prospecting for lead ore (Galena) at Metri in Hospet Taluk, Bellary District was resumed by the Division Office at Bellary. The open cast pit was stripped on the sides to install an oil engine pumpset to enable deeping of the shaft beyond the water level. Arrangements were made to get the area geophysically examined to select places for diamond drilling.

36. It is estimated that several million tons of limestone of all grades could be had from the Gokak—Bagalkot area. The deposits of asbestos occurring near Yalligutti, Bagalkot were examined and the quantity is reported to be good.

Mineral Schemes

37. Mining activities have received a tremendous fillip and after the State took over the Gold Mines at K.G.F., due attention was bestowed on the phased programme of their development and expansion in the context of the Second Five-Year Plan. The total outlay on the development schemes envisaged is estimated at Rs. 94·50 lakhs.

38. Five Mineral Development Schemes sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 19·48 lakhs under the Second Five-Year Plan are under progress. Out of these, four schemes are being executed by the Board of Mineral Development while one is executed by the Department of Mines and Geology. The works relating to all the schemes are in good progress.

39. With a view to conduct detailed mineral surveys and exploitation in the newly integrated parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg and Hyderabad with a view to assess the practical mineral wealth and also to find out the possibilities of developing mineral industries, divisional offices have been opened at Karwar and Gulbarga.

Rural and Cottage Industries

40. The State, in the sphere of rural and cottage industries, is playing an important part in raising the

standard of living of, and providing employment to the rural population in the State. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has assumed charge of Khadi Centres and some centres of village industries. The Board was constituted in September 1957 and is functioning with financial assistance from the State Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. During the year 1957-58, the Handloom Industry received financial assistance of Rs. 61·22 lakhs from the Government of India and this has enabled the starting of a Co-operative Spinning Mill in Dharwar District, two Calendering and Finishing Plants at Hubli and Bangalore and a new Housing Colony for weavers. A large number of industries has been established in the State on a factory scale as well as on a cottage industries basis, such as mat weaving, hand made paper, lacquerware manufacture, leather tanning and stitching, tailoring, brass works, sandalwood carving, inlay and ivory work, glass bangle making, pottery, rattan work, coir manufacture, etc.

41. The State has been giving grants to 53 institutions besides supplying them with necessary equipments and technical guidance.

Rural Industrialisation

42. This Scheme continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State with 401 village group units one for each Revenue hobli with a village development committee and one Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Society for each group unit.

43. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, has so far, disbursed loans since the inception of the Bank to 22,060 units amounting to Rs. 1,07,20,720.

44. By persuation and assistance under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, it has been estimated that 37,123 industrial units have been freshly started and expanded during the year. It is also estimated that a capital of about Rs. 298·40 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 78,609 persons during the year and contributing to about Rs. 1,649·15 lakhs worth of goods and services, thereby

raising the industrial per capita income of the ten districts of old Mysore State from Rs. 10·8 to about Rs. 19·4.

SERICULTURE.

45. Mysore is the largest silk producing State in India and accounts for nearly 19 lakhs of pounds of silk out of 24 of lakhs pounds produced in India. It is a very important cottage industry sustaining a population of nearly one million in Mysore. The area under Mulberry has steadily increased and has reached a total area of 1,60,000 acres by the end of March 1958.

46. With a view to developing Sericultural Industry in Mysore, 33 schemes have been sanctioned for implementation during the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 183 lakhs. Most of the schemes are being assisted by the Government of India in the form of loans and grants. So far, a sum of Rs. 32 lakhs has been spent on development schemes. All the development schemes aim at improving quality, increasing yield and reducing cost of production at different levels.

47. Apart from these development schemes, sericulturists in rainfed areas are given substantial assistance to establish irrigation wells for cultivation of mulberry. During 1957-58, sericulturists have established about 25 wells at a cost of rupees one lakh under this scheme.

48. The Sericultural Research Institute contemplated under Development Schemes was nearing completion. The Central Silk Board, Government of India have also arranged to start a Sericultural Training Institute in Mysore to give training in Sericulture and in all its branches on an All-India scale.

Railway Lines.

49. In order to give a further fillip to the industrial development of the State and also to connect important towns with an efficient network of railways, the following lines have been recommended to the Government of India :—

1 Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Coimbatore.
2 Kadur-Chickmagalur-Mangalore.
3 Hubli-Karwar or Honnavar-Dandeli.
4 Hassan-Mangalore.

5 Chitradurga–Raidurg.
6 Kottur–Davangere.
7 Bangalore–Hassan.
8 Mysore–Virajpet–Tellicherry.

50. Owing to paucity of essential materials like iron and steel, the Government of India have regretted their inability to implement these lines. The Government of Mysore, however, have been pursuing the matter to see if these important lines can be taken up for implementation in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Irrigation, Power and Communications

51. The Second Plan has programmed to spend Rs. 75·68 crores in respect of irrigation, power and communication out of a total plan expenditure of Rs. 143·13 crores.

52. Irrigation Works of the State are classified as major, medium and minor irrigation projects. All works costing more than one crore of rupees are classified as major irrigation projects, those that fall in between ten lakhs and one crore are termed as medium irrigation projects and those that cost below ten lakhs come under the category of minor irrigation projects.

53. The more important major and medium irrigation projects which were undertaken in the First Plan are Tungabhadra Reservoir Project, the Ghataprabha Project (first stage), the Rojolibunda Diversion Scheme, the Tunga Anicut and Nugu Reservoir Projects. All these works were carried over to the current Second Plan and some of them are almost completed and the rest are in good progress.

54. In addition to these, a number a major and medium projects estimated to cost Rs. 53·24 crores have been programmed in the Second Plan and amongst these, the Kabini, the Ghataprabha (second stage) and the Malaprabha and the Lakshmanathirtha projects are the most important ones. Some of them are in good progress, some others in initial stages. A number of irrigation projects like the Upper Krishna and Bhima projects were under investigation.

55. At present, the State has about 17 lakhs acres of land under irrigation. On completion of these projects, it is estimated that about 18 lakhs of acres of additional area will get the benefit of irrigation and this would enable the State to add annually more than half a million tons of food grains to the national economy. So far, these projects have built up an irrigation potential of 2,50,000 acres, of which, 1,32,000 acres are already developed. The State has taken up as many as 20 medium irrigation projects estimated to cost about Rs. 6·56 crores in all, some of them being spill-over schemes. They are intended to irrigate about 87,000 acres of land. Amongst these, the most important are the Dharma Project in Dharwar District, Hagaribommanahalli Project in Bellary District, Hathikoni Project in Gulbarga District, Jampadahalla Project in Chickmagalur District and Ambligola Project in Shimoga District.

56. Besides these major and medium irrigation schemes, the State has on its programme, a huge number of minor irrigation works all over the State. The State has about 35,000 minor tanks, big and small, irrigating about 11·5 lakhs of acres of land. Of these, 25,000 tanks are situated in the erstwhile Mysore State, the rest being in the other integrated areas. The village economy in Mysore is more or less associated with the tank economy.

57. The programme of restoration of tanks has been one of the special features of the erstwhile Mysore State. The new State has made a liberal provision of nearly Rs. 7·33 crores during the Second Plan period for minor irrigation works. Besides this, there is another sum of Rs. 2·4 crores under National Extension Scheme and Community Development Programme. Under the programme of restoration of old tanks, feeder channels and pick-ups and construction of new ones, two stages costing Rs. 50 lakhs are completed and the third stage costing Rs. 150 lakhs was in progress. In order to achieve quick progress and results, enhanced powers have been delegated to the officers of the Public Works Department.

Hydro-Electric Projects.

58. Special attention has been paid for the development of electric power in the State. Foremost among

these is the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri S. K. Patil on the 5th February 1958. The first stage of the project comprising the installation of two units of 89,100 KW each is expected to be completed by the end of the Second Plan period and a provision of Rs. 1,300 lakhs has been made for the scheme for the plan period. This project is perhaps the cheapest and biggest in India. Its estimated cost is about Rs. 50·0 crores. On its completion it is estimated to generate power to an extent of 8,91,000 KW. Its successful implementation will enable the State to meet its huge requirements for a long time to come. The State Government has urged upon the Government of India to include this project in the core of the Plan and provide the necessary foreign exchange on top priority consideration.

59. The total installed capacity of all the three projects, *viz.*, Sivasamudram (42,000 KW), Shimsha (17,200 KW) and Jog (1,20,000 KW) is 1,79,200 KW. There is already a ready demand to an extent of about 3,26,480 KW in the new State. The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank) and the Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project which have been started recently were in good progress and they are expected to be commissioned by 1959-60.

60. The per capita consumption of electricity in the new State is 34 Kilowatt Hours as against 65 Kilowatt Hours in old Mysore State. India's per capita consumption is 25 Kilowatt Hours. If statewise figures in India were to be taken, Mysore which was the pioneer in the field, occupied only the third place, West Bengal and Bombay coming first and second.

61. In pursuance of provisions of the Indian Electricity (Supply) Act, the Government constituted a State Electricity Board which came into force from 1st October 1957.

COMMUNICATIONS

62. The State has an aggregate length of 28,000 miles of roads of all categories. Of these, a length of 12,000 miles are under the management and maintenance of the

Public Works Department. The Local Boards are maintaining about 12,000 miles and the remaining 4,000 miles are roads constructed under various schemes like Shramadan, Distress Relief and Scarcity Programmes. The present stage of road development in Mysore gives about 37 miles for every 100 square miles as against the Nagpur Plan of 30 miles of road for every 100 square miles.

63. There is a provision of Rs. 7·56 crores for the development of roads and construction of bridges during the Second Five-Year Plan. As many as 34 works estimated to cost about Rs. 80 lakhs were sanctioned during the year and the year before last under the Central Road Fund allocation.

64. The Government of India have been pleased to take up the entire responsibility of constructing the 128 miles long west-coast road in the North and South Kanara Districts at an estimated cost of rupees six crores.

PORTS

65. With the State Re-organisation the new Mysore State owns a sea coast of 200 miles studded with 21 ports (16 in North Kanara and 5 in South Kanara).

66. A new Department called the "Minor Ports Department" was created in May 1957 for the administration of all the minor ports in the State except Mangalore under State Port Officer with his headquarters at Mangalore.

67. The important major or intermediate ports of the State are (1) Karwar (including Sadashivgad and Anchi Dev), (2) Tadri (or Gokarn), (3) Bhatkal, (4) Malpe and (5) Mangalore.

68. There are also some smaller ports like Honnavar, Bellikere, Kumta, Coondapur and Hongarkatte. Each port has its own advantages endowed by nature and by the growth of township. Of all ports, Mangalore is the biggest port in Mysore State possessing all the incidental advantages of labour, load transport.

69. It is proposed to develop the Karwar port at a cost of Rs. 95,500, the Honnavar port at a cost of Rs. 80,000, the Mangalore port at a cost of Rs. 5,00,000

and the Malpe port at a cost of Rs. 1,59,000. Export of iron and manganese ores through these ports has been facilitated.

EDUCATION

70. The expansion of Primary Education Programme under the Second Five-Year Plan was implemented during the year by opening 368 single teacher junior primary schools and strengthening of existing schools by the appointment of 1,065 S.S.L.C. teachers. Thus, the total number of primary schools including senior primary schools at the end of the year was 20,875. The total number of pupils in classes I-VIII during the year was estimated at 20·77 lakhs of whom a third were girls. **Primary Education.**

71. The percentage of enrolment of children of school going age to the total population of that age group was 62 per cent for the age group 6-11 during the year.

72. The scheme of 'Midday Meals' was introduced on a subsidised basis during the year at a cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs benefiting about 17,000 children.

73. In order to improve the enrolment of girls and their continued stay till the completion of their course, a new scheme called "Attendance Scholarships for Girls" was taken up for the first time envisaging the supply of class books, slates, clothes for poor girl students on condition that they would complete the primary education course.

74. Considerable attention has been bestowed on improving the methods of education. Under Basic Education Scheme, 563 general primary schools were converted into basic schools during the year besides developing 142 existing basic schools at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Thus, there were 2,300 junior and senior basic schools in the State during the year with a total estimated enrolment of 3,50,306 pupils.

75. Revision of pay scales of teachers in secondary schools was carried out during the year benefiting over 38,000 teachers.

76. There were 546 high schools in the State during the year. During the year, 17 high schools were converted to multipurpose high schools, thus bringing the total number of multipurpose high schools in the State to 47 at the end of the year. **Secondary Education.**

77. As a first step towards the implementation of the scheme of upgrading of the 3-year high schools to the new higher secondary type of 4-years in accordance with the revised structural pattern of education, 36 high schools were converted to higher secondary type.

78. Home Science courses were introduced in eight senior primary schools for girls as part of vocational training to girls.

79. To give facilities to the students for cultivation of lands under Bhoodan Movement, grants for purchase of agricultural implements were sanctioned to 280 schools in the State.

Technical Education.

80. There were 25 Technical Institutions in the State at the end of the year and this number increased by one by the opening of the School of Mines at K.G.F. under the Second Five-Year Plan.

81. Out of a sum of Rs. 29·45 lakhs allotted for the year under Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 9·22 lakhs was incurred for the developmental activities.

82. Action has been taken for the expansion of three occupational institutes and increasing seats in the B.D.T. Engineering College at Davangere and for starting five Polytechnics at Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Karwar, Belgaum and Channapatna.

University Education.

83. There are two Universities in the State, *viz.*, the Mysore University and the Karnatak University.

84. The University of Mysore attained autonomy consequent on the introduction of the Mysore University Act, 1956, which came into force from 1st January 1957.

85. The Pre-University course was introduced from the academic year 1957-58 abolishing the Junior Intermediate Course.

86. Kannada the regional language has been introduced as a medium of instruction in the Pre-University classes, besides English medium.

87. The provision of a 3-year Degree Course and other measures for raising the standards of University Education is an important feature of the changes that have been taking place in the field of University Education.

88. The Education Department has planned the compilation of a Kannada Encyclopædia. Subjects and sub-topics are being listed from available Encyclopædias. Kannada Encyclopædia

89. The Government have set up a committee to examine the steps necessary for adopting Kannada, the regional language, as the Official Language of the State. Kannada Official Language Committee

Medical and Public Health.

90. There were 887 hospitals and dispensaries in the new State of Mysore at the end of the year 1957. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 21,873·1 as against 2 ,002 in 1956, and the average area served by each Medical Institution was 83·7 square miles against 95·7 square miles in 1956. The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 11,293 (10,590).

91. Upto end of March 1958, 26 reduced scale dispensaries were opened under the Second Five-Year Plan as against a provision of 40 dispensaries to be opened during the Five Year period.

92. To meet the acute shortage of medical personnel, a new Medical College was established during 1957-58 at Hubli.

93. The foundation stone was laid on 26th December 1957 for the starting of a Cancer Institute at Bangalore.

94. The Bangalore Medical College, which was under private management, was taken over by the State Government during 1957-58.

95. There was a total of 487 Specialist Services Institutions in the State. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 420 were Maternity Institutions. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,949.

96. In addition to the four Tuberculosis Sanatoria which are now in existence—two at Bangalore, one at Mysore and another at Mudusedde and one more Sanatorium has been sanctioned to be established at Kolar. Sanction has been accorded for the establishment of four T. B. Clinics at Chitradurga, Mangalore, Mandya and Hubli. Mass B.C.G. vaccination has also been undertaken to control the disease.

97. In order to encourage the Ayurvedic system of medicine, the Diploma course in the Ayurvedic College at Mysore has now been upgraded to that of Degree course. To meet the requirements of medicines of several Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State, a Central Pharmacy has been opened.

98. Mysore State is known to be a pioneering State in the field of Public Health activities. There were 235 full-fledged Health Units with 32 modified Health Units, 20 Combined Hospitals, one Central Leprosarium in the State during the year. In addition to this, 20 more Health Units on the Government of India pattern were sanctioned during the year.

99. To control Malaria which is endemic not only in the erstwhile Mysore State but also in the integrated areas, sanction was accorded for the establishment of two more National Malaria Control Units, thus, there were 14·63 N.M.C. Units including 6·63 Units of integrated areas functioning in the State at the end of the year. The work of these Units having been found very satisfactory, the Government of India Shield was given to the Mysore State for the good work done in the State teams. To have complete control over Malaria, the Government have now accepted the Central Scheme of Eradication of Malaria from 1958-59 onwards.

100. Leprosy was rampant in some of the integrated areas. To combat this disease, two Leprosy Centres one at Gajendragad and another at Ilkal have been opened.

101. There has been an increasing realisation of the need for planned families which will ensure a better standard of life both for individual families and the society in general. During 1957-58, ten urban and eight rural Family Planning Clinics have been opened as against the planned programme of 10 urban and 30 rural clinics.

102. In collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF, the Government have undertaken various schemes to combine the rural health and nursing projects, improving primary health centres, providing equipment for drinking water and sanitary disposal, improving the maternity and child welfare facilities and upgrading the training of midwives and nurses.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall

103. The average rainfall of the State during the year was 49·21 inches (or 1249·9 millimeters) as against the normal of 46·88 inches (or 1190·9 millimetres). It is observed that the annual rainfall during 1957 is less than that of 1956 in all the districts of the State except Mysore and Hassan districts. But the annual rainfall in North Kanara, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara, Raichur and Bidar is considerably lower than that of 1956. On the whole, the State's average actual rainfall during the year 1957 is lower than that of 1956 by 9·04 inches. But is more than the normal rainfall by about 2·23 inches.

General conditions of the year.

104. The premonsoon rains due in April and the regular monsoon due in June failed in some parts of the State. In consequence of these, scarcity conditions prevailed. Except for the delayed rains, the seasonal conditions of the year, however, remained normal. The conditions of agricultural produce were generally favourable. The prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities continued to remain at high level and were in fact showing signs of further increase as compared to the previous year. With a view to checking the upward trend of prices and hoarding of foodgrains and other essential commodities by the business community, the Government took prompt measures by opening a number of fair price shops at all important centres in the State.

Food

105. Major attention has been bestowed on food production, the target being an additional production of 5·1 lakh tons of foodgrains by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. The target for 1958-59 is an additional production of 1,48,000 tons of foodgrains. Several schemes for food production costing Rs. 85·59 lakhs were in operation during 1957-58. An area of 5,943 acres was ploughed by tractors and an area of 1,084 acres was reclaimed by bulldozers during the year and 45 tractors and 22 bulldozers were supplied to the agriculturists on hire-purchase system. About 1,930 tons of improved varieties of seeds have been distributed to the cultivators under the Seed Implementation and Distribution Scheme. A quantity of 36,790 tons of chemical fertilizers and 132 tons of green manure seeds were distributed for food and non-food crops.

Six hundred and ninety irrigation wells were constructed and 419 electrical and 10 diesel oil pump sets were distributed among agriculturists on hire-purchase basis. Electric power was supplied to 1,673 pump sets to provide lift irrigation facilities. A quantity of 2,07,850 tons of compost was prepared for distribution. About 22,700 acres of land were treated with chemicals against pests and diseases and Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation was adopted in an area of 2,46,143 acres.

106. Irrigation works costing more than Rs. 5,000 have been brought under the food production scheme. Under this, the old atchkat of 4,301 acres (old) and 2,220 acres (new) were benefited. The outlay for the period was Rs. 16,44,070. These irrigation works include (1) the restoration of minor tanks which benefited 7,077 acres (old) and 180 acres (new) and (2) minor irrigation works costing below Rs. 50,000 which benefited an extent of 1,205 acres (old) and 111 acres (new) during the year.

107. The acreage and production (in tons) of cereals in the State for the year is as follows :—

	Area	Yield
Rice	22,02,137	10,91,307
Ragi	20,16,400	5,97,448
Jola	63,44,348	10,28,924

108. The requirement of the State on the basis of consumption of 16 ozs. per head per day for the population of the State as per 1951 Census works out to 34,89,216 tons of cereals. The overall picture is that the State is deficit in respect of cereals to the extent of 7,71,500 tons and out of this rice alone comes to about 5,00,000 tons.

109. The Price Stabilisation Scheme sponsored by the Government of India was continued during the year. There were 109 Fair Price Depots functioning at the end of the year for issue of wheat only.

110. The control orders relating to Paddy/Rice were promulgated during the year aimed mainly at checking the prices of essential commodities, particularly rice.

Agricultural Statistics.

111. A comparative study of the area and production of several crops during 1956-57 and 1957-58 reveals that among food crops, Jawar has recorded a substantial increase in area (10·67 per cent) and production (61·1 per cent) during the year over those of last year. This was

partly due to the low yield per acre during 1956-57, resulting in less total production. Next comes rice which has recorded a slight increase in area (1·79 per cent) and a moderate increase in production (7·74 per cent) during the year. The yield per acre of the crop during the year is about 6·5 per cent above that of last year. Among non-food crops, sugarcane tops with an increase of 7·17 per cent in area and 2·49 per cent in production during the year over those of last year. But there is slight decrease in the yield per acre (about 4·5 per cent) over the previous year's yield. Sesamum takes the second place in recording an increase in area (5·95 per cent) and production (4·91 per cent) during the year above the previous year's figures. But the increase in yield per acre is negligible (1·2 per cent). During the year, Ragi, Bajra and Maize are the crops which have recorded some decrease in area and production among food crops. The decrease in area and production of Ragi are 9·43 per cent and 14·64 per cent respectively; those of Maize are 8·89 per cent and 0·85 per cent respectively. But the decrease in production of Bajra is very high (28·59 per cent) though the decrease in area is small (2·25 per cent). So far as the yield per acre of those crops are concerned, Ragi has recorded a slight decrease of about 6·0 per cent and Bajra a substantial decrease of about 27·0 per cent whereas Maize has recorded an increase in yield per acre to the tune of 8·1 per cent over last year's yield. Among non-food crops, Mesta, Linseed, Tobacco and Cotton are the crops which have recorded a decrease in area and production when compared with last year's figures. Mesta has recorded a decrease of 21·53 per cent in area and 25·88 per cent in production over last year's area and production. The decrease in area and production of Linseed are 15·31 per cent and 5·82 per cent respectively and that of Tobacco are 23·30 per cent and 14·54 per cent respectively. But Cotton has recorded a decrease in area by 4·26 per cent and an increase in production by 13·42 per cent over the area and production of last year. Similarly, Groundnut has recorded a decrease in area (3·02 per cent) and an increase in production (6·23 per cent). The yield per acre of Linseed, Tobacco, Cotton and Groundnut have recorded an increase by about 10·6 per cent, 10·5 per cent, 18·5 per cent and 7·4 per cent respectively, whereas

there is a decrease in yield per acre in Mesta by about 4·7 per cent.

Agriculture

112. The agricultural season in the State was normal. The Rabi Season was fairly a better season compared to the Khariff Season. The rains were unevenly distributed throughout the year due to which production has suffered. However, there was sufficient produce in the markets to keep the prices stable and there was not much of fluctuation.

Agricultural Research.

113. A sum of Rs. 78·221 lakhs has been earmarked for research schemes for conducting investigations into several problems connected with Agriculture in the Second Five-Year Plan. There were 26 Agricultural Farms and Research Stations in the State during the year engaged upon investigations connected with important cash crops of the State. In addition to these farms, research is undertaken in the two Agricultural Colleges one in Bangalore and another at Dharwar.

Soil Conservation.

114. The soil conservation work has been carried on as one of the major activities under agricultural development and a number of schemes costing about Rs. 158·91 lakhs have been taken up.

115. As a result of various campaigns sponsored by the Department of Agriculture to achieve increased production, an area of roughly about 20,58,000 acres was brought under improved methods of cultivation with an additional production of more than 37,000 tons of agricultural produce.

FORESTS

116. The forest area of the new State at the end of the year 1957-58 was 13,556·68 square miles forming about 18 per cent of the total area of the State. The revenue derived from the State forests for the year was Rs. 4,97,15,951 compared to Rs. 2,75,46,071 of the previous financial year.

117. High forests are mostly found in the districts of North Kanara, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, South Kanara, Coorg and Mysore. These forests contain valuable timbers like teak, rosewood, lauralwood, venteak, gumkino, white cedar, ebony, etc. Bamboos are also abundant. Mysore is the exclusive home of the finest sandalwood in the world.

118. Now one of the biggest timber depots and saw mills in India is in greater Mysore at Dandeli. The working of the saw mills resulted in a net profit of Rs. 6,60,228 during the year. The West Coast Paper Mills, Ltd., Dandeli with a production capacity of 15,000 tons of paper per year is expected to go into production by October 1958. It started extraction of bamboos from road margins during the year. The Government Saw Mill at Murkal, Coorg Division also earned a net profit of Rs. 1,23,483-45 during the year.

119. Besides Government Saw Mills, there were two private saw mills also in the State one at Alnavar in Kanara Northern Division and the other at Kirwatti in Kanara Eastern Division, engaged exclusively for sawing Government timber and the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dandeli, established in the year 1946, extracted 2,279 tons of plywood timber during the year.

120. Protection of wild-life continued to be one of the important activities of the Forest Department. There are two wild life parks and three wild life sanctuaries maintained by the State. They are— **Wild Life Preservation**

1 The Venugopal Wild Life Park in Mysore District.
2 The Jauger Valley Wild Life Park in Shimoga District.
3 The Bandipur Wild Life Sanctuary in Mysore District.
4 The Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary in North Kanara District.
5 The Nagerhole Wild Life Sanctuary in Coorg District.

121. In addition, there is a Birds' Sanctuary at Ranganthittu near Mysore.

122. Bandipur Game Sanctuary attracted large number of visitors both from within and outside India.

123. There were 21 Tiger Preserves or Blocks maintained by the State.

124. Varieties of wild animals and birds are found in these wild life parks and sanctuaries important among them being the elephant, bison, tigers, panther, sambhar, deer and the antelope.

CO-OPERATION

125. There were 12,960 co-operative societies in the State at the end of the year with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8,79,62,000. The net profits earned during

the year recorded an increase of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs over that of previous year. Recoveries have been good and the percentage of overdue was also not high.

126. The State Co-operative Apex Bank and the District Central Co-operative Banks achieved tremendous success in the achievement of the target fixed for the year under issue of loans. Against a target of Rs. 7·38 crores fixed for dispensation of short term loans, the issues aggregated to Rs. 7·35 crores. Likewise, the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued long term loans to the tune of Rs. 59·19 lakhs against a target of Rs. 40 lakhs fixed for the year.

127. Three co-operative training centres were started at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar where 200 officials and non-officials would undergo training in co-operative methods per session of six months. Three Co-operative Sugar Factories at Pandavapura, Kampli and Sakleshwar have been given financial assistance. The Kampli Factory has just started working.

128. Co-operative farming has been recognised as the only solution for effective improvement of agricultural production. There were 123 co-operative farming societies in the State at the end of the year with a membership of 1,928 and there was considerable improvement in their working.

129. During the year, a State Warehousing Corporation was established under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Act, 1956, to safeguard the interests of producers to arrange for scientific storage. A provision of Rs. 51·50 lakhs was made for implementing schemes for warehousing godowns in suitable centres and for organising marketing societies.

Land Reforms

130. The report of the Committee for Tenancy and Land Reforms constituted under the Chairmanship of Sri B. D. Jatti was received during the year and was under consideration of Government. A bill to facilitate the vesting of Bhoodan lands with the Bhoodan Committee was under preparation. The South Kanara District Lease of Lands for Cashewnut Cultivation Rules, 1957 have been issued.

131. Revision settlement work was in progress in Belgaum Division and in Chitradurga District and in 12 taluks of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts. An area of 10,000 acres of land in Periyapatna Taluk, Mysore District, has been allotted for the rehabilitation of about 2,000 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

VETERINARY SERVICES

132. The improvement of live-stock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore. Therefore, the Department continued its animal husbandry activities under breeding, feeding and disease control.

Number of Livestock

133. The reorganised State of Mysore possesses within its borders 9 million cattle, 2·6 million buffaloes, 4·1 million sheep, 2·6 million goats, 7·7 million poultry and about 3,00,000 other livestock according to the latest Census held in 1956. Considered in terms of area, for every square mile there are 121 cattle, 36 buffaloes, 55 sheep, 35 goats and 103 poultry. Considered in terms of human population, the State has as many as 96 heads of cattle and 40 units of poultry for every 100 of the population.

134. The cattle wealth of the State comprises of the famous Amrit Mahal breed found in Chitradurga District and parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Bellary and Dharwar Districts, the Hallikar breed in rest of erstwhile Mysore State area, the Deoni breed in Bidar and Gulbarga Districts and part of Bijapur District, the Krishna Valley breed in Raichur and Belgaum Districts. Each of these breeds has its own distinctive characteristics and is suited to the particular area or tract in which it has its habitant. As regards sheep, the Bannur breed which is famous as a mutton type is found in Mandya District, parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts. The woolly type breed found in Hassan District and parts of Tumkur District and the Deccani breed of Bombay and Hyderabad-Karnatak regions are well known woolly breeds found in Mysore.

Veterinary Services

135. There were 22 full-fledged district type hospitals, 149 taluk dispensaries, 180 rural dispensaries and 21 touring billets or dispensaries in the State at the end of the year aggregating to 372 which works out approximately to one institution for every 31,273 heads of cattle. The

Department has to open only 93 institutions more during the next few years to reach the target of one institution for every 25,000 heads of cattle the optimum recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India.

136. In addition to these veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, the Department has also under its control a number of Cattle Breeding Farms, Sheep Farms, Poultry Farms, Dairy Farms, a Stud Farm, Live-stock Research Stations as well as a fullfledged centre in Mysore Serum Institute for the production of veterinary biologicals and the conduct of research on animal diseases. The establishment of a veterinary college in the State under the Government of India's assistance and Technical Co-operation Mission of U.S.A., was under consideration of Government.

FISHERIES

137. The year 1957-58 was an eventful year and was marked by many notable activities. The enlarged Mysore State now has 200 miles of sea coast which presents abundant scope for further development of fisheries. The vast number of inland waters also have great possibility for fisheries development. A new and enlarged Second Five-Year Plan for fishery development was drawn up to suit the needs of the new State and was commenced to be implemented during the year. The constitution of a separate Department of Fisheries during the year forms an important land mark in the history of Fisheries Development in the State. Also during the year, a conference of fishermen drawn from all parts of the Mysore State was held at Malpe in the South Kanara District. Nature also proved bountiful and the year was characterised by bumper catches of fish all along the coast. A total quantity of 24,95,617 mds. of sea fish was estimated to have landed on the coast during the year.

138. An ice-*cum*-quick freezing plant and cold-storage was established at Mangalore and it is being increasingly used by the fishermen and fish processing parties. During 1957-58, 100 tons of prawns were frozen and exported to America earning a foreign exchange of about Rs. 5 lakhs. A Boat Building Yard has been opened at Mangalore for

construction of mechanised boats. Six mechanised crafts were constructed during the year. A fishery centre for training fishermen in the use of the mechanised boats has been started at Mangalore.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

139. There were 129 Community Development Blocks at the end of the year covering 94 taluks out of the total 168 taluks in the State. Thus, roughly, half the State has been covered by the programme. According to the revised pattern, full coverage of Community Development Programme will be achieved by October 1963.

140. The total expenditure incurred on the C. D. Programme, so far, is about Rs. 421·00 lakhs and as against this sum the total amount of people's contribution is approximately Rs. 100·00 lakhs.

141. With a view to help in the stepping up of Agricultural production through orienting the progressive farmers in the villages in the improved aspects of Agricultural production, a programme of Village Leaders Training Camps (Grama Sahayaks Training Camps) was initiated from October 1957. These camps have been organised in all the Blocks.

142. The highlights of the Programme include starting of a large number of village industries in the Block areas with the active assistance of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission and other bodies, the setting up of Village Housing Projects in selected Blocks, the stepping up of the Minor Irrigation Programme and bestowing increasing attention to the development of Agriculture and stepping up of food production. People's organisations and voluntary agencies are being associated with the programme in an increasing manner.

PLANNING

143. The planned outlay of the Second Five-Year Plan of new Mysore is Rs. 143·13 crores. During the first two years the Plan did not make much progress owing to the difficulties arising out of the States' Reorganisation. During 1956-57, the expenditure was Rs. 13·12 crores, and the revised budgetted outlay for 1957-58 was Rs. 24·68

crores. In 1958-59, the budgetted outlay on Plan schemes is Rs. 26·85 crores. By the end of 1959, the total outlay would be about Rs. 60·94 crores which would be about 40 per cent. The State is above average under Transport, Education, Irrigation and Community Development.

144. In agricultural production, the target for the plan period is 5·91 lakhs tons. In 1956-57, there was an increase of 58,000 tons and by 1957-58 it went up to 91,000 tons. As against the target of 3 lakhs acres to be covered by the Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation, an extent of 2·1 lakhs acres has been already covered. As against 56 seed farms planned, there were 21 farms.

145. Under Minor Irrigation, the additional area actually irrigated by the end of March 1958 was 66,000 acres. Under Major Irrigation, the area actually irrigated was 35,000 acres in 1956-57 and 82,000 acres in 1957-58.

146. Steps were being taken to ensure that the provision for 1958-59 is fully utilised on the various schemes set down for the year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

147. The primary responsibilities of the local bodies are the provision of an adequate supply of clean water, improvement of the sanitary and medical facilities of towns and villages and construction and maintenance of roads.

Water Supply Schemes.

148. As in most cases the local bodies themselves are not in a position to raise necessary funds for water supply schemes, the Central and State Governments have been extending financial assistance to them, both in the shape of grants and loans. Under the National Water Supply and Drainage Programme sponsored by the Government of India, financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided to the State for twenty-four water supply and drainage schemes in the urban areas. So far, schemes covering 75 villages in Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts at a total cost of over Rs. 30 lakhs have been taken up and they were under various stages of execution.

Housing Programme.

149. The housing programme of the State is carried out through the Low Income Group Housing, Subsidised Industrial Housing and Plantation Housing

Schemes. The Low Income Group Housing Programme is to serve the needs of the middle class families in urban areas while the industrial and plantation labour housing schemes are specially designed to serve the needs of the working classes. Under the low income group housing scheme, 840 houses have been constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 51·83 lakhs and 200 more houses were under construction at the end of the year. Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, 402 tenements were constructed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 11·56 lakhs thus bringing the total number of tenements constructed up to end of March 1958 to 876. In addition to this, 2,592 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 73·00 lakhs have been constructed in Mysore, Mandya, T. Narsipur, Bhadravathi, Davangere and Bangalore during the previous years. For the completion of 778 tenements previously sanctioned by the Ex-Hyderabad Government, an expenditure of Rs. 93,750 was incurred during the year. Under the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the planters are assisted with loans up to 80 per cent of the actual cost of construction, excluding the value of land, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,920 per house. In addition to these, the City Improvement Trust Boards of Bangalore and Mysore have laid out sites, with all amenities for construction of houses in healthy surroundings.

150. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board has, since its inception, formed 10,439 sites, of which 8,972 sites were sold. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board has, so far, laid out about 2,000 sites.

151. Thirty-three villages were selected in the different parts of the State during the year for the implementation of the Rural Housing Scheme.

152. Consequent on the industrialisation of some of the cities and towns, slums have grown in many areas. Even in Bangalore which is a well-planned city, there were about 93 slums. The Government of India have allotted Rs. 40 lakhs for the clearance of the slums in the Bangalore Corporation area. Slum Improvement Schemes for Hubli and Mysore costing Rs. 1·59 lakhs and Rs. 2·62 lakhs respectively have been sanctioned. A proposal for

Clearance of Slums.

the creation of a separate engineering establishment for the Local Self-Government Department was under consideration.

Uniform Legislation.

153. With the formation of the new Mysore State, five areas with different acts of laws and administration have been brought together. Necessary legislation for bringing about uniformity both in regard to the constitution and administration of local bodies was being prepared. As a step to reform the Local Self-Government Administration of the State, it is proposed to abolish District Boards and replace them by Taluk Boards. The Taluk Boards will, for the present, take over the functions of the District Boards and will gradually be entrusted with the functions of the development departments of Government. They will be assisted with an allotment of 15 per cent of the land revenue collected in their cases in addition to other grants and will also have some powers of taxation.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

154. The year 1957 was free from any major disturbances and was peaceful. There was no organised violance and Law and Order was well maintained.

155. Labour continued to be generally restive. There were a number of strikes, mostly short lived and of local importance, generally sponsored by anti-social elements on the issues of increased wages, etc.

156. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime during the year was 24,051 as against 22,493 in the previous year. During the year, the number of serious offences against person and property increased by 219 cases or 4·07 per cent as compared to 1956. The ratios of these offences to population in the State for the previous years 1955, 1956 and 1957 were one case for every 3,762, 3,611 and 3,468 persons respectively. The percentage of detection of cognizable crime was 41·5 and grave crime 38·2, thus showing an increase by 4·9 per cent and 5·6 per cent respectively over the last year's figures. The total number of cases of grave crime during the year was 15,615 as against 14,902 in 1956.

157. Prohibition enforcement work was intensified with satisfactory results.

Criminal Justice.

158. The number of Judges working in the High Court on the last day of the year was nine. Although nine Judges worked on the last day of the year, practically seven Judges worked for nearly half the period and during the remaining half the number was 5 and below. Yet, the disposals of criminal appeals were more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the disposals during the previous year. The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the criminal side was much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,538 (against 1,840) and the disposals were nearly twice the disposals in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,631 (against 887). The total pendency was also reduced from 953 to 907. There were 164 Judges and Magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year in the courts subordinate to the High Court on the criminal side. The number of offences reported during the year was 2,53,894. Twenty persons were sentenced to death, 244 were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 19,094 sentenced to undergo imprisonment and 1,96,360 persons were fined during the year.

Civil Justice.

159. The total institutions of appeals in the High Court on the civil side were nearly 1 times than in the previous year, *viz.*, 3,703 (against 2,577). The total volume of work to be dealt with by the High Court on the civil side was also much more than in the previous year, *viz.*, 9,817 (against 7,731). On the whole, the out-turn of work on the civil side was more than 1 times the disposals than in the previous year, *viz.*, 2,491 (against 1,617). There were 150 officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year on the civil side. The total number of both original and small cause suits instituted during the year was 50,987 and the disposal was 51,757.

Prisons.

160. As usual, the policy of prison administration has been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts. During the year, 24,616 prisoners were admitted to the prisons. The prisoners were engaged in the manufacture of carpet, cumbly and also other industries like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, rattan and coir industry and agricultural farming.

161. A scheme for settling of well-behaved convicts in an agricultural farm near Gangavathi in Raichur District

has been sanctioned and steps were taken to implement the scheme.

Rehabilitation of Delinquent and Destitute Children.

162. Destitute, neglected, victimised and delinquent children under the age of 16 years were given protection under the provisions of Children Act by opening Remand Homes which helps the development of child's personality and also Certified Schools or Fit Person Institutions. There were 508 children accommodated in all the Fit Person Institutions including the Remand Homes during the year. Needy cases of boys who are destitutes and homeless are also accommodated in the Aftercare Hostels and are helped to rehabilitate properly in life.

163. Under the Probation of Offenders Act, those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age, who by reason of their home conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on their release on probation, are spared harmful experience of jail and are iven a chance to improve their behaviour in their own home surroundings.

164. With the framing of uniform laws and with the application of the two Central Acts— Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 to the State, it is hoped to achieve considerable progress during the coming years in the sphere of welfare of men, women and children.

Revenue and Finance

(1957-58)

165. The total revenue realised during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 5,815·10 lakhs as against the anticipated budgetted revenue of Rs. 50,92·52 lakhs and the expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 5,314·13 lakhs as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 6,028·51 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 500·97 lakhs as against the anticipated budgetted deficit of Rs. 935·99 lakhs.

166. The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 37,719·16 lakhs and Rs. 37,460·73 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 1,012·38 lakhs.

167. The total net capital outlay during the year was Rs. 1,688·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,169·12 lakhs during the previous year.

168. The Contingency Fund of the re-organised State of Mysore was established during the year.

Budget Estimates for 1958-59.

169. Budget Estimates for 1958-59 place the Revenue and Expenditure respectively at Rs. 50,96·65 lakhs and Rs. 50,82·60 lakhs excluding working expenses of industrial concerns as compared with the figures in the Revised Estimates of 1957-58 of Rs. 4,377·95 lakhs and Rs. 4,548·52 lakhs respectively. The estimates for 1958-59 reveal a surplus of Rs. 14·05 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs. 170·57 lakhs in the Revised Estimates of 1957-58.

Tours and Engagements of the Governor of Mysore

170. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja, Governor of Mysore, stayed at Ootacamund for a few days during May 1957 in connection with the Birthday Celebrations of Poet Rabindranath Tagore and 54th Anniversary Celebrations of the S.N.D.P. Yogam at Connanore. His Highness opened the Tube Products of India, Ltd., at Avadi, Madras, on 7th June 1957 and on 15th June 1957, His Highness participated in the 32nd Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress at Srinagar. On 31st August, His Highness inaugurated the building scheme of Kalakshetra at Tiruvanmiyur, Adyar, Madras and on 1st September 1957, His Highness presided over the Anniversary Celebrations of the Kuppuswamy Sastry Research Institute, Madras. On 3rd of the same month, His Highness presided over the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

171. On the 19th November 1957, His Highness inaugurated the Sarva Dharma Sammelana at Dharmasthala, South Kanara District. On 28th of the same month, His Highness opened the Exhibition organised in connection with the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Madras. On 11th and 12th December 1957, His Highness attended the Governors' Conference at New Delhi and on

14th, His Highness presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Billawar Association at Bombay and on 21st of the same month, His Highness opened the 31st Music Conference of the Music Academy, Madras. On 27th December 1957, His Highness left on a tour of North India with members of the Royal Family. On 14th February 1958, His Highness attended the Meetings of the Indian Wild Life Board, New Delhi.

172. His Highness also fulfilled a number of engagements in the various districts in Mysore State.

173. Distinguished visitors to the State during the year included His Excellency Dr. Ho Chi Mineh, President of the Republic of North Viet Nam, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and Mr. Chivu Stoica, Prime Minister of Rumenia.

CHAPTER I—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE.

(i) Legislative Enactments.

174. The following Acts were passed by the State Legislature during the year:—

1. *The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act,* 1957 (9 *of* 1957).—This Act authorises the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year 1957-58.

2. *The Mysore Appropriation Act,* 1957 (10 *of* 1957).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the period commencing from the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six and ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven.

3. *The Mysore Contingency Fund Act,* 1957 (11 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the establishment of a Contingency Fund for the State of Mysore.

4. *The Mysore Existing Laws (Construction of Reference to Values) Act,* 1957 (12 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the construction of references in existing laws to values expressed in annas, and pies in relation to new coins (naye paise) with effect from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven.

5. *The Bombay Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Act,* 1957 (13 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the suspension of operation for a limited period of sections 31 to 31 D and 32 to 32 R of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 as in force in the Bombay Area and also amends the said Act to provide for verification of voluntary surrenders made by tenants in favour of the landlords before the Mamlatdar.

6. *The Coorg Tenants Act,* 1957 (14 *of* 1957).—This Act regulates the law relating to tenancies of agricultural lands in certain respects in the Coorg District and makes certain other provisions in regard to those lands.

7. *The Hyderabad and Madras Areas Tenancy (Suspension of Provisions and Amendment) Act,* 1957 (15 *of*

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1957).—This Act provides for the suspension of operation for a limited period of certain provisions of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 as in force in the Hyderabad area and of the Madras Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955 as in force in the Madras area. It also amends the said Acts to safeguard the interests of the tenants who surrender their lands and to enable the State Government to assume the management of lands surrendered in certain circumstances.

8. *The Mysore Tenancy (Amendment and Continuance of Tenancies) Act*, 1957 (16 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952 to provide, among other things, for the continuance of certain tenancies governed by the said Act.

9. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act*, 1957 (17 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 to provide for the payment of salaries to the members of the Mysore State Legislature from certain specified dates.

10. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1957 (18 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948 for revising the rate of tax levied on articles of food or drink or both sold in a hotel, boarding house, etc.

11. *The Bombay Local Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act*, 1957 (19 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1953 for extending the terms of the District Local Boards of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara by one year.

12. *The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act*, 1957 (20 *of* 1957).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws providing for the levy of tax on sales of motor spirit in the State of Mysore.

13. *The Mysore Appropriation (No. 2) Act*, 1957 (21 *of* 1957).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

14. *The Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act*, 1957 (22 *of* 1957).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws providing for the levy of tax on agricultural income from lands on which commercial crops are raised in the State of Mysore.

15. *The Mysore Anatomy Act*, 1957 (23 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the supply of unclaimed bodies of deceased to hospitals and medical and teaching institutions for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection and other similar purposes.

16. *The Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal Act*, 1957 (24 *of* 1957).—This Act provides for the constitution of a Revenue Appellate Tribunal for the State of Mysore.

17. *The Mysore Sales Tax Act*, 1957 (25 *of* 1957).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to the levy of tax on the purchase or sale of goods.

18. *The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1957 (26 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions and Tax Act, 1951 to enable the State Government to levy and collect taxes on prize competitions conducted subsequent to first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-six.

19. *The Mysore Legislature Salaries (Second Amendment) Act*, 1957 (27 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the principal Act to make provision for free accommodation to certain members and also for the payment of additional allowances for certain other members.

20. *The Mysore Irrigation (Levy of Betterment, Contribution and Water Rate) Act*, 1957 (28 *of* 1957).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws providing for the levy of betterment, contribution and water rate in the State of Mysore.

21. *The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act*, 1957 (29 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the principal Act for enabling the State Government to extend the terms of office of the Councillors and Aldermen by one year.

22. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Act*, 1957 (30 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the principal Act for the purpose of bringing within jurisdiction of the University of Mysore certain educational institutions of the integrated areas.

23. *The Karnatak University (Amendment) Act*, 1957 (31 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the principal Act for the purpose of bringing within jurisdiction of the Karnatak

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University, the educational institutions in the Districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and South Kanara.

24. *The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control, Continuance Act,* 1957 (32 *of* 1957).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act (Madras Act XXV of 1949) up to the thirtyfirst day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

25. *The Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Act,* 1957 (33 *of* 1957).—This Act amends the principal Act to provide for the levy of tax on the consumption of electricity supplied by the State Electricity Board and for certain purposes.

26. *The Mysore Stamp Act,* 1957 (34 *of* 1957).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to stamps so as to provide for the levy of uniform rates of stamp duty in all areas of the new State.

27. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,* 1957 (35 *of* 1957).—This Act consolidates and amends the laws relating to the levy of tax on motor vehicles in the State of Mysore so as to have a uniform rate structure in respect of motor vehicles throughout the new State.

28. *The Coorg Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Continuance Act,* 1957 (1 *of* 1958).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act (Coorg Act V of 1951) up to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

29. *The Madras District Boards (Mysore Amendment) Act,* 1958 (2 *of* 1958).—This Act amends section 11 of the principal Act as in force in the Madras area.

30. *The Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act,* 1958 (3 *of* 1958).—This Act amends section 2 of the principal Act by increasing the amount of the fund to two crores of rupees.

31. *The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Continuance Act,* 1958 (4 *of* 1958).—This Act amends section 1 of the principal Act as in force in Madras area, so as to extend its duration up to the second day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

32. *The Mysore Alienated Villages (Protection of Tenants and Miscellaneous Provisions) Continuance Act*

1958 (5 of 1958).—This Act amends section 1 of the principal Act so as to extend its duration up to and inclusive of the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine.

33. *The Mysore Appropriation Act*, 1958 (6 *of* 1958.)—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight.

34. *The Mysore Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act*, 1958 (7 *of* 1958).—This Act provides for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year 1958-59.

35. *The Mysore Stamp (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (8 *of* 1958).—This Act amends sections 20, 11, 32, 34, 39, 40, 51, 52 and the Schedule of the principal Act with a view to effect certain changes in the levy of stamp duty.

36. *The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Act*, 1958 (9 *of* 1958).—This Act amends sections 5, 6, 8, 17, 18 and the fifth Schedule of the principal Act.

(ii) Police.

(*Calendar Year* 1957.)

175. The year 1957 was free from any major disturbances and was peaceful. There was no organised violence and Law and Order was well maintained.

Police Force.

176. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force excluding the Special Reserve Police on the last day of the year was 21,993 (22,737) and the strength of the temporary additional force was 1,325. During the year, 724 (672) men were recruited. The total number of casualties during the year in the force was 486 (317). One police officer was killed and 9 officers and 31 men were injured while on duty during the year.

177. There were 22,386 Head Constables and Police Constables in the force. Of these, 1,885 or 8·14 per cent were illiterates.

178. A total number of 9,202 (8,436) police officers and men and 649 (592) private individuals and informants Rewards and Medals

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were awarded cash rewards to an extent of Rs. 34,926 (Rs. 31,796) during the year.

179. The police medals for meritorious service were awarded to the following persons :—

1. Shri. B. P. Revanna, I.P.S., District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore North.

2. Shri K. L. Krishnaswamy, Police Inspector.

Extraordinary Family Pension

180. Extraordinary Family Pension was sanctioned by the Government during the year in one case to the survivors of Sri T. Mayachar, Sub-Inspector of Police, who died while on duty as a result of stab injury inflicted by a desperate criminal.

Special Reserve Police

181. Consequent on the Reorganisation of the States, a part of the Hyderabad Special Reserve Police, comprising three companies with a strength of 473 was allotted to the State. There was no Special Armed Police existing in the erstwhile Mysore State excepting the M. A. R. P. detachments.

Fire Service.

182. There were altogether eight Fire Service Stations functioning in the State during the year with a total sanctioned strength of 319 both temporary and permanent at the end of the year.

183. The Fire Service Units attended to 218 fire calls during the year and the loss due to fire accidents was estimated at Rs. 1,33,840 (Rs. 12,03, 722). There was also a loss of four lives in the fire accidents in Bangalore during the year.

184. The total cost of the Fire Service establishment for the financial year was Rs. 3,83,600.

Village Police.

185. The co-operation of the Village Police Officers and the regular Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crimes continued to be good during the year.

Home Guards.

186. The Home Guards Organisation was a feature in the Bombay-Karnatak districts. The organisation which was temporary continued to function under the supervision and control of the District Commandants.

187. The morale and discipline of the force continued to be satisfactory.

CRIME.

Total Cognizable Crime.

188. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime during the year was 24,051 (22,493) and the number of cases instituted under the special and local

laws was 1,57,933 (1,19,269). This increase of cases under special and local laws was due to the more vigorous enforcement of their provisions especially of the Prohibition Act.

189. The number of nuisance cases instituted was 43,047 (29,712) showing an increase of 44·88 per cent as compared to previous year.

Serious offiences against person and property.

190. The number of serious offences against person and property increased by 219 cases or 4·07 per cent as compared to previous year. The ratios of these offences to population in the State for the previous years 1955, 1956 and 1957 were one case for every 3,762, 3,611, and 3,468 persons respectively.

Grave Crime.

191. There was an increase of 653 cases or 4·36 per cent under Grave Crime during the year and was noticeable under the following heads.

(*a*) *Murder.*—The number of true cases of murder during the year was 643 (569) indicating an increase of 74 cases or 14·82 per cent as compared to previous year. The largest number was reported from South Kanara District *viz.*, 23 and the lowest from Raichur District *viz.*, 6.

The classification of the murder according to the motive is as follows :—

Motive	*1956*	*1957*
1. Sexual Causes	133	144
2. For Gain	38	43
3. Family Disputes	66	64
4. Faction or Feuds	123	108
5. Other Causes	209	284
	569	643

(*b*) *Infanticide.*—There were 16(34) cases of infanticide during the year, thereby, showing a decrease of 18 cases or 52·9 per cent. The cases were mostly due to fear of social disgrace and domestic unhappiness.

(*c*) *Riots and Disturbances.*—There were 709 (726) cases of rioting or unlawful assemblies during the year. The public peace was, however, well maintained. Most of the cases of riots and disturbances relate to rural parts and have broken out as a result of land disputes, party factions, etc.

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(*d*) *Dacoities*:—One hundred and twenty-two (92) cases of dacoities were reported during the year showing an increase of 30 cases or 32·65 per cent. The largest number was in Belgaum District viz., 29 and lowest in Mandya District, viz., 6.

(*e*) *Robbery*.—There were 251 (291) cases of robbery during the year showing a decrease of 40 cases or 13·0 per cent. As in the previous year, Belgaum District (42) registered the highest number of cases and Kolar District (11) the lowest.

(*f*) *House Breaking*.—There were 4,758 (4,505) cases of house breaking during the year thus showing an increase of 253 cases or 5·6 per cent. There has been an increase of house breaking cases in 13 districts and decrease in nine districts, the highest was in Mandya District viz., 102 and lowest in Bangalore District *viz*., 45.

The average value of property lost for a case of house breaking was Rs. 275 (Rs. 363) during the year.

(*g*) *Theft*.—There were 8,846 (8,662) cases of ordinary thefts during the year, showing an increase of184 cases or 2·1 per cent. The reasons for the increase are attributed to the influx of labourers from the neighbouring poverty stricken areas in search of employment and the release of a large number of short termed convicts on the occasion of Independence Centenary Celebrations during the year. The largest number was from the District of Bangalore North *viz*., 1,464 and lowest from Bijapur District *viz*., 311.

(*h*) *Cattle Thefts*.—There were 995 (843) cases of cattle thefts during the year, thus showing an increase of 152 cases or 18·03 per cent. The increase had been particularly abnormal in Bidar District.

(*i*) *Counterfeiting Coins and Currency Notes*.—Fifteen cases (12) of counterfeiting were detected during the year of which seven (8) ended in conviction.

(*j*) *Rape*.—There were 40 (41) cases of rape during the year, of which 14 (12) cases ended in conviction.

(*k*) *Justifiable Homicide*.—There were no cases of justifiable homicide during the year.

(*l*) *Unnatural and Accidental Deaths*.—There were 7,359 (6,804) cases of unnatural and accidental deaths during the year.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME

192. The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime for the enlarged State was 41·5 (36 6) per cent.

193. The number of cases decided by the courts was 13,654 (13,046). Of these, 58·5 (56) per cent ended in conviction.

194. *Escapes.*—Fifty-one (47) prisoners escaped from police custody during the year.

195. *Prosecutions for false complaints.*—Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 67 (40) cases, of which 54 (21) persons were convicted.

196. *Old offenders.*—One thousand four hundred and forty-three (1,497) persons received enhanced punishment during the year under Section 75 I. P. C. There were 214 habitual criminals, 267 foreign criminals and 379 habitual offenders on record at the close of the year.

197. *Finger Print Bureau.*—The Bureau continued to serve as central organisation with 88,778 Finger Print Slips on record at the close of the year.

198. *Prohibition Intelligence Bureau.*—The Bureau continued to function actively. Prohibition was in force only in certain parts of the State covering an area of 49,077 square miles and population of 1,23,06,324. Prohibiton was in force in nearly 5/8th of the New Mysore State.

199. During the year, 340 liquor permits were issued for personal consumption on medical grounds for both Indian and Foreign domiciled individuals without medical certificates in dry areas as well as for addicts in wet areas for touring in dry districts. No permit was being issued for tapping toddy from the date palm trees in dry areas. In the integrated districts of Bombay, Coorg and in South Kanara, tapping toddy from palm trees and sale of neera were allowed under special licenses issued for the purpose.

200. The number of cases of illicit distillation, smuggling and drunkenness during the year were 6,021 (2,614), 20,956 (9,438) and 27,888 (14,569) respectively. In the cases booked during the year, 48,772 (26,623) persons were involved in all and convictions were obtained in respect of 37,890 (18,338) cases for the entire State.

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201. The total amont of fine levied during the year including the intergrated areas was Rs. 7,29,506-75 (Rs. 5,35,334-50), of which Rs, 5,40,296-75 (Rs. 4,67,712) was realised.

Cinematograph Act

202. The Mysore Cinemas (Regulations) Act, 1952 and the Rules thereunder were enforced properly in the State during the year.

The Suppresion of Immoral Traffic Act

203. The provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which is a Central Act, has been extended to the State only from 1st May 1958. The Mysore Suppression of Brothel and Immoral Traffic Rules, 1940 were in force in the districts of erstwhile Mysore State during 1957. Similarly, the different local enactments *viz.*, the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, the Bombay Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, 1952 and the Hyderabad Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1952 were in force in the respective intergrated areas.

Inspection of Shops under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act

204. All the shops in the State licensed under the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Employees Act were inspected during the year by the Inspectors and Gazetted Police Officers.

Cost of the Department

205. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1957-58 was Rs. 2,95,13,529 (Rs. 1,78,95,042) for the new Mysore State.

206. Law and Order situation was very well maintained despite several labour agitations and anti-social activities.

(iii) Prisons

(*Calendar Year* 1957)

Policy.

207. The policy of Prison Administration in the new Mysore State, as elsewhere, had been one of reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts rather than retribution.

Prison Institutions.

208. During the year, there were six central jails at the headquarter towns of Bangalore, Bellary, Alipuram, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mercara and four district jails at Mysore, Bijapur, Raichur, Bidar. Apart form these, there were two special sub-jails at Bangalore and Karwar in addition to the seven district lock-ups at Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Chitradurga Districts. The total number of sub-jails and taluk lock-

ups in the State aggregated to 86. There were two borstal schools at Dharwar and Alipuram, Bellary. Besides these institutions, there were agricultural and industrial settlements at Bijapur and Khanapur for habitual offenders discharged from prison institutions for reclamation under the Bombay Act, and one junior certified school at Alipuram, Bellary and a certified school at Hubli which have been transferred to the Social Welfare Board during May 1957.

Prison Population.

209. The prison population in the jails, sub-jails and reformatory schools for the calendar year 1957 was 6,933. Fresh admissions were 54,451, the number discharged were 54,689 and the balance at the close of the year were 6,695, the daily average number being 5,157·39.

210. *Age* :—The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 505, between 16 and 40 was 19,266, between 40 and 60 was 4,808 and above 60 was 525.

211. *Literacy* :—The number of convicts who were able to read and write was 5,094 and the number of illiterates was 18,742.

212. *Occupation* :—Of the convicts, 340 were Government or Municipal servants, 830 were professional persons, 712 were in personal service, 7,993 were agriculturists, 925 were engaged in commerce and trade, 1,441 were employed in arts and crafts, and 11,753 were employed in other miscellaneous occupations.

213. *Civil Condition of Women Prisoners* :—Of the women convicts, 791 were married, 65 unmarried, 221 were widows and 33 were prostitutes.

214. *Previously Convicted Prisoners* :—The number of prisoners convicted only once was 4,569, convicted twice was 1,980, convicted more than twice was 1,177, and the number of youthful offenders admitted was 122.

Undertrial Prisoners.

215. Out of 29,229 undertrial prisoners during the year in jails, sub-jails and lock-ups, 7,503 were released on bail, 4,066 were acquitted and discharged by Magistrate and 7,253 were convicted and sentenced and 8,483 were transferred leaving a balance of 1,916 at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

216. The expenditure incurred on account of maintenance of prisoners during 1957 was Rs. 26,61,891·96. The

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average cost of maintenance per prisoner in jails was Rs. 392-02 and in sub-jails Rs. 474-48 and in schools Rs. 521-86.

Manufactured articles in Jail Industries

217. The total value of the articles manufactured in jails was Rs. 3,78,554-17 (Rs. 4,27,240-24). The profit from the sale of jail made articles was Rs. 1,51,979 (Rs. 71,317). The main industries carried on during the year were carpet manufacture (both cotton and pile) cumbly manufacture, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, rattan and coir industry, printing press, tent manufacture and agricultural farming.

Education.

218. The schools in jails continued to function during the year in addition to the two borstal schools. As usual books were borrowed by the literate prisoners for reading in their leisure hours from the libraries attached to the jails and schools. The religious and moral lecturers continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instructions to the prisoners confined.

219. Consequent on the general amnesty granted by Government in commemoration of the Centenary Celebration of 1857 Freedom Struggle, 1,218 prisoners of different categories were released from prison inistitutions on 14th August 1957 and 2,848 prisoners were granted special remission.

220. A discharged prisoners aid society was established at Bangalore with branches at important districts and required assistance was rendered to such prisoners discharged from jails to rehabilitate themselves in society.

221. A scheme for settling of well-behaved convicts in an Agricultural Farm near Gangavathi in Raichur District was sanctioned during the year and steps were taken to implement the scheme.

222. The Department was taking all possible steps to provide to all prisoners some useful avocation while in jail, so that they may earn their livelihood after release and thus become useful citizens leading normal life in their respective communities.

223. Special care was also taken to segregate habitual prisoners from casuals and children and adolescents from adults to check contamination.

(iv) Juvenile Department

224. *Work under the Children Acts.*—The provisions of the Bombay Children Act, 1948 were in force in the four districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara during the year. The Madras Children Act, 1920 was in force in the districts of Bellary and South Kanara and in Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District. The Mysore Children Act, 1943 was not in force during the year. There was no Children Act in force in the Coorg District.

225. Destitute, neglected, victimised and delinquent children under the age of 16 years were given protection under the provisions of the Children Act. The Act being a comprehensive legislation gives protection and constructive treatment to needy cases of children whether found begging or exploited by adults and parents or for those cases of children particularly girls under 16 years of age found in moral danger. In addition, parents and guardians could also seek protection under the Act for the treatment of children found uncontrollable.

226. A child brought under the perview of the Act has to pass through the following stages:—

(a) Remand Home, (b) Certified School, (c) After-care, and (d) Follow-up studies.

227. The juvenile courts are the special courts established under the Children Act and in the merged areas of the Bombay Karnatak there were seven such courts functioning under the Bombay Children Act, 1948. Juvenile Courts

228. The number of children produced before the juvenile courts during the year was 875; including the cases pending over from the previous year the figure comes to 1,206. There were no juvenile courts in the old Mysore area as the Mysore Children Act was not brought into force during the year.

229. A Remand Home is a place of safety as a place of observation for the personal study of the children where all facilities are provided for the development of the child's personality. It is a place where children coming under the provisions of the Children Act are housed temporarily pending final disposal of their cases by the juvenile courts. Remand Homes

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230. There were seven Remand Homes (all in the Bombay-Karanatak area) in the State. Government have opened three more Remand Homes at Bangalore, Mangalore and Bellary during the year and these are run by the Government, while the Remand Homes in the Bombay area are run by the respective District Probation and After-care Associations. There were 340 children on remand in the Remand Homes.

Certified Schools and Fit Person Institutions

231. The next link in the chain of the life of a child for this purpose is Certified School or Fit Person Institution wherein the treatment programme outlined in Remand Homes is given effect to. Certified Schools established or recognised by the Government are meant for reception of children committed by the juvenile courts under the Children Act. In addition to the existing Government Certified School at Hubli and Junior Certified School at Bellary, two more Certified Schools, one at Khanapur, Belgaum District and the other at Bangalore were opened during the year. There were 110 children in the Certified School, Hubli and 393 in the Certified School, Bellary at the end of the year.

232. In addition to the Certified Schools and Remand Homes, there were a number of private institutions, *iz.* Fit Person Institutions recognised under the Children Act, for admission of children committed by the juvenile courts. Grants-in-aid to these institutions are paid by Government in the form of maintenance charges. There were 508 children accommodated in all the Fit Person Institutions including the Remand Homes which are also used as Fit Person Institutions.

233. A committee consisting of officials and non-officials appointed by Government considers the cases of children and recommends suitable cases for release on licence taking into consideration the arrangement made for their future rehabilitation. Needy cases of boys who are destitute and homeless are also accommodated in the After-care Hostels and are helped to rehabilitate properly in life.

After Care and Release on Licence

234. Work under the Probation of Offenders Act:— The Act applies to those persons who are offenders and who are above 16 years of age and who by reason of their home

conditions, character and antecedents are fit to be given a chance to show improvement on their release on probation and under the supervision of a Probation Officer. Under the Act, the young offender is spared harmful experience of jail and is given a chance to improve his behaviour in his own home surroundings.

235. The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act was in force in Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum and North Kanara Districts. There were two After-care Hostels established under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act at Belgaum and Bijapur. Government have opened one more After-care Hostel at Hubli during the year. The number of cases referred for enquiry under the Probation of Offenders Act during the year was 63 and the number disposed of was 30 and the number of cases sent to Borstal School was 5.

236. The Madras Probation of Offenders Act was in operation in the Districts of Bellary and South Kanara. Thirtynine cases were referred for enquiries under the Act during the year, of which nine cases were disposed of.

287. Work under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947.—The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act was in force in the four districts of the Bombay Karnatak area. Out of the two Industrial and Agricultural Settlements established under this Act at Bijapur and Khanapur in Belgaum District, the settlement at Khanapur had to be closed due to sudden decrease in strength. The inmates of this institution have been transferred to the settlement at Bijapur and the buildings at Khanapur were utilised for the Certified School.

238. There were 94 settlers in both the settlements at the end of the year. Of these, 45 settlers left the settlement either on discharge or on release on licence or absconding, etc,.

239. Work under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme :—The work under the Social and Moral Hygiene Programme which is a Centrally aided scheme was recently entrusted to the Social Welfare Department. Under this scheme, Government have sanctioned the establishment of one Rescue Home at Bellary and five Vigilance Shelters at Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli and Bijapur during the II Plan period to provide after-care services and also to be used as Protective Homes

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under Supression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

Conclusion

240. The activities of the Juvenile Department during the year were mainly confined to the Bombay and Madras (Bellary and South Kanara Districts) areas of the State, where the provisions of the different social welfare Acts are in force. Steps were being taken to frame uniform laws applicable to all the areas of the State. With the framing of uniform laws and with the application of the two Central Acts—Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, and the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 to this State, it is hoped to achieve considerable progress during the coming years in the sphere of welfare of men, women and children.

(v) Civil Justice

241. *High Court.*—On the last day of the year nine judges were working in the High Court. The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Receipts and Charges

242. The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year were Rs. 3,00,211-12 (Rs. 2,04,222-12) and Rs. 7,61,865-20 (Rs. 4,77,289-19) respectively.

Regular Appeals

243. The number of Regular Appeals instituted during the year was 340 (183). Out of 1,580 Regular Appeals for disposal, 152 (267) appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,74,079-60 Rs. 12,68,526-80) were disposed of leaving 1,428 (1,240) appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of 152 appeals disposed of during the year was 1,248·6 (917·5) days.

Second Appeals

244. The number of Second Appeals instituted during the year was 1,104(710) bringing the total in all including 2,564 pending from the previous year to 3,668. Of these, 534 were disposed of leaving 3,134 appeals pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 804·7 (473·1) days.

Miseellaneous Appeals

245. Out of a total of 402 Miscellaneous Appeals, 106 appeals were disposed of during the year.

Civil Revision Petitions

246. Out of a total of 2,807 (1,929) Civil Revision Petitions, 1,264(403) were disposed of during the year.

Writ Petitions

247. Out of a total of 633 (536) writ petitions, 228 (258) appeals were disposed of during the year.

248. On the whole, the out-turn of work on the civil side by the High Court was more than 1½ times the disposals during the previous year, *viz.* 2,491 (1,617).

Number of Courts

249. *Courts Subordinate to the High Court.*—The number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 150.

Receipts and Charges

250. The total receipts and charges of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 31,87,993-70 and Rs. 52,52,177-33 respectively.

Institution of Suits

251. A total of 50,987 original and small cause suits were instituted during the year, and 51,757 suits were disposed of, leaving 26,523 pending at the end of the year. The number instituted in the Courts of District Judges was 249 and the number disposed of was 266, leaving 413 pending at the end of the year. In the Courts of Civil Judges and Subordinate Judges the institutions were 3,094 and 7,296 respectively and the disposals were 3,079 and 7,143 respectively, leaving 3,733 and 2,744 suits respectively pending at the end of the year. In the Courts of Munsiffs and of the Civil Judges the institutions and disposals of original suits were 30,065 and 31,178 respectively, leaving 16,816 pending at the end of the year. The total number of small cause suits instituted and disposed of were 10,283 and 10,091 respectively leaving 2,817 pending at the end of the year.

252. The average duration of contested suits was 374·1 days and of uncontested suits it was 128·7 days. The average duration of contested original suits was 418·4 days and of small cause suits it was 183·4 days.

Miscellaneous Cases

253. Out of 45,363 miscellaneous cases including the cases pending from the previous year, 37,834 cases were disposed of during the year leaving 7,529 cases pending at the end of the year.

Execution of Decrees

254. Out of 85,356 Execution applications for disposal during the year, 55,256 were disposed of leaving 30,100 pending at the end of the year. The number pending over one year was 7,557. Of the Execution applications disposed of, 27,955 or 50·5 per cent were infructuous. The total amount realised in the execution of decrees was Rs. 1,15,04,536-20.

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Insolvency Applications

255. Out of 367 Insolvency applications for disposal during the year, 176 were disposed of leaving 191 pending at the end of the year. In 66 cases receivers were appointed. The total amount of insolvents' assets realised during the year was Rs. 44,386-89 and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 33,660-27.

Regular Appeals

256. Out of 8,910 Regular Appeals for disposal during the year, 3,573 were disposed of leaving 5,337 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 362·7 days.

Miscellaneous Appeals

257. Out of 2,260 Miscellaneous Appeals for disposal during the year, 1,249 were disposed of leaving 1,011 pending at the end of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 218·4 days.

Receipts and Charges

258. The total receipts and charges of the Civil Courts (including the High Court) during the year were Rs. 34,83,355-32 and Rs. 60,14,042-33 respectively.

Legal Practitioners.

259. *Advocates.*—The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 97 (129) bringing the total number on the roll at the end of the year to 1,927(1,830).

260. *Pleaders.*—The total number of Pleaders newly enrolled was 205(148) bringing the total number of Pleaders on the last day of the year to 1,565 (1,360).

261. Fixation of the cadres of Judicial Officers in the State, upgrading the cadre of the Non-Gazetted Judicial Officers and creation of uniform system in regard to the administrative control over the subordinate magistracy in all the areas of the State were under consideration of Govment during the year.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

262. *High Court:*—The jurisdiction of the High Court was the same as in the previous year.

Appeals

263. The number of Criminal Appeals instituted during the year was 397 (310). Out of 838 appeals involving 1,135 persons including 441 appeals involving 620 persons pending from the previous year, 237 (99) appeals involving 313 (146) persons were disposed of leaving 601 appeals involving 822 persons pending at the end of the year. Out of the appeals disposed of, in 112 appeals involving 163 persons the convictions and sentences were

confirmed, in 45 involving 53 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in 62 involving 79 persons the sentences were reversed, in 11 involving 11 persons new trial or further enquiry was ordered and seven involving seven persons were otherwise disposed of.

264. Out of 135 appeals against the orders of acquittal which were for disposal during the year, 55 were disposed of. In 47 the orders of the lower courts were upheld, in one the sentence was altered, in six the sentences were reversed and in one further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of the 237 appeals disposed of was 314·3 (225·5) days.

265. Out of 29 (15) references involving 42 (22) persons for disposal during the year under Section 374 Cr. P. C., in nine cases involving 17 persons the accused were acquitted and set at liberty, in 11 cases involving 17 persons the sentences of death were commuted to imprisonment for life, in one case involving two persons retrial was ordered and in one case involving three persons the sentence of death was confirmed. Referred Cases.

266. Out of two references involving four persons for disposal during the year under Section 307 Cr. P. C., one reference involving one person was rejected and the accused was acquitted.

267. One reference under Section 432 Cr. P. C. which was pending from the previous year was disposed of.

268. Out of two references involving two persons for disposal during the year under Section 341 Cr. P. C., one reference was accepted and the accused was acquitted.

269. One reference under Section 526 Cr. P. C. was received during the year and it was disposed of.

270. The number of copies of judgment and orders of the lower courts received in the High Court during the year was 850 (900) and they were scrutinised and action taken when necessary. Revision

271. The number of cases referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken by the High Court *sue motu* in revision during the year was 42 involving 122 persons. Including the 36 cases involving 118 persons pending from the previous year the

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total number of revision cases for disposal was 78 involving 240 persons. Of these, 47 involving 137 persons were disposed of.

Revision Petitions

272. During the year, 480 revision petitions involving 990 persons were filed, making a total of 767 cases involving 1,456 persons for disposal during the year including 287 petitions involving 466 persons pending from the previous year, of these 624 cases involving 1,223 persons were disposed of.

Criminal Petitions

273. Of the 808 criminal petitions for disposal during the year, 690 were disposed of.

Cases under the Contempt of Courts Act.

274. Out of nine cases involving 23 persons pending at the beginning of the year, seven cases involving 12 persons were disposed of during the year.

275. From the above it is seen that the disposals of criminal appeals were more than 2½ times the disposals during the previous year, *viz.* 237 (99). The total pendency was also reduced from 953 to 907.

276. *Courts subordinate to the High Court* :—The number of judges and magistrates exercising original jurisdiction at the end of the year was 164.

277. On the recommendation of the High Court the two Honorary Criminal Courts, *viz* , the Honorary Special I Class Magistrate's Court, Udipi and the Honorary II Class Bench Court, Mangalore, were abolished with effect from 18th November 1957 and an Additional Sub-Magistrate's Court, Mangalore was established for a period of one year.

Receipts and Charges

278. The total receipts and charges of the criminal courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 16,99,086-25 and Rs. 16,37,572-55 respectively resulting in a saving of Rs. 61,513-70.

279. The number of offences reported during the year was 2,53,894. Out of 3,34,968 (excluding 2,716 persons for trial before the Courts of Sessions) persons brought to trial in the Magistrate's Courts, the cases in respect of 2,85,675 were disposed of. The total number of persons convicted was 2,18,220 and of persons acquitted or discharged was 55,939. The proportion of persons convicted to those acquitted or discharged was 79·5 to 20·5. The number pending at the end of the year was 49,293.

Offences punishable under Special and Local Laws.

280. Out of 2,45,347 or 72·6 per cent of the total number of persons brought to trial under Special and Local Laws, cases against 2,21,741 persons were disposed of, of whom 1,99,002 or 89·9 per cent were convicted.

Magisterial Work.

281. Out of 2,66,633 Regular Cases (other than those relating to inquiries under Chapter VIII of the Cr. P.C.) for disposal during the year, 2,37,398 cases were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal during the year was largest in the courts in the Bangalore District, *viz.*, 54,465 and lowest in Bidar District *viz.*, 1,351 cases. The pendency of cases at the end of the year was the largest in Bijapur District, *viz.*, 5,866 cases and lowest *viz*,, 59 cases in Chickmagalur District.

282. District Magistrates' Courts.—Out of 5,512 cases involving 9,263 persons for disposal in the District Magistrates Courts during the year 5,120 cases involving 7,868 persons were disposed of, leaving 392 cases involving 1,395 persons for disposal at the end of the year.

283. Courts of the other Magistrates.—Out of 2,61,121 cases involving 3,25,705 persons for disposal during the year in the Courts of the Magistrates other than the District Magistrates, 2,32,278 cases involving 2,77,807 persons were disposed of, leaving 28,843 cases involving 47,898 persons pending at the end of the year.

284. In the Courts of the District Magistrates the average duration of cases disposed of was 30·6 days and in the Courts of the other Magistrates it was 50·9 days.

Examination of Witnesses.

285. The total number of witnesses examined during the year in the subordinate criminal courts in the State was 1,02,440.

Juvenile Offenders.

286. Out of 3,158 juvenile offenders brought before the Courts of the Magistrates and of the Sessions Judges, 2,595 were convicted. Of those convicted, 410 were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562 Cr. P.C., 848 were fined and 1,337 were imprisoned. The number of offenders who were discharged or acquitted was 267.

Sessions Work

287. Out of 829 sessions cases involving 2,716 persons for disposal during the year including 145 cases involving 539 persons pending at the beginning of the year, 583 cases involving 1,848 persons were disposed of, leaving 246

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cases involving 868 persons pending at the end of the year. The number of sessions cases for disposal was largest in Belgaum District, *viz.*, 147 cases and lowest in Bangalore District, *viz.*, 7. The average duration of sessions cases disposed of was 84·4 days.

Appeals.

288. Out of 2,416 appeals relating to 4,284 persons for disposal during the year, 1,738 appeals relating to 2,979 persons were disposed of by the appellate courts subordinate to the High Court. The largest number of appeals, *viz.*, 462 was for disposal in the Bangalore Division. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 72·7 days.

Revision.

289. Out of 826 Revision cases for disposal during the year, 597 cases were disposed of by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Sessions Judges was 91·8 days and in the District Magistrates' Courts it was 95·1 days.

Punishments

290. Twenty persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge and the number of persons who were sentenced to imprisonment for life was 244. The total number of persons sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the Courts of the Sessions and also in the Courts of the other Magistrates was 19,094. Of these, 17,997 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and under the rest for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 1,96,360. The total amount of fine imposed was Rs. 20,02,611-83 and the amount realised was Rs. 15,05,276-79. The amount paid by way of compensation was Rs. 10,577-39.

CHAPTER II—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

291. The total revenue realised during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 58, 55· 10 lakhs and the expenditure met from Revenue was Rs. 53,14·13 lakhs resulting in a surplus of Rs. 5,00·95 lakhs.

292. The total receipts and disbursements for the year including Service, Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads were Rs. 3,77,19·16 lakhs and Rs. 3,74,60·73 lakhs respectively and the year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 10,12·38 lakhs.

293. Consolidated Fund—Receipts.—Compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads :—

		Rs.
Land Revenue	...	169·71 lakhs
Excise Revenue	...	62·95 ,,
Forest Revenue	...	222·19 ,,
Stamp Revenue	...	38·26 ,,
Other Taxes and Duties	...	248 60 ,,
Public Health	...	38·87 ,,
Education	...	90·79 ,,
Taxes on vehicles	...	89·05 ,,
Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.		33·03 ,,

294. The increases under the heads mentioned above are to some extent set off by appreciable decreases under the heads mentioned below :—

Receipts in aid of Superannuation Rs. 3·58 lakhs.
Receipts from Electricity Schemes Rs. 66·24 ,,

295. The increase under Land Revenue has appeared mainly under "Ordinary Revenue" and "Miscellaneous". The increase under "Forest Revenue" appeared under "Timber and other produce removed from forests by Government and consumers and purchasers", and the increase under "Excise Revenue" is mainly due to increased receipts under "Country Fermented Liquors", "Malt Liquors", "Wines and Spirits" and decrease under "Refunds".

REVENUE AND FINANCE

296. Consolidated Fund-Disbursements.—Expenditure met from Revenue—Compared with the actuals of the previous year, large increases appear under the following heads of account.

		Rs.
Land Revenue	...	54·60 lakhs.
Forest	...	74·35 ,,
Taxes on Vehicles	...	6·49 ,,
Other Taxes and Duties	...	24·52 ,,
Police	...	117·46 ,,
Miscellaneous	...	57·65 ,,
Public Instruction	...	365·03 ,,
Public Health	...	48·97 ,,
Agriculture	...	40·81 ,,
Community Development Projects		46·04 ,,

297. There has been a considerable decrease in the expenditure under the heads noted below :—

		Rs.
Stamps	...	1·78 lakhs
Stationery and Printing	...	2·20 ,,
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes		66·48 ,,
Appropriation for reduction of Avoidance of Debt.		38·44 ,,

298. Capital.—The total net capital outlay during the year under review was Rs. 16,88·85 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11,69·12 lakhs during the previous year. Increases appear under all the capital heads, except under the head "Capital outlay on Industrial Development".

299. Under "Public Debt", there was a net incoming of Rs. 947·11 lakhs representing the loans received from the Government of India. The heavy net outgoings of Rs. 252·45 lakhs under "Loans and Advances by State Government" during the year is due to increase in the loans and advances granted by the State Government. The incoming of Rs. 145·54 lakhs under "Inter State Debt Settlements" represents the Government of India's share of the public debt of the State in respect of 3 per cent loan of 1958 repaid in the year.

300. Contingency Fund.—The Contingency Fund of the re-organised State of Mysore was established during the year and was created by transferring a sum of rupees

one crore from the Consolidated Fund (by debit to Capital accounts outside the Revenue Account). Subsequently, however, as the amount of the fund was found to be inadequate, the corpus of the fund was increased to rupees two crores, by the promulgation of an ordinance by the Governor by virtue of powers conferred under clause (1) of Article 213 of the Constitution of India. A supplementary grant was also obtained to transfer a further sum of rupees one crore from the Consolidated Fund All advances sanctioned out of the Contingency Fund' were recouped in full before the close of the year and the fund closed with a credit balance of rupees two crores at the end of the year.

301. Public Account.—There was a net incoming of Rs. 6·31 lakhs under "Savings Bank Deposits", Rs. 26·57 lakhs under "Other Accounts" and Rs. 99·75 lakhs under Reserve Funds". A general increase is noticed under all heads included under this account.

(ii) Excise.

302. There were two Distilleries in the State during the year, *viz.*, (1) Mandya Distillery, managed by Messrs. Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, and (2) Hospet Distillery, managed by Messrs. India Sugars and Refineries, Ltd., Hospet. The Distilleries at Mandya and Hospet were administered in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Excise Act. The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., continued to be the manufacturing contractors for the supply of liquors during the year.

303. The rate of Molasses Arrack of 35° U.P. payable to Messrs. Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., was the same as in the previous year viz., 80 nP. per gallon.

304. The Distillery at Hospet continued to manufacture Commercial spirits viz., Rectified spirit and Denatured spirit. Permission was granted to manufacture Country spirits (Molasses Arrack of 30° U.P. and Special liquors of 25° U.P. for supply in three different sizes, viz, Quart, Pint and Nip bottles) to the Hyderabad Karnatak area with effect from 1st October 1957.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

305. There were 18 Arrack Bonded Depots during the year.

306. There was no change during the year in the issue strength of Molasses Arrack and Special liquors. The limit of private possession of the several kinds of liquors continued to be the same as in the previous years as noted below :—

1	Molasses Arrack	... 4½ drams
2	Jaggery Arrack	... 4¼ drams
3	Special liquors	... 1 gallon in aggregate

Arrack and Special Liquor Shops.

307. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of Molasses Arrack was 100 (100) while that for the sale of bottled liquors was nine (9).

Country Spirits.

308. The consumption of Arrack of 35° U.P. was 2,73,872-49 (2,37,065-1) drams while that of special liquors supplied in bottles was 18,049-34 (13,097-25) drams. The supply of country spirits to shops was not controlled by quotas.

309. The incidence of consumption of Country spirits per 100 of population was 6·54 (5·42) proof gallons computed in respect of the population of only the wet areas of the old Mysore State.

Rectified Spirit.

310. *Hospet Distillery.*—The total quantity of Rectified spirit manufactured during the year was 85,288-7 gallons. Of this, a quantity of 70,271-3 gallons was issued from the Distillery at Hospet, which included a quantity of 12,016 gallons issued in the State and a quantity of 58,255-3 gallons taken out for conversion into liquors and spirits.

311. *Mandya Distillery.*—The total quantity of Rectified spirit including Absolute Alcohol manufactured during the year was 9,20,977-10 gallons. Of which, a quantity of 8,93,763-13 gallons was issued from the Distillery at Mandya, which included a quantity of 5,55,927 gallons exported outside the State, 72,851-1 gallons issued in the State and 2,64,985-12 gallons taken out for conversion into liquors and spirits.

Spirituous Medicinal and Toilet preparations

312. The M. & T.P. (Excise Duties) Central Act No. 16 of 1955 to provide for the levy and collection of duties of Excise on medicinal and toilet preparations containing Alcohol, Opium, Indian Hemp and other Narcotic drugs or Narcotics came into force in the State with effect from

1st April 1957, and the Government of India announced in their Notification dated 22nd April 1957 that no person shall engage in the production or manufacture of any dutiable goods except under a licence granted under the provisions of the M. & T. P. (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956 and also intimated that this Notification shall come into force with immediate effect in all the States except in the area coming from the State of Bombay, where it shall come into force on 1st June 1957.

313. As per clarification given by the Government of India, action was being taken to regulate the possession, sale, transport, import and export of the Spirituous Medicinal preparations under the State Laws. It was clarified by the Central Government that all Ayurvedic preparations, except Draksharista and Drakshasava and Mritasanjivani shall be treated as unrestricted preparations liable to "Nil" duty and a duty at Rs. 3 per bulk gallon is leviable on Draksharista and Drakshasava and Mritasanjivani.

314. The rate of duty at Rs. 50 per proof gallon on spirit contents in flavouring and culinary essences continued to be the same during the year.

Duty on Flavouring and Culinary Essences.

315. About 449·50 proof gallons of Spirituous Medicinal preparations were imported during the year.

Imports of Spirituous Medicinal Preparations.

316. The exports of Spirituous Medicinal preparations by the several Pharmaceutical concerns in the State amounted to 13,010·9774 proof gallons, of these, 8,027·3770 proof gallons were subjected to Excise duty and the balance of 4,983·600 proof gallons were on duty-free-basis.

Export

317. Two hundred and fifty-three licenses were issued during the year for the possession, use etc., of Denatured spirit in Government and other aided Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Units.

Denatured Spirit.

318. A total quantity of 89,083·4 gallons of Denatured spirit was issued from the Distillery at Mandya. Of this, 57,269·4 gallons were for local consumption and the remaining 31,814 gallons were exported outside India.

319. Out of 30,413·9 gallons issued from the Distillery at Hospet, 15,688·9 gallons were for local consumption and the remaining 14,000 gallons were exported outside India.

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Molasses Arrack and Special Liquors

320. A total quantity of 3,28,620·8 gallons of Molasses Arrack and 20,953·2 gallons of Special liquors were manufactured during the year in the Distilleries at Mandya and Hospet. Of these, 19,520·18 gallons of Special liquors were issued within the State. No quantity of Molasses Arrack was issued to places outside the State. A quantity of 187 gallons of special liquor was exported outside the State during the year.

Indian made Foreign Liquors.

321. There were three concerns in the State who were permitted to manufacture Indian Made Foreign Liquors, *viz.*, (1) Messrs. Amrut Distilleries, Bangalore, (2) Messrs. Khoday R.C.A. Industries, Bangalore and (3) Messrs. Dasarath and Co., Mysore.

322. A quantity of 65,781·145 proof gallons of Indian Made Foreign Liquors were manufactured in the State during the year, of which, 18,519·381 proof gallons were issued for consumption in the State and 47,010·074 proof gallons were exported to places outside the State.

323. A sum of Rs. 3,84,210-69 was collected towards Excise duty on these liquors consumed in the State. The rate of Excise duty viz., Rs. 35 per proof gallon was continued during the year.

Toddy

324. The Revenue derived from Toddy amounted to Rs. 71,24,523-51 (Rs. 74,79,436).

325. The number of shops for the sale of Date and Cocoanut Toddy was 552 (552).

Malt Liquors Beer.

326. The consumption of Beer amounted to 4,48,469 (6,50,919) gallons during the year. The United Breweries Ltd., and Venus Brewery in Bangalore and Chamundy Brewery in Mysore continued to manufacture Beer.

327. The Revenue derived from Malt liquors amounted to Rs. 16,11,202-84 (Rs. 13,30,181).

328. A comparative statement showing the consumption of Foreign liquors is as follows:—

		1956—57	1957—58
		In gallons	*In gallons*
1	Spirits	15,344 46½	7,718-3
2	Wines	2,390-49 15/16	1,903-17 2/3
3	Malt liquors	39,709-46½	15,489-4 3/4

329. The Revenue realised under licence and gallonage fee was Rs. 6,13,720–13 (Rs. 5,86,213).

Ganja

330. During the year, there was no cultivation of Ganja. Government have prohibited the sale and distribution

of Ganja for other than scientific purposes from the Excise year 1958-59 (*viz.*, 1st July 1958) and have also prohibited the issue of permits for its cultivation and import from outside the State.

331. At the beginning of the year, there was a stock of 8,920 seers and 20 tolas of Ganja. The consumption of Ganja during the year was 6,225 (7,904) seers. The Revenue derived amounted to Rs. 10,79,304-62 (Rs. 10,68,051).

Opium

332. The limit of private possession of Opium continued to be one tola as in previous years. The issue price continued to be Rs. 175 per seer of 80 tolas as in previous years. The consumption of opium during the year was 299-26 (331-19) seers.

333. The Revenue derived from opium was Rs. 2,61,229-62 (Rs. 2,52,463-06).

Dangerous Drugs.

334. The number of licenses issued under the Dangerous Drugs Rules was 71 (66). A quantity of 1,430 lbs., 4·3 ozs, 288 gms. was imported into the State from other Indian States during the year.

335. The total number of offences reported during the year under Excise and Opium Acts was 1,696 (1,269). The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindered offences increased from 273 to 293 during the year, the largest number of cases being 228 (118) related to Bangalore District. The number of persons convicted for drunkenness was 195 (381). The figures relate to conviction for drunkenness in the wet districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya and Hassan.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

336. Including the amount of Rs. 12,34,710-74 being the arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, the total demand of Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,10,11,607-87 (Rs. 2,03,63,615-19). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,94,69,255-39 (Rs. 1,87,57,178-56) towards the current demand and Rs. 3,65,308-32 (Rs. 3,71,325-75) towards the old arrears were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 11,77,044-16 (Rs. 12,34,710-82) at the close of the year.

Revenue and Expenditure

337. The total revenue of the Excise Department during the year was Rs. 1,97,76,897-13 (Rs. 1,91,14,095-54) and the expenditure including the expenditure incurred in

REVENUE AND FINANCE

the integrated areas of Hyderabad-Karnatak and Ex-Bombay State during the year amounted to Rs. 15,63,685-13 (Rs. 8,54,653-97).

Incidence of Taxation.

338. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 4-48 computed in respect of population of the wet districts of the old Mysore State leaving out of account the dry areas.

339. *Prohibition in the State.*—With the exception of dry districts and four taluks in Hassan District *viz.*, Sakleshpur, Belur, Alur and Arkalgud, Kollegal taluk in Mysore District and two taluks *viz.*, Channapatna and Ramanagaram in Bangalore District, the Excise and Opium privileges in the several wet districts of old Mysore area for 1957-58 were disposed of by the auction system.

Bombay Area.

340. It is now eight years since total prohibition is in force in all the four districts *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar of the Ex-Bombay State now integrated with the Mysore State from 1st November 1956.

341. The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of foreign liquors, hemp drugs and opium were prohibited except under a licence, permit or authorisation.

342. The import, export, transport, sale, possession, purchase, consumption and use of foreign liquors, hemp drugs and toddy were totally prohibited.

343. Government Hemp Drugs and Opium Sale Depots in all the four districts and the two Government Depots for the sale of opium, hemp drugs and foreign liquors in Bijapur and Dharwar opened in the year 1950, were continued during the year.

344. The Medicinal Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955 and the Rules, 1956 framed thereunder, were brought into force from 1st June 1957.

345. The Neera Scheme was encouraged in all the four districts under the management of the Village Industries Board, Karnataka Region, Hubli and the Co-operative Societies.

346. The Prohibition propaganda was carried out in all the four districts by the Prohibition and Excise

authorities to educate the masses to refrain from drinks explaining to them the evils of drink habits.

347. Authorisations were issued for the sacramental wine for use in the four districts *viz*., Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar.

348. Neera has become a popular drink benevolent to the health of the ex-addicts and others.

349. It has been noticed that Prohibition policy has improved the general conditions of the labour classes of people in the cities and the standard of living of the public in villages. The standard of living of common man has gone up in as much as the money which was spent for drinks by the ex addicts is now being utilised for improvement in their food and clothing used by them.

Hyderabad Area.

350. The Ex-Hyderabad-Karnatak area *i.e.*, Gulbarga Division, consisted of the three wet districts *viz*., Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar.

351. Liquors of 30° U.P. was supplied to all the said three districts from Hospet Distillery managed by Messrs. India Sugars and Refineries Ltd.,

352. The consumption of country spirits during the year was 71,376·35 gallons. The revenue derived from liquor was Rs. 22,09,008-14. Country Spirits.

353. The number of shops licensed for the sale of Toddy was 1,004 as in the previous year. The revenue derived from Toddy was Rs. 59,52,574-98.

354. There was a consumption of Malt liquor of 4,330-02 gallons. The revenue derived was Rs. 7,780. The consumption of foreign liquors was 913-83 gallons. The revenue derived from foreign liquors was Rs. 8,187. There was no cultivation of Ganja in this area during the year. The consumption of Ganja was 451-79 seers. The revenue derived from Ganja was Rs. 2,29,813·08. The consumption of Opium was 110½ seers. The revenue derived from Opium was Rs. 89,171-23.

355. The total number of offences reported under the Excise and Opium Acts in this area during the year was 1,649. Offences

Coorg District.

356. There was prohibition in this District. The total revenue received in this District during the year was Rs. 54,471-49. Liquors and drugs were being supplied only to permit holders.

South Kanara, Mangalore.

357. Prohibition was in force in this District. The Excise revenue received in this District during the year was Rs. 24,173-45.

(iii) Commercial Taxes

358. Consequent upon the re-organisation of States it was found necessary to have an uniform Sales Tax Law throughout the Mysore State to get rid of the difficulties experienced by the Merchant Class. Accordingly, a new Sales Tax Act, 1957 was brought into force with effect from 1st October 1957 repealing the Sales Tax Acts which were in force in the integrated areas till 30th September 1957. According to the New Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, the turnover limit for the purpose of registration is fixed at Rs. 7,500.

359. *Working of the Mysore Sales Tax Act*, 1957—*from 1st October* 1957 *to* 31*st March* 1958.—Out of 1,399 appeals (including 607 cases pending at the beginning of the year) for disposal during the year, 1,296 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 710 appeals at the end of the year. The total number of Revision cases received during the year were 224 out of which 199 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 25 cases pending at the end of the year.

360. There were 43,604 Registered dealers at the end of the year, and a sum of Rs. 1,87,096-96 has been collected as Registration fee.

361. There were 15,248 dealers with turnover less than Rs. 40,000 and 8,375 dealers with turnover exceeding Rs. 40,000. The total number of dealers assessed to tax during the year was 20,810.

362. The number of licenses of different kinds issued under the Act was 9,481 and the total licence fee collected was Rs. 5,08,270-10.

Revenue and Expenditure

363. The net revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,55,22,625-45 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,42,561-64. The collection charges, therefore, worked out to about 4 per cent of the revenue realised.

Demand, Collection and Balance

364. Out of a demand of Rs. 1,98,89,787-71, a sum of Rs. 1,27,14,557-96 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 71,75,229-75 at the end of the year.

365. Total number of prosecutions launched during the year was 210 out of which 123 cases were disposed of and 87 cases were pending.

366. Out of 2,018 offences including pending cases during the year, 1,810 cases were disposed of otherwise than by prosecution under the Act and 208 cases were pending. Amount of compounding fee collected was Rs. 13,669-64.

367. The total amount of Sales Tax Arrears collected by coercive steps during the year was Rs. 34,67,239-78.

Old Act from 1st April 1957 to 30th September 1957—Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948.

368. There were 23,884 registered dealers out of whom, 8,756 were assessed to tax, 2,363 were treated as with turnover less than Rs. 10,000 and 11,861 cases were pending.

369. The number of licences of different kinds issued under this Act was 10,803 and a sum of Rs. 5,74,390-04 was collected as licence fee.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

370. Out of a demand of Rs. 1,67,58,927-53, a sum of Rs. 1,14,20,298-22 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 53,629-31.

371. Out of 1,602 appeals received during the year including the pending cases of the previous year, 983 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 619 appeals pending for disposal. Out of 430 Revision petitions received during the year, 196 petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 234 petitions pending.

372. Out of 426 prosecution cases including pending cases of the previous year, 320 cases were disposed of and 106 cases were pending.

373. Out of 3,358 offences including pending cases of the previous year, 3,119 were disposed of otherwise than by prosecutions under this Act and 239 cases were pending.

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374. *Madras General Sales Tax Act*, 1939.—There were 1,903 (2,464) assessed dealers at the end of the year payable to tax under the provisions to Section 3(i) of the Act and 202 (217) dealers were paying tax at the end of the year. Two hundred and fifty-six licences (416) of different kinds were issued and a total licence fee of Rs. 88,553-50 (Rs. 71,561-60) was collected.

D.C.B.

375. Out of a total demand (including arrears) of Rs. 24, 16,093-82, a sum of Rs. 19,78,024-76 was collected and a balance of Rs. 4,38,069-06 was pending.

376. There were 156 appeals including pending cases, out of which 128 were disposed of and 28 cases were pending. During the year, 414 cases were booked for offences otherwise than by prosecution under the Act. Out of 40 Revision cases including pending cases, 30 cases were disposed of and 10 cases were pending.

377. *Bombay Sales Tax Act*, 1953.—There were 6,116 registered dealers at the end of the year and 1,533 dealers holding licences under the Act. There were 250 dealers to be assessed at the end of the year.

378. The number of cases of Sales Tax recovery as an arrear of Land Revenue outstanding at the end of the year was 2,277 for an amount of Rs. 18,64,222-84.

379. There were 165 offences under the Act out of which 116 were disposed of and 49 were pending.

380. *The Madras Entertainments Tax Act*, 1939.—The Act is administered in the seven taluks of Bellary District merged in Mysore State as also in the areas of South Kanara District and Kollegal which were merged into this State following the reorganisation of States.

381. *Demand and Collection.*—The total number of shows held during the year was 25,572 and the demand created out of the tax levied was Rs. 4,92,369-70 out of which Rs. 4,91,297-84 was collected. The total additional tax levied on Cinematograph Exhibition under this Act during the year in South Kanara and Kollegal was Rs. 24,348-39 and the entire amount was collected.

382. As provided under Section 13 of the Act, 90 per cent of the total collection of Entertainment Tax was paid to local boards as compensation and the remaining retained by the administration.

383. *The Hyderabad Show Tax Act.*—The total arrears outstanding on 1st April 1957 was Rs. 20,140, out of which a sum of Rs. 11,146 was recovered during the year and the balance of Rs. 8,994 was pending.

384. The total demand created during the year was Rs. 65,768, out of which a sum of Rs. 56,988 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,780 to be recovered.

385. *Working of the Central Sales Tax Act,* 1956.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, with the exception of Section 15 thereof, has come into force with effect from 1st July 1957. The Act deals mainly with the levy of tax on sales which take place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce.

386. There were 12,638 Registered dealers under the Act at the end of the year.

387. As under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, dealers whose annual turnover under the Central Sales Tax Act is less than Rs. 40,000 are registered with Assistant Commercial Tax Officer of the respective jurisdiction and dealers whose annual turnover under inter-state trade transactions is about Rs. 40,000 are registered with the Commercial Tax Officer of their jurisdiction. The Registering authorities are the assessing authorities under the Act.

388. Out of 10,809 cases due for assessment during the year, 315 assessments were made during the year, leaving a balance of 10,494 cases at the end of the year.

389. Out of a demand of Rs. 15,91,191-44, a sum of Rs. 15,54,387-01 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 36,804-43 pending at the end of the year.

390. No appeals were made by dealers during the year under the Central Sales Tax Act.

391. *The Agricultural Income-Tax Act,* 1957.—The Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act came into force in the new State of Mysore on 1st October 1957, with retrospective effect from 1st April 1957. No amendments to the Act were introduced during the year.

392. There were 3,100 assessees in respect of lands growing commercial and plantation crops at the beginning of the year and 2,844 fresh cases were booked during the year, bringing the total number of assessees to 5,944, out of these 1,231 cases disposed of otherwise, 2,307 cases were left unassessed at the end of the year. The total amount levied by way of tax, penalty, etc., was Rs. 60,00,758-81.

393. Out of a total demand of Rs. 18,81,648-35 of Agricultural Income Tax in respect of lands grown with commercial crops during the year, a sum of Rs. 15,25,402 79 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,56,245-56.

394. Out of a total demand of Rs. 44,67,401-25 of Agricultural Income-Tax in respect of lands grown with plantation crops during the year, a sum of Rs. 39,51,951-25 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,15,450.

395. Total number of cases of recovery under Section 42(3) of the Act outstanding at the end of the year were 164 and the amount involved was Rs. 1,08,366-17. For 10 cases stay orders were issued and the amount involved in the same was Rs. 11,290-57. An amount of Rs. 9,410 covered by 21 cases was realised and 134 cases involving Rs. 77,783-31 were still pending recovery.

396. There were 16 applications for refund under Section 45, out of which 15 applications were disposed of during the year which involved an amount of Rs. 32,278-56.

397. Five hundred and twentyseven applications were received during the year for composition under Section 65 of the Act and 357 applications were disposed of during the year. Amount realised by way of composition was Rs. 7,92,673-88.

398. *The Coorg Tyres Taxation Act*, 1956.—The number of registered dealers were 11. Out of a demand of Rs. 3,664-64, a sum of Rs. 3,664-64 was collected during the year.

399. *The Working of the Coorg Tobacco Taxation Act*, 1953.—There were 1,306 registered dealers and two assessees liable to tax to be dealt with under the Act. Number of appeals filed was one and the composition and prosecution were nil.

400. The total demand under tax and licence fees amounts to Rs. 46,511-99, out of which a sum of Rs. 38,477-15 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 8,034-84 at the close of the year.

401. *The working of the Madras Tobacco Taxation on Sales Act*, 1953.—The number of wholesale and retail dealers were 108 and 2,561 respectively making a total of 2,669 dealers registered out of which 98 registrations were cancelled leaving a balance of 257 to be dealt with under

the Act. Ninty-eight new cases were detected and they were not liable to be assessed under the Act.

402. The entire demand of Rs. 3,624 was recovered under registration fees and Rs. 71-25 under the miscellaneous fees leaving nil balance at the close of the year.

403. *The Working of the Bombay Sales of Intoxicant Taxation Act,* 1953.—The Bombay Sales of Intoxicant Taxation Act, 1953 was operated in the four integrated districts of Hubli, Bijapur, Belgaum and Gadag by the concerned Sales Tax Officers of the respective jurisdiction during the year.

404. Out of the total 207 licence holders for disposal during the year, 9 licences were cancelled leaving a balance of 198 licence holders to be dealt with under the Act. Out of the total of 198 licence holders, 107 licence holders were assessed leaving a balance of 91 licence holders at the close of the year.

405. Out of the demand of Rs. 3,666-20, a sum of Rs. 3,522-41 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 143-79 at the close of the year.

(iv) Registration and Stamps

REGISTRATION.

406. There were 19 District Registry offices and 176 Sub-Registry offices in the State, of which 154 offices were special and 22 were *ex-officio*. District Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.

407. The total number of documents registered during the year (including Yelandur Jahgir) was 4,03,499 (3,15,236). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year amounted to Rs. 45,21,02,542-76 (Rs. 27,48,70,008-80). Registration.

408. The revenue and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 26,76,726-28 (Rs. 17,97,723-19) and Rs. 11,79,757-83 (Rs. 7,53,755-60) respectively. Receipts and Expenditure.

409. Out of 112 appeal cases for disposal during the year, 63 were disposed of. Appeals.

410. No prosecutions were launched during the year as no infringement of Registration law was reported. Prosecutions.

411. The total Registration fee foregone by the Department on account of several concessions granted by Government to Co-operative Institutions, Land Mortgage Banks and other Institutions from payment of Registration fee either in full or in part amounted to Rs. 8,47,556-32 (Rs. 4,99,933-09). Exemptions from payment of Registration Fee.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

412. A sum of Rs. 3,51,027-61 (Rs. 3,09,395-77) was collected as Records of Rights fees during the year.

Records of Rights Fees.

413. *Administration of Indian Partnership Act, 1932*:— The total number of applications received during the year for registration, filing and grant of copies etc., was 2,708, of which 142 applications under Sections 60(1), 60(2), 63(1), 63(2) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 were filed. The number of firms registered was 781 and the number of certified copies granted was 246. The number of searches made was 20. The total revenue realised under the Act during the year was Rs. 4,071-82.

414. *Administration of the Societies Registration Acts*:— Two hundred and sixty-four societies were registered during the year bringing the total number of registered societies under the Societies Registration Acts at the end of the year to 1,787. The total revenue realised during the year was Rs. 8,355-55.

STAMPS.

Custody and Supply of Stamps.

415. The transactions relating to the stock and issue of non-postal stamps in the Central Depot, which is under the charge of the Superintendent of Stamps, were as follows during the year :—

Particulars	No. of Stamps	Value
		Rs. nP.
1. Opening balance on 1st April 1957 (old and new design).	5,54,24,866	5,46,45,245 86
2. Receipts:—		
(i) From the Central Stamps Store, Nasik Road.	3,41,87,861	1,28,91,518 42
(ii) From the Government Press, Bangalore.	37,38,063	26,85,349 66
(iii) From the State Treasuries ...	10,29,250	1,20,457 71
Total Receipts ...	3,89,55,174	1,56,97,325 79
3. Total of 1 and 2	9,43,80,040	7,03,42,571 65
4. Issues:—		
(i) To the Government Press, Bangalore for overprinting the word "Mysore".	33,30,315	82,53,353 11
(ii) To the State Treasuries ...	6,08,24,206	1,50,74,410 40
(iii) To the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps for vending.	7,608	29,241 00
(iv) Transferred from good to damage stock.	113	920 87
	6,41,62,242	2,33,57,925 38
5 Closing balance (old plus new designs) on 31st March 1958.	3,02,17,798	4,69,84,646 27

416. A total of 2,61,922 (2,82,798) documents were impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,85,048-92 (Rs. 3,16,461-28) during the year. Private Documents.

417. Share transfer, Foreign Bill, Notorial and Broker's Note Stamps sold in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Bangalore by the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps amounted to Rs. 36,482-58 (Rs. 54,085-44) during the year. Vending of Commercial Adhesive Labels.

418. The total gross revenue from Stamps under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,39,47,884-25 during the year after deducting a sum of Rs. 16,03,891-18 as refunds made under the Stamp Act and Rules, of the value of stamp spoiled, rendered useless etc., as also under the Court Fees Act, of the value of spoiled stamps and rebates, relief etc., and adjusted on account of duty collected in the shape of stamps while registering instruments of transfers of immoveable properties situated within the limits of corporation or municipalities in the State. Revenue and Expenditure.

419. The expenditure incurred by the Department was Rs. 1,88,592. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 1,37,59,292-25.

420. A sum of Rs. 1,06,798-32 was awarded as fees by the several Sub-Courts during the year. A sum of Rs. 35,711-51 was recovered and a sum of Rs. 23,812-58 was remitted as irrecoverable during the year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,99,218-68. Institution Fees in Pauper Suits.

421. No prosecution for the evasion of Stamp duty under the provision of the Mysore Stamp Act was instituted during the year. Prosecutions.

(v) The Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Acts.

422. Prior to the introduction of the uniform Act from 1st October 1957, the following Acts were in force in the different integrated areas of the State :—

(1) The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939), was in force in the Madras integrated area of the State.

(2) The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949 (Mysore Act XLIX of 1949), was in force in the old Mysore area.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(3) The Hyderabad Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Regulation, 1358-F (Hyderabad Act XXIV of 1358F), was in force in the Hyderabad integrated area of the State.

(4) The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1946, was in force in the Bombay integrated area of the State.

(5) The Coorg Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1940 (Coorg Act IX of 1940), was in force in Coorg area of the State.

423. The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 (Mysore Act No. 20 of 1957), was brought into force in the whole State of Mysore from 1st October 1957.

424. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes administers this Act with Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and Commercial Tax Officers under his control.

425. The number of applications received from dealers liable to pay tax under petrol was 105 and under Motor Spirit other than petrol were 103 and out of which 84 dealers and 97 dealers respectively were registered under the Act. The number of applications received from dealers not liable to pay tax under petrol was 184 and under Motor Spirit other than petrol was 128 and out of which, 160 and 117 respectively were registered.

426. The cases still to be assessed under petrol were 757 and under motor spirit other than petrol were 615.

Demand, Collection and Balance under the Mysore Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.

427. The demand raised during the year under the Mysore Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957 was at Rs. 38,55,652-01 and out of this, an amount of Rs. 38,33,614-07 have been collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5,22,037-94.

428. Two cases have been filed for prosecution under section 10(2)(d) and three cases under section 10(2)(c) of the Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.

Old Acts.—From 1st April 1957 to 30th September 1957.

429. *Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1949.*—The number of applications received from dealers liable to pay tax under petrol was 102 and all the 102 were registered. The number of applications received from dealers liable to pay tax under Motor Spirit other than petrol was 91 and all the 91 were registered.

430. There were 54 cases under petrol still to be assessed and 94 cases under Motor Spirit other than petrol

431. Out of a total demand of Rs. 13,95,783 (including arrears), a sum of Rs. 12,83,778 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,12,005 at the end of the year.

432. Eleven prosecutions were launched under this Act and 10 cases were disposed of and only one case was pending for disposal at the end of the year.

433. *Hyderabad Motor Spirit Taxation Act.*—Thirty-six applications were received under petrol and all the 36 were registered. Forty-two applications were received under Motor Spirit other than petrol and all the 42 were registered. Four applications under Motor Spirit other than petrol were received which were not liable to pay tax and three of them were registered.

434. There were 64 cases under petrol and 73 cases under Motor Spirit other than petrol pending for assessment.

435. Out of a demand of Rs. 3,60,389-45, a sum of Rs. 3,54,217-75 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 6,171-70 at the end of the year.

436. *Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1946.*—There were 137 licence holders at the end of the year. A total tax of Rs. 3,20,206-10 payable was collected.

437. *Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939*—There was a total demand including arrears of Rs. 2,24,642 30, of which Rs. 2,06,889-66 was collected and a balance of Rs. 17,725-64 was pending.

438. Eighty-eight dealers were registered during the year under this Act.

(vi) The Government Insurance Department.

439. A revised set of Rules for Official and Motor Branches to suit the altered conditions in the State consequent on the formation of the new State of Mysore has been framed and is under consideration for promulgation.

440. Out of 19,765 (7,385) proposals that were received during the year, 10,909 were accepted, 4,606 being cases of first insurance and 6,303 of further insurance, 1,909 Proposals (New Business)

proposals were rejected-1,858 temporarily, and 51 permanently, on medical and other grounds, leaving 6,947 proposals pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies.

441. Out of 11,701 proposals accepted during the year including 779 pending at the beginning of the year and 12 cases reinstated during the year, 9,119 proposals resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 1, 19,32,772 bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 74,60,212 with a monthly premium income of Rs. 27,845 of the previous year. Out of the remaining 2,582 proposals, 172 were cancelled and for 2,410 cases, Treasury Receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the close of the year.

Family Pension Branch.

442. There were no admissions to the Family Pension Branch as it was closed to new entrants.

Motor Branch.

443. During the year, 3,129 (2,733) vehicles were insured earning a premium income of about Rs. 3,25,958 (Rs. 3,03,023). The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 75,030. This amount included claims which had arisen in the previous years but were pending payment for want of particulars.

Motor Insurance Fund.

444. The Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March 1958 amounted to Rs. 16,68,714 (Rs. 14,36,556).

Life Insurance Fund.

445. The financial position of the Life Insurance Fund was as follows:—

Receipts		Payments	
	Rs.		Rs.
Approximate opening balance as on 1st April 1957.	2,98,06,541	Approximate payments.	24,79,800
Approximate receipts during 1957-58.	50,59,900	Approximate closing balance.	3,23,86,641
	3,48,66,441		3,48,66,441

446. During the year, action was taken to enforce Compulsory Insurance under the Official Branch rules.

447. Various measures were undertaken to increase the volume of business of the Department, and to afford good services to the clients. The business was almost double than in the previous year.

CHAPTER III—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

(i) Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

448. According to the Census Report of 1951, the area of the City of Bangalore was 26·7 square miles and the population was 7,76,170 and due to the expansion of the City on account of new Extensions etc., the area of the City has exceeded the above figure and the influx of people from adjoining States due to the starting of several big Industries has also increased the population figure which can be estimated at over a million now.

449. The Corporation continued to maintain four High Schools and five Higher Elementary Schools and the total number of pupils taught was 7,810. Instruction was conveyed in English, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Hindi and Sanskrit. The total amount spent under Education during the year was Rs. 3,32,307-55 (Rs. 2,95,811-60). Education.

450. The general health of the City during the year was fairly satisfactory. There was a decrease in birth rate *i.e.*, 31·00 (34·67) and slight increase in death rate *viz*, 15·67 (14·44). There was an epidemic of Small Pox and Influenza during the year and all precautionary measures were taken to combat the spread of these dreadful diseases. There was an intensive inspection of Eating Houses, Restaurants, Boarding and Lodging Houses. Health.

451. Thirty-one free "Flue Treatment Centres" were opened for treatment and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by the Corporation for drugs. About 5·72 lakhs of people were affected by Flu and the infection was slightly more amongst males. Barring this epidemic, Corporation area was free from Plague and Cholera during the year, but preventive measures like Cynogassing, etc., were carried out systematically. There were 86 deaths from Typhoid during the year. There were 420 deaths from T. B. the mortality being greater among women than in men and 2,226 T. B. inoculations were carried out during the year. There were two (1) deaths due to Hydrophobia during the year. During the year, 2,147 dogs were impounded of which 2,086 dogs were destroyed by Electrocution.

LOCAL ADMN.

General Sanitation.

452. Particular attention was paid for seizing and destroying unwholesome foodstuffs, fruits, etc., and there was regular periodical inspection of the vegetable and mutton markets and stalls. About 2,06,479 sheep, 1,04,056 goats and 1,910 pigs were slaughtered during the year.

553. In connection with Food Adulteration Act, 1,476 samples of foodstuffs were analysed in the laboratory.

454. Regular removal of tank vegetation, clearing of drains, collection of larva, D. D. T. spraying, introduction of fishes in pools, were some of the anti-mosquito measures undertaken during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

455. There were nine maternity centres where anti-natal and post-natal work was carried out systematically Health visitors paid 31,945 home visits and 698 delivery cases were attended to by midwives in houses during the year. About 1,77,299 lbs. of milk powder was distributed to mothers and children.

Family Planning.

456. Family Planning Clinics were run in all Maternity Homes and the Child Welfare Centre at Thimmaiah Road. Instructions were given to patients regarding health of mothers, need for spacing of children and advice regarding contraceptives.

Medical Relief

457. The Corporation Dispensary, the Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries worked satisfactorily and treated nearly one lakh and eighty thousand patients during the year.

Weekly Intensive Cleaning

458. There was a regular weekly intensive cleaning programme every Saturday as per scheduled programme.

Communi-cations

459. The roads in the Corporation limits were maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition.

460. A sum of Rs. 4,73,913-88 was spent during the year for the Original Road works out of Rs. 6·50 lakhs provided in the Budget, and a sum of Rs. 2,27,502-22 was spent for road repairs out of Rs. 4·60 lakhs provided in the Budget.

Bridges, Culverts and Causeways.

461. A sum of Rs. 26,821-35 was spent under this head during the year.

Parks and Gardens.

462. There were about 30 parks and gardens and about 48 traffic circle gardens in the Corporation area and all were maintained in good condition during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,887-41 was spent.

Sewage Scheme

463. A sum of Rs. 91,792-74 was spent during the year on new sewer lines and repairs to existing sewers.

464. The Government of India have allotted Rs. 40 lakhs for slum clearance work in the Corporation area. Of this, two batches of estimates amounting to Rs. 17 92 lakhs have been approved by Government. Of these, one relates to the slum clearance work in seven selected slums and work has been started in this direction. Slum Clearance.

465. A sum of Rs. 74,140-41 (Rs. 65,399-25) was spent during the year servicing some slums with drains, roads etc., and on construction of blocks of four houses, tenemental quarters on existing plinths, etc.

466. A sum of Rs. 1,63,999-24 was spent during the year for water supply works like purchase of 17 H. P. diesel engine tractor, laying new mains and sub-mains, construction of pump house and water tank, etc. Water Supply

467. Estimates to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Corporation and estimates amounting to Rs. 14·90 lakhs, returned by the Central Government with some observations, have been attended to.

468. Out of the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs proposed to be utilised for improvement of underground drainage system in the City, works to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh had been taken up pending approval of estimates by Government of India. Underground Drainage.

469. The financial position of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore continued to be sound, and the statutory closing balance was maintained as per Corporation Act. There was an opening balance of Rs. 5,86,611 at the beginning of the year and a sum of Rs. 1,23,84,798 was collected under all heads of Revenue including Debt Heads, making a total of Rs. 1,29,71,409. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,22,97,982 was expended during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,73,427 at the close of the year. Financial Position.

470. The erstwhile City Municipal Council of Bangalore had raised a Debenture loan of Rs. 20 lakhs for Water Supply, Underground and Drainage works, dischargeable on 1st May 1957. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 19,68,400 was paid up on the date of discharge, leaving a small balance of Rs. 31,600.

471. The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 51,92,664-16, of which a sum of Rs. 29,49,986-20 Rev

was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 22,42,677.96 at the close of the year. The percentage of collections under current demand was 56·2 and that of arrears 58·8 respectively, and the percentage of total collections (including current and arrears) was 56·8 (72·2).

472. There was an appreciable increase in the revenues under Octroi and Toll. A sum of Rs. 38,92,530-28 (Rs. 37,33,966·43) was collected under octroi fees, etc.

473. It may be stated that the working of the Corporation was very smooth and there was mutual harmony and co-operation between the Executives and the Corporation.

(ii) Mysore City Municipality.

474. The area of the City continued to be 14·43 square miles. The population as per the census of 1951 was 2,44,334.

475. The health of the City during the year was good except for the country-wide epidemic of influenza which prevailed in June 1957.

476. The City was free from cholera and plague during the year.

477. As a preventive measure against plague, 19,022 (33,262) houses were cyanofumigated during the year.

478. There were 181 attacks from small-pox and 111 deaths. A total of 1,85,706 vaccinations consisting of 13,073 primary and 1,72,633 re-vaccinations were conducted during the year.

479. There were 6,985 (7,749) births and 3,842(3,204) deaths during the year.

480. At the end of the year there were 69 educational institutions and 15 charitable institutions managed by the Council.

481. There were 12,729 (12,223) water connections and 688 (663) public fountains during the year.

482. The incidence of taxation per capita was Rs. 7-90 (Rs. 6-18).

483. The demand, collection inclusive of arrears and balance of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 28,01,096 (Rs. 26,46,593), Rs. 21,96,751 (Rs. 20,15,812) and Rs. 6,04,345 (Rs. 6,30,781) respectively.

(iii) Davangere City Municipality

484. The area of the City is 7·5 square miles and the population according to 1951 Census is 56,045.

485. No fresh imposts and taxes were levied during the year.

486. The incidence of taxation per head of population works out to Rs. 12-56 (Rs. 11-87) during the year.

487. Out of a total demand of Rs. 11,30,041 including arrears under all heads, a sum of Rs. 8,34,872 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,95,169 at the close of the year.

488. A sum of Rs. 4,69,775 (Rs. 3,92,859) was realised under Octroi during the year.

489. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 13,31,793 (Rs. 19,57,731) and Rs. 12,33,787 (Rs. 19,36,892) respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,77,291 (Rs. 79,237).

490. A sum of Rs. 42,375 was sanctioned as grant by Government *plus* Municipal share of Rs. 42,375 making a total estimated cost of Rs. 84,750 for tarring of several roads and metalling in the City during the year.

491. A public debt of Rs. 3,70,540 (Rs. 11,63,587) was realised during the year.

492. A total sum of Rs. 1,47,823 (Rs. 2,69,584) was spent on public works during the year.

493. A sum of Rs. 2,26,082 (Rs. 1,62,509) was spent on conservancy and sanitation works during the year.

494. The street sweepings and night soil collected from the several parts of the City were conveyed to the compost yards located in three different places at the outskirts of the City for the preparation of compost manure. During the year, about 10,710 tons of manure was sold in auction and a sum of Rs. 30,852 was realised.

495. There were three Hospitals in the City during the year.

496. The City was free from Plague and Cholera during the year.

497. During the year, a total of 2,214 (2,355) births and 933 (808) deaths were registered. The births and deaths works out to 39·2 (42·03) and 15·0 (14·0) respectively per 1,000 population.

498. The Municipal High School continued to be functioning during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 was incurred from Municipal Funds.

499. The work of laying 16" Raising main from Harihar to Davangere was executed by the Public Works Department and completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,50,449 was spent during the year as against Rs. 20,17,500 in the previous year.

(iv) Bellary City Municipality.

500. The Bellary City Municipality was constituted in the year 1855 and it continued to function as such during the year. As per 1951 Census the population was 70, 764. Now as such from the statistics received from the Director of Public Health the population is 79,000.

501. The total demand of the Municipality including arrears was Rs. 5,24,079 under all heads other than Octroi and Rs. 4,38,800 under Octroi and the collections were Rs. 4,25,993 and Rs. 4,38,800 respectively leaving a balance of Rs. 98,086 yet to be collected at the close of the year. The percentage of collection to the total demand of taxes and rates works out to 89·81 (80).

502. The incidence of taxation per head of population works out to Rs. 13-66 (Rs. 7-50) during the year.

503. The total receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year were Rs. 14,74,949 (Rs. 10,82,934) and Rs. 13,52,215 (Rs. 9,35,377) respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,40,578 (Rs. 5,17,844).

504. A sum of Rs. 1,61,961 was received as grants during the year.

505. No loan was raised during the year as against Rs. 1,03,921 of the previous year.

506. The Municipality prepared a Slum Clearance Scheme to be executed during II Plan period at a cost of Rs. 3·32 lakhs and was awaiting sanction of the Government for execution.

507. During the year, the number of Elementary Schools maintained by the Municipality continued to be 19· The estimated number of children of school age in Municipal area was 13,837 (6,227). The total

number of boys and girls of school age that attended the Municipal Elementary Schools during the year was 1,320 (534) boys and 985 (465) girls. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 59,680 (Rs. 66,045).

508. There were in all seven High Schools in the Municipal area during the year.

509. The expenditure of all the items of public works during the year was Rs. 1,02,349 (Rs. 63,810).

510. There were 11 Public Medical Insitutions within the Municipal limits of the Municipality. There were three Child Welfare Centres and Maternity Houses maintained by the Municipality.

511. The town was free from Plague and Cholera during the year.

512. There was decrease in birth rate from 41·7 to 36·2 and increase in death rate from 17·8 to 22·1. Decrease in maternal mortality rate was from 4·4 to 4·2 and increase in infantile mortality rate was from 79·5 to 91·9.

513. There were 2,599 (2,962) births during the year giving a rate of 36·2 (41·7) per mille of population.

514. There were 1,571 (1,262) deaths under all causes giving a rate of 22 1 (17·8) per mille of population.

(v) Mangalore City Municipality.

515. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Municipality during the year. The area of the Town is 8·152 square miles and the population as per the census of 1951 is 1,19,011.

516. The Municipality maintains 21 elementary schools and 2 adult literacy schools with a student strength of 6,850. Education was imparted free in all the Municipal schools. No secondary schools were maintained by the Municipal Council.

517. The Council maintains four Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Unani Dispensary. Besides these, there are also a large number of nursing homes and dispensaries in the town run by private agencies. The Father Muller's Charitable Institution is running a leprosy asylum and the Council contributed a sum of Rs. 1,500 during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,200 was contributed to Sri Ramakrishna Mission free Dispensary.

LOCAL ADMN.

Births

518. There were 5,626 (5,015) births registered during the year giving a birth rate of 39·9 (36·87) per mille of population. Out of these, 2,849 were males and 2,777 females.

519. The Council maintained 6 maternity and child health centres at different parts of the town.

Deaths

520. A number of 1,936 (1,743) deaths (males 1,047 and females 889) were registered during the year. The death rate per mille of population was 13·73 (12·81).

521. The town was free from Cholera and Plague during the year.

522. There were 51 cases of Small-pox and 9 cases resulted in death. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 75,018 (20,151).

523. The town was free from Cholera and Plague.

524. The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the year was 125 (103). There were 19 deaths from Diphtheria.

Infantile Mortality.

525. The number of deaths under one year of age was 320 (297). The rate was 56·87 (57·95) per mille of live births.

Water Supply

526. Wells formed the principal source of water supply. Mangalore Water Supply Scheme was inaugurated on 22nd March 1958. The total expenditure till the end of 31st March 1958 from the commencement of the scheme was Rs. 66,46,606.

Incidence of Taxation.

527. The incidence of taxation per head of population of all taxes was Rs. 9-60 (Rs. 9-40).

Demand, Collection and Balance

528. The Demand, Collection, and Balance inclusive of arrears and amounts written off were :—

Head of Account	Demand	Collection	Remission and written off	Balance
ARREARS				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tax Resources ...	90,881	41,960	5,146	43,775
Non-Tax Resources ...	14,821	2,496	753	11,572
CURRENT				
Tax Resources ...	11,53,504	11 09 094	253	44,157
Non-Tax Resources ...	1,82,052	1,78,333	1	3,719

Receipts and Expenditure.

529. The total receipts under ordinary and capital were Rs. 12,52,651 (Rs. 10,76,939) and Rs. 5,73,900 (Rs. 5,87,294) respectively. The receipts under deposits

and advances was Rs. 5,81,779. The expenditure under ordinary and capital was Rs. 11,55,054 (Rs. 10,38,316) and Rs. 4,49,899 (Rs. 4,57,829) respectively. The expenditure under deposits and advances was Rs. 6,12,275.

(vi) Municipal Administration.

Number of Town Municipal Councils

530. There were 169 Municipalities in the new State at the end of the year.

531. There was no change in the areas and boundaries of the Municipalities in the State.

532. The total population of the Municipalities in the State during the year was 25,04,508 as per census of 1951.

533. The Mysore Town Municipal Act, 1951 was in force in all the Municipalities in old Mysore area. Y.N. Hoskote Municipality in Tumkur District which was dissolved in Government Order dated 9th February 1956 was reconstituted for the first time as a Town Municipality with effect from 8th August 1956. All the Municipal Councils in the old Mysore area were reconstituted from April 1956. The Town Municipal Council, Mercara was reconstituted from 3rd June 1957.

534. Reconstitution of the Gokak and Ramdurg Municipalities was sanctioned by Government during the year. The Dharwar Municipal Borough continued to be under the supersession during the year.

535. The present Municipal Committees of Hyderabad Karnatak area were framed under the Hyderabad Municipalities and Town Committees Act, 1951 and are deemed to continue under the present Hyderabad District Municipalities Act, 1956.

Demand, Collection and Balance

536. The Demand, Collection and Balance of Municipal Taxes of the Municipalities in the State were as follows:—

Divisions	Total Demand including arrears	Collection	Balance	Percentage of collection to total Demand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore Division	40,81,746	27,82,973	12,98,773	61·9
Mysore Division	13,80,884	48,43,087	14,99,529	...
Belgaum Division	71,17,782	43,75,047	27,42,735	38·5
Gulbarga Division	...	...	...	...

LOCAL ADMN.

Octroi

537. The total collection under Octroi in the three Divisions of Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum in the State was as follows :—

		Rs.
Bangalore Division ...	...	14,67,058 (11,25,036)
Mysore Division ...	...	16,32,027 (15,68,643)
Belgaum Division ...	...	65,11,218
Total	...	96,10,303

538. The octroi duty has not been levied by any of the Municipalities in the Gulbarga Division. Octroi rules to be introduced in this Division have been framed and were under consideration of Government.

539. No octroi was being levied in the Municipalities of South Kanara District.

540. Terminal tax was not levied by any of the Municipalities in the Belgaum Division and all of them levy octroi. On the whole, the octroi system worked satisfactorily in the Belgaum Division. The system of joint levy and collection of octroi within the limits of the Belgaum Municipality and the Cantonment Board, Belgaum was continued by the Belgaum Municipality during the year. The Cantonment's share of octroi during the year was Rs. 1,15,596 (Rs. 1,10,484).

Income and Incidence of Taxation

541. The total income of the Municipalities in Bangalore Division was Rs. 29,65,499 and the incidence of taxation *per capital* was Rs. 6-56 (Rs. 4-65).

542. The total income of the Municipalities in Mysore Division was Rs. 46,84,559 and the incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 7-38. The total net income of the Municipalities in Belgaum Division was Rs. 1,56,42,897 (Rs. 1,46,47,954) and the incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 12-17 (Rs. 12-10).

Grants to Town Municipalities

543. Bangalore Division.—The Town Municipalities in Tumkur District have received a sum of Rs. 1,37,326 as grant from Government during the year. A sum of Rs. 49,000 has been granted to Municipalities in Kolar District. Thirteen Municipalities in Bangalore District have received Government grant of Rs. 67,000.

544. Mysore Division.—A total sum of Rs. 2,30,665 as Town Improvements grant and Rs. 78,684 as L.D. grants

were sanctioned to the Municipalities of Ex-Mysore Area in the Division. Further, a sum of Rs. 27,825 sanctioned as L.D. grants during previous years was drawn during the year.

545. Belgaum Division.—Grants from Government to the extent of Rs. 15,875 for sanitary scheme of purchasing wheel borrows and hand carts for removal of night soil, etc., were given to the several Municipalities in the Division. Grants to the extent of Rs. 2,40,000 for Town Improvement Schemes were also given by Government to the Municipalities in the Division.

546. Gulbarga Division.—During the year, Government sanctioned Rs. 1,67,000 as grant to the Municipalities of the Division towards improvement of roads, children's parks, etc.

Loans to Municipalities

547. Bangalore Division.—Out of a total loan of Rs. 81,03,828 advanced to Town Municipalities, a sum of Rs. 2,16,243 was repaid leaving a balance of Rs. 78,87,585.

548. Mysore Division.—Out of a total loan of Rs. 1,39,90,793 advanced to the several Municipalities, a sum of Rs. 9,76,029 was repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,30,14,764.

549. Belgaum Division.—The Gokaran Municipality in this Division received during the year a grant of Rs. 48,117 towards repairs to Kotitheerth tank.

Education.

550. There were 28 Municipal High Schools during the year in Bangalore Division and many of the Municipalities were maintaining libraries and reading rooms.

551. There were 30 Municipal High Schools working in the Town Municipalities of old Mysore area. A sum of Rs. 2,40,787 was spent on these institutions.

552. Construction of primary school buildings by Dharwar Municipality, construction of Diamond Jubilee building of the Municipal High School and starting of Pre-University Institute by the Gadag-Betgeri Municipality, construction of high school building by the Ranebennur Municipality and setting apart of some funds for construction of primary schools by the Jamkhandi Municipality were taken place in the Belgaum Division during the year.

Public Safety and Convenience.

553. Bangalore Division.—Loans to the extent of Rs. 12,70,620 were received by the several Municipalities in Bangalore Division during the year for arranging supply

of water. Supply of drinking water was available in all the Municipalities in Bangalore Division.

554. A sum of Rs. 1,12,403 was spent in Kolar District during the year. In Bangalore District all Municipalities were provided with street lights at a cost of Rs. 86,791.

555. A sum of Rs. 2,29,860 was received by several Municipalities in the Division towards drainage works from Government.

556. Mysore Division.—The total outlay incurred on water supply works of several Municipalities in the Division were as follows :—

		Rs.
1. Mysore District	...	2,45,387
2. Chickmagalur District	...	2,75,201

557. The water supply works in Belur, Arkalgud, Konanur, Arsikere, Banavara, Holenarasipur and Channarayapatna were still under progress. The water works in respect of Mandya, Malavalli and Nagamangala in Mandya District were reported to be under progress.

558. Protected Water Supply Schemes were taken up in Honnali, Shiralkoppa and Nyamathi towns of Shimoga District and a sum of Rs. 3,47,073 and Rs. 5,063 were already spent for the works in Honnali and Shiralakoppa, respectively, during the year.

659. Prompt action was taken wherever possible during the period to provide facilities for good drinking water supply.

560. Belgaum Division.—The Belgaum Water Supply Scheme was taken up by Government for execution, the Belgaum Municipality having agreed to purchase water from Government on " no profit, no loss " basis. The water supply schemes for Savanur and Kundgol were also under execution as Government works, to be handed over to the Savanur and Kundgol Municipalities respectively after completion. The water supply schemes of Gokak, Bailhongal, Saundatti-Yallamma, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Rabkavi, Banhatti and Nargund and improvements to the internal water distribution systems of Dharwar and Hubli were under execution. The underground drainage scheme of Saundatti-Yallamma was also under execution during the year.

Public Works.

561. The outlay incurred in the execution of public works such as construction of drains, repairs of roads and buildings, etc., by the Municipal Agency during the year were :—

		Rs.
Bangalore Division	...	7,95,458
Mysore ,,	...	9,97,368

562. The construction of cement road by the Ramdurg Municipality, asphalting of roads by the Bijapur Municipality, payment of compensation for road widening by the Bagalkot Municipality and more expenditure on special repairs of roads in Gokak, Saundatti-Yellamma, Mudhol, Terdal, Rabkavi-Banhatti, Hubli, Gadag, Betgeri, Haveri and Savanur Municipalities were undertaken by the Municipalities of Belgaum Division.

563. The condition of roads in all the Municipal areas of the Belgaum Division was fair.

Public Health.

564. The Public Health was good during the year in Bangalore Division as there was no mortal cases due to outbreak of epidemics like plague, etc. During the year, Influenza epidemic was wide-spread in the Belgaum Division and thousands of attacks were reported in many Municipal areas. But due to timely adequate action taken by the Municipal authorities, there were few deaths from influenza.

Conclusion.

565. In general, Municipal Administration was satisfactory in Bangalore and Mysore Divisions during the year. There was slight improvement during the year in the financial position of the Municipalities of Belgaum Division. Of the major Municipalities, the administration of the Hubli and Bijapur Municipalities deteriorated during the year. Many Municipalities in the Belgaum Division were taking keen interest in providing modern amenities to their citizens. The financial position in the Municipalities of Gulbarga Division was not sound. Strong measures were being taken to collect the arrears in this Division.

(vii) Administration of District Boards.

Constitution.

566. The District Boards of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Chickmagalur continued to be administered by the Special

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Officers under the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952, and the District Board, Bellary, the Madras District Board Act, 1920. The District Board of South Kanara, Mangalore, continued to be administered by the elected Presidents under the Madras District Board Act, 1920. The District Local Boards of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara in Belgaum Division continued to be administered by the elected Presidents under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The administration of District Boards of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar was carried on by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts who were the *Ex-officio* Presidents of District Boards under the provisions of the Hyderabad District Boards Act of 1956.

Income and Expenditure

567. The total income and expenditure of all the District Boards in the State during the year were Rs. 1,58,51,010 and Rs. 1,58,06,877 respectively as indicated below:—

	Income	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore Division	39,87,275	41,39,367
Mysore Division	67,02,932	63,08,936
Belgaum Division	43,90,292	46,57,888
Gulbarga Division	7,70,511	7,00,686

Roads

568. The District Boards of Bangalore Division maintained a total road length of 3,836 miles at a cost of Rs. 11,45,206. The District Boards of Mysore Division maintained roads of a total length of 3,760 miles and 3,870 miles were maintained by District Boards of Belgaum Division. The District Boards of Gulbarga and Raichur spent Rs. 21,438 and Rs. 11,761 respectively, for the construction and repairs of roads.

Local Development Works

569. The Scheme of Local Development Works sponsored by the Planning Commission continued to be in operation during the year and the total outlay incurred for the execution of several works under the scheme in the District Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga Divisions came to Rs. 4,34,000. The District Boards of Belgaum and Bijapur supervised execution of 31 and 40 local development works respectively. The District Local Board, North Kanara was not entrusted with any local development works during the year.

Medical Institutions

570. The District Boards of Bangalore Division had maintained 225 Medical Institutions such as Maternity Hospitals, L. F. Dispensaries and Health Units and 132 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 4,78,737 and the District Boards of Mysore Division maintained 226 Medical Institutions and Maternity Homes and 148 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 8,79,279. The District Local Boards of Belgaum Division maintained 57 grant-in-aid dispensaries, 144 S. M. P. Centres and 11 dispensaries of their own at a cost of Rs. 4,78,525 during the year. No dispensaries were run by the District Boards in Hyderabad-Karanatak area, *i.e.*, in Gulbarga Division as there is no provision in the Hyderabad District Boards Act, 1956 regarding establishment and maintenance of dispensaries.

Veterinary Dispensaries

571. There were 102 veterinary dispensaries run by the District Boards of Bangalore Division at a cost of Rs. 9,427 (excluding Bangalore and Bellary), 124 veterinary dispensaries run by the District Boards of Mysore Division at a cost of Rs. 16,270 and 33 veterinary dispensaries under the control of the District Local Boards of Belgaum Division at a cost of Rs. 1,95,788 during the year.

High Schools

572. There were 23 High Schools working during the year in the District Boards of Bangalore Division at a cost of Rs. 3,82,108 and 56 High Schools under the management of the District Boards of Mysore Division (including South Kanara) at a cost of Rs. 9,14,121.

573. In Bellary District there were 339 Elementary Schools. As against 94,560 children of school going age, 41,751 children were going to the schools during the year. The South Kanara District Board managed 96 Higher Elementary Schools and 520 Lower Elementary Schools, total being 616 and an expenditure of Rs. 16,02,619 was incurred on Elementary Education. The Mysore District Board also maintained 89 Elementary Schools in Kollegal Taluk, from 1st November 1956 and an expenditure of Rs. 16,372 was incurred during the year.

574. The District Local Boards in the Belgaum Division pay over annually to the District School Boards 5/12th of the Local Fund Cess received by them towards Primary Education under Section 80 of the Bombay Local

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Boards Act, 1923. The District Local Boards paid a sum of Rs. 7,36,683 as grant to the District School Boards during the year.

575. No High Schools were maintained by the District Local Boards of Dharwar, Belgaum, North Kanara. The District Local Board, Bijapur has maintained one High School at Bagewadi and incurred an amount of Rs. 20,820 during the year.

576. Neither High Schools nor Primary Schools were managed or administered by the District Boards of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar of Gulbarga Division. But it is an obligatory duty of the District Boards to provide buildings for the primary schools in rural areas. The District Boards, Gulbarga and Raichur have spent from their balances Rs 42,840 and Rs. 44,049, respectively, for construction of primary school buildings, their maintenance and equipment in rural areas during the year.

Public Health, Safety and Convenience

577. The District Boards of Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum Divisions incurred the following expenditure on Public Health, Safety and Convenience:—

Bangalore Division	...	Rs. 8,49,422
Mysore Division	...	Rs. 10,60,667
Belgaum Division	...	Rs. 2,74,177

Jatras and Cattle Fairs

578. Jatras and cattle fairs were conducted by most of the District Boards during the year.

579. The Chief Executive Officers were continued in all the District Boards during the year.

(viii) Kolar Gold field Sanitary Board

580. The area and the population of the K. G. F. Sanitary Board including the 33 Village Panchayats comprising the 76 indirectly administered villages was about 30 square miles and 1,59,158 respectively.

581. The Board was reconstituted from 1st January 1958 with 15 nominated members of whom a non-official was appointed as the Vice-Chairman.

582. The supply of water from the Bethamangala Filters continued to be adequate and satisfactory during the year for the Sanitary Board Area.

583. The total demand, (including the arrears of Rs. 57,192-46) collection and balance of the Assessed Taxes

of the Sanitary Board during the year were Rs. 2,63,423-04, Rs. 2,22,223-64 and Rs. 41,199-40 respectively.

584. The actual total receipts during the year including the opening balance was Rs. 6,38,455-63, while the actual total expenditure was Rs. 5,72,614-76. The closing balance of the Board during the year was Rs. 65,840-87.

(ix) Village Panchayats and Rural Development.

585. The Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952, the Coorg Panchayat Raj Act, 1956, the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, the Bombay Village Panchayats Act and the Hyderabad Gram Panchayats Act, were in force in the Districts of old Mysore State, Coorg, South Kanara and Bellary, Districts of Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak respectively.

586. The total number of Village Panchayats in the State during the year was as follows :—

Bangalore Division	...	6,742
Mysore Division	...	6,151
Belgaum Division	...	1,520
Gulbarga Division	...	483
Total	...	14,896

587. The total income (including the opening balance) and expenditure of all the Village Panchayats in the State during the year were Rs. 2,31,35,214 and Rs. 1,01,00,195 respectively (excluding Bidar District) as follows :— Financial Position

	Total income including Opening Balance	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore Division ...	69,39,207	22,55,169
Mysore Division ...	71,46,609	25,69,191
Belgaum Division ...	81,20,152	50,02,750
Gulbarga Division ...		
Gulbarga Sub-Division ...	2,67,644-87	40,105-61
Yadgir Sub-Division ...	1,81,997-13	34,531-08
Raichur District ...	4,79,604	1,97,448
Bidar District ..	...	...

588. Out of the total demand of Rs. 38,90,237, a sum of Rs. 20,90,635 has been collected in the Bangalore Division which includes remissions and writes off leaving a balance of Rs. 17,99,602 to be collected at the end of the year. The average percentage of collection during the year Demand, Collection and Balance

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was 54 (47). The largest balance of arrears outstanding was in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts. Out of the total demand of Rs. 35,33,588, a sum of Rs. 19,17,271 was collected during the year in the Mysore Division leaving a balance of Rs. 16,06,317 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection was 54 (55).

589. Out of the total demand of Rs. 33,91,061, a sum of Rs. 14,69,524 was collected during the year in the Belgaum Division leaving a balance of Rs. 19,20,082 at the end of the year. From the above it is seen that there were heavy arrears to be recovered in this Division. This was mainly due to the fact that the Village Panchayats were reluctant to take coercive measures under Section 91 (3) of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act.

590. There were huge arrears of Panchayat taxes in the Gulbarga Division.

Public Health and Sanitation.

591. The expenditure incurred by the Village Panchayats on Public Health and Sanitation in the Bangalore Division was as follows :—

	1957-58	1956-57
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy and Sanitation ..	2,31,875	2,28,400
2. Medical Relief ...	19,192	22,643
3. Lighting Charges ...	1,77,352	1,40,035
Total	4,28,419	3,91 078

592. In Bangalore Division five hundred Village Panchayats were maintaining Sweeping Establishments, 35 Village Panchayats were contributing for the maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries and 24 (55) Village Panchayats had arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. There were no maternity wards run by the Village Panchayats during the year.

593. The expenditure incurred by the Village Panchayats in the Mysore Division was as follows :—

	1956-57	1957-58
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy and Sanitation ..	1,90 589	2,40,537
2. Medical Relief ..	44,076	33,616
3. Lighting	1,44,368	1,81,789

594. In Mysore Division four hundred and one Village Panchayats were maintaining Sweeping and Scavenging Establishments, 14 Village Panchayats had arranged for

weekly visits of the Assistant Surgeons, 3,367 Village Panchayats contributed towards the funds of the State Branch of Indian Red Cross Society.

595. The expenditure incurred on public works was as follows:— Execution of Public Works.

Bangalore Division	...	Rs 6,87,441
Mysore Division	...	Rs. 8,56,292

596. The contribution during the year by Government, District Boards and private people for the village Panchayats under the development head was :— Contribution by Government, District Boards and private people

Bangalore Division	...	Rs. 6,76,911
Mysore Division	...	Rs. 8,87,089

597. The receipts and expenditure on cattle pounds in the several Village Panchayats during the year were:— Cattle Pounds

	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore Division ..	21,399	6,782
Mysore Division ...	26,813	7,821

598. It is reported that 46 Village Panchayats in the Bangalore Division and 30 Village Panchayats in the Mysore Division were maintaining Breeding Bulls during the year. Breeding Bulls.

599. Nine hundred and seventy-two well works were under execution at the beginning of the year in the Bangalore Division. During the year, 268 well works were taken up making a total of 1,240 wells to be completed. Of which, 358 were completed during the year. Rural Water Supply

600. One thousand and twenty-five well works were pending at the beginning of the year in the Mysore Division and 195 well works were taken up during the year making a total of 1,220 wells to be completed. Of which, 304 were completed during the year.

601. The number of wells constructed during the year in the Belgaum Division was 76 and the number repaired was 189.

602. As many as 1,053 works were pending at the beginning of the year in the Bangalore Division and 773 were sanctioned for being taken up during the year by the Village Panchayats. The works sanctioned included village roads, small bridges, culverts, etc. The response from the Village Panchayats and the villagers in partici- Local Development Works

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pating in this scheme was encouraging. An expenditure of Rs. 6,55,179 was incurred on 282 works.

603. The number of works pending completion at the beginning of the year in the Mysore Division was 1,110 and 917 works were sanctioned during the year, making a total of 2,027. Of these, 503 works were completed.

Conclusion.

604. There was no improvement in the collection of Village Panchayat taxes in the Bangalore and Mysore Divisions. The various measures for the improvement of villages in respect of Sanitation, Medical, Education and Agriculture continued to receive attention of Revenue Officers of all grades with the Co-operation of other Departments, Local Bodies and the Public in both the Divisions of Bangalore and Mysore.

605. The several measures undertaken under the Development Programmes in Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum Divisions have created an increasing interest in the minds of the rural folk for improvement work and improved the outlook of the Village Panchayats administration considerably.

606. The collection of taxes and maintenance of accounts in most Panchayats of Gulbarga Division was not satisfactory. It was also found that the Panchayats in this Division were not holding meetings regularly. Most of the Panchayats were either dormant or torn by factions. Street lighting arrangements were made in most Panchayat villages.

607. Community Radio Sets have been installed in many Panchayat villages for use of the villages.

(x) Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.

608. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board was reconstituted for a period of 3 years with effect from 28th October 1957.

609. As a result of the sustained and persistent efforts, action has been taken by the Board to prepare an exhaustive Master Plan for the City and its suburbs. A Bill was also under consideration of Government to be passed as Town Planning Act.

610. Foreseeing the requirements of this growing City, due to location of nation-building industries and the integration of States and to keep pace with the demand for

sites, fresh schemes were taken up by the Board during the year particularly in respect of areas which were considered vulnerable points for unauthorised structures to come up.

611. One of the important features of the year was that the marshy places or cut up or rocky grounds in the Trust Board areas had been converted into places of public utility, such as playgrounds, children's parks, lorry stand, etc., without loss to the Board.

612. The Board converted the open spaces in the several layouts into sital area wherever possible and without interfering with the necessary public utility places and auctioned corner sites. During the year, 240 sites were auctioned and Rs. 6,37,817 in excess was realised.

613. A total sum of Rs. 2,07,94,952 has been invested so far on all the 19 important schemes on hand and a sum of Rs. 1,48,22,074 has been realised.

614. The schemes under the 'Four Year Programme' sanctioned by Government envisage the formation of 11,191 sites, out of which 10,439 sites have been formed and 8,972 sold.

615. The total collections under "Layouts and Extensions" were Rs. 53,98,863 (Rs. 22,50,110). They exceed the collections of the previous year by Rs. 31,48,753. The expenditure was Rs. 31,01,735 (Rs. 18,98,800).

616. Slum clearance work was taken up in Jayanagar, Rajajinagar, Sampigehalli, Vasanthanagar, Jabbar Block (Vyali Kaval Extension), Ramakrishna Mutt area and Anjanappa Gardens and with a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 received from Government, construction of 200 tenements were proposed to be taken up in these localities. Slum Clearance.

617. Since the population of the City is increasing rapidly, the Water Supply Department is finding it difficult to give adequate water supply to all the Trust Board layouts and the Board has been taking action to harness all available draw-wells in the several layouts and also to sink as many bore-wells as possible. Water Supply

618. The following schemes have been completed so far by the Board, *viz.*, Formation of Residential Extensions.

1 Sunkenahalli (I Stage).
2 Kumara Park West (I and II Stages).
3 Sampigehalli (I Stage).
4 Wilson Garden.

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5 Jayamahal
6 Vyali Kaval (I Stage).
7 Slum Clearance in Sultanpet area.
8 Pillanna Gardens or Devar Jeevanahalli Scheme.

619. The Board had taken up certain schemes for providing civic amenities for public purposes in the several layouts.

Building Activities.

620. In Vyali Kaval Extension, the construction of cheap dwelling quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,10,500 for the construction of 200 tenaments proposed to be allotted to the hut-dwellers on hire purchase system was taken up and 50 buildings were already under construction.

621. In Jayamahal Extension, 43 quarters have been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 9,30,661 and eight quarters in Kumara Krupa were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 2,79,017. Out of the total cost of these buildings, viz., Rs. 12,09,678 due from the Buildings Division, Bangalore, a sum of Rs. 4,64,562 has been received.

Concession to Ex-servicemen.

622. One hundred and forty-one sites were allotted to ex-servicemen at 50 per cent concessional rate and the loss incurred by the Board on account of the concession was Rs. 39,329. Further concession was extended to the ex-servicemen who were given sites in Rajajinagar to pay this 50 per cent in monthly instalment spread over a period of 12 years.

Facilities afforded to displaced site-owners.

623. The policy of the Board is to rehabilitate the displaced site-owners in the same layout by providing them with suitable alternative sites wherever possible after recovery of layout charges. In accordance with the above policy 298 alternative sites have been provided for to the displaced site-owners.

Facilities afforded to hut-dwellers.

624. Thirty-eight sites have been provided in Block VI of Jayanagar to the displaced Harijans of Patalamma Temple area at half the upset price.

Hutting Colony.

625. A hutting colony has been formed in Jayanagar East Extension to provide sites to the displaced Harijans and others of Lalbagh area and sites have been given on lease basis extended over a long range at the rate of Rs. 0-50 per mensem.

626. In Sampigehalli layout, about 80 Harijans (displaced persons of Gangamacherry) have been provided with sites at half the upset price and a further concession

has been extended to them to pay the value in monthly instalments extending over 10 to 12 years.

627. In Rajajinagar also 200 sites were being formed to provide sites to the hut-dwellers.

628. There were thousands of hut-dwellers in the City area. Since all of them cannot be provided with accommodation in the same area, a scheme was under progress to rehabilitate them in various layouts by providing them with sites on lease basis and affording all other facilities like street lighting, water, etc.

Sites to Political ers.

629. Fourteen sites were allotted to the political sufferers in Sampigehalli layout at a concessional rate and the sital value was permitted to be recovered in monthly instalment of Rs. 10 extended over a period of 10 to 12 years.

630. It is the policy of the Board to help the public institutions like schools, hostels, sports clubs, cultural and religious institutions by granting them sites on nominal lease basis for pretty long periods. So far, such concessions have been extended to 33 institutions.

Finance

631. The receipts and expenditure under various heads during the year were Rs. 69,96,997 (Rs. 47,08,543) and Rs. 70,99,605 (Rs. 64,06,243) respectively.

Conclusion

632. During the past 12 years of its existence, the Trust Board has done a lot of poineering work in the field of housing, clearance and improvement of slums, sewage disposal schemes, etc.

(xi) Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

633. The Trust Board acquired the properties in Mysore Kasaba and Nachanahalli and Kesare village for formation of Industrial Suburb in Mysore South, a layout in Chamundi Extension, a Bomboo Bazaar and for the erection of Sewage Treatment Plant.

634. Acquisition proceedings were pursued in the following cases:—

1. Acquisition of 8 properties and Mill area for formation of a layout at Saraswathipuram.

2. Acquisition of properties of Malavadi village for formation of a colony for Adikarnatakas.

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3. Acquisition of properties of Ernagere village and Belavatha village for straightening the approach road to Kesare Labour Housing Colony and forming additional sites in Narasimharaja Mohalla.

Number of properties acquired.

635. The number of properties acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act during the year was 5, involving a sum Rs. 6, 956 and the awards paid during the year was Rs. 16,309. The number of unpaid awards at the end of the year was 94, involving a sum of Rs. 54,700.

Straight Road Scheme from Old Elgin Fountain to District Offices.

636. The first and second stages of the Straight Road Scheme were completed and separate action was being taken to dispose of the sites formed in the north-eastern sector of the Straight Road Scheme.

Building Sites

637. Seven hundred and eighty-three sites were available for sale at the beginning of the year and 47 new sites were formed, making a total of 830 sites of which 183 sites were sold during the year.

638. The realisations from sale of sites out of arrears and current demands amounted to Rs. 1,25,390 and the arrears at the end of the year was Rs. 1,04,408.

639. Formation of layout of sites to the south of Abhinava Shankar Mutt, Fort Mohalla was sanctioned during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,000 and construction of 12 model houses have been taken up on a part of the layout formed. The works were under progress.

Model Houses

640. Twenty-one model houses were constructed during the year out of Trust Board Funds. No houses were constructed under Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Gift of Lands.

641. There were no free grants of lands or sites made by the Board during the year.

Financial Position.

642. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,32, 561 and the total receipts and expenditure during the year being Rs. 6,78,879 and Rs. 9,64,733 respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 11,46,707 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND

(i) Land Revenue

(1st July 1957 to 30th June 1958).

Bangalore Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.

643. There was considerable decrease in the rainfall in all the districts of Bangalore Division. The rainfall was untimely and unevenly distributed and there was also failure of rains in some parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts. Thus, both dry and wet crops were affected in these parts resulting in moderate harvest.

644. There prevailed distress conditions in some parts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar districts. Distress Relief Works such as road works, desilting of tanks etc., were undertaken as per the suggestions of the Distress Relief Committees.

645. The staple food grains were available in the market. The prices of commodities were almost steady during the scarcity season. Fair Price Depots were also opened in some parts to cause good supply of food grains to people.

646. The public health was generally good except the prevalence of small-pox and flue in some parts. Precautionary measures were taken in time to check the spread of diseases.

647. There was scarcity for water for men and cattle in parts of Mulbagal, Kolar, Bangalore, Srinivaspur, Bagepalli and Goribidanur taluks. Immediate steps were taken to sink temporary wells in the affected parts to provide water to men and cattle.

648. Due to heavy rains in May 1957, there were floods in Syagalhalla and Sulekerehalla and consequently there was heavy loss and damage to crops and other properties in Harihar and Davangere taluks. The total loss caused under all heads was Rs. 1,51,160.

Labour and Wages.

649. Labour was generally available and labouring classes were getting sufficient labour throughout the districts of Bangalore Division.

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Emigration and Immigration.

650. There was no unusual movement of labour either within or from and into Bangalore Division in search of food or employment or due to other reasons during the year.

651. Labour classes found sufficient employment throughout the year.

Accidental Fires.

652. There were 508 cases of accidental fires during the year resulting in a loss of 13 human lives, 160 cattle and of property estimated at Rs. 3,80,296.

Assessed waste land available for cultivation.

653. Out of the total extent of 3,15,559 acres of assessed waste land available for cultivation at the commencement of the year, an extent of 16,525 acres and 37 guntas (17,758 acres and 36 guntas) was taken up with an assessment of Rs. 15,337—40 (Rs. 12,743—79) for cultivation.

654. On the whole, there was a net increase of 16,411-03 acres in the extent taken up for cultivation and there was an increase in the assessment to the tune of Rs. 15,089-65.

Allienation of State Lands.

655. A total extent of 182 acres and 14 guntas (120 acres and 5½ guntas) of lands were alienated during the year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands.

656. Out of a total extent of 61,433 acres and 34 guntas of land available for disposal, an extent of 967 acres and 27 guntas was disposed of, leaving a balance of 60,466 acres and 7 guntas.

657. There were no Amrit Mahal Kaval lands in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Bellary.

Date reserved land.

658. Out of a total extent of 35,133 acres and 5 guntas of date reserve lands available for disposal during the year, an extent of 882 acres and 18 guntas of land was disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 34,250 acres and 27 guntas for disposal at the end of the year.

isafforested Area.

659. Out of a total extent of 9,243 acres and 10 guntas of disafforested land available for disposal in the districts except Bellary during the year, an extent of only 57 acres and 9 guntas was disposed of for cultivation.

660. Out of an extent of 92,070 acres and 10 guntas of disafforested land available for disposal in the Bellary District during the year, an extent of 466 acres and 10 guntas was disposed of for cultivation.

Darkhasts

661. Out of 28,114 darkhasts cases including 5,199 cases of previous year, 16,107 (6,450 by rejection and 9,657 by grant) were disposed of leaving a balance of 12,007 at the close of the year.

662. The total extent of land disposed of during the year was 25,359 acres and 32½ guntas (47,501 acres and 36 guntas), the total amount realised thereon being Rs. 1,22,904–72 (Rs. 3,92,516—32).

663. The total assessment levied on this extent was Rs. 22,262—43 (Rs. 33,368—08).

Grants under the Grow More Food Scheme.

664. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Scheme from the beginning till the close of the scheme is 2,93,582 acres and 31 guntas. Out of these grants an extent of 91,660 acres has been cancelled for the violation of the conditions of the grant. An extent of 84,822 acres and 4 guntas has been confirmed.

665. The scheme for the grant of subsidy for the construction of irrigation wells continued in force during the year, fixing the amount of subsidy per well to Rs. 250 subject to the existing conditions.

Subsidy for construction of irrigation wells.

666. Out of a total of 1,450 applications received for grant of subsidy for construction of irrigation wells, 1,086 applications were disposed of. Out of Rs. 1,30,000 allotted to the districts in this Division for grant, a sum of Rs. 94,742—50 was actually disbursed to the grantees.

Loans for construction of irrigation wells.

667. Out of 106 loan applications for construction of irrigation wells during the year, 51 applications were disposed of. Out of Rs. 1,21,350 allotted to Bangalore Division, a sum of Rs. 30,437 was disbursed to the applicants.

Grant of lands under Depressed Class Concession Rules.

668. Out of 4,617 applications for grant of land, 2,752 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,865 cases at the end of the year. An extent of 6,866 acres and 67 guntas of land were granted under Depressed Class Concession Rules.

Grant of land under Military Concession Rules.

669. An extent of 45 acres of land were granted under Military Concession Rules to 104 applicants.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

670. There has been a decrease in the area under occupation as well as in the area cropped when compared to that of the previous year. The percentage of fallow land to that of the area under occupation during the year was 16·8 (13·5).

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Out-turn of Select Crops.

671. The average out-turn of paddy and cholam for the year remained almost the same as that of previous year but in respect of sugarcane there is a slight increase. There is a slight decrease in case of ragi and horsegram.

672. There is increase in the area under cultivation of paddy, horsegram, jawar and cotton and a slight decrease in respect of ragi and sugarcane during the year when compared with that of the previous year.

Land under Vani Vilas Sagar

673. The total extent of land irrigated under Vani Vilas Sagar Channels have been limited to 11,001 acres and 18 guntas. No extent of land has been included in the block area during the year and no extent was excluded from the block area.

674. Out the total demand of Rs. 1,05,553 including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 93,674 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 11,878.

Irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir

675. The total atchkat under Marconahalli Reservoir in 34 villages is 14,063 acres and 7 guntas out of which an extent of 1,767 acres and 7 guntas is covered by dry belt zone area and 12,296 acres are occupied lands.

676. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,05,922.26 (Rs. 7,02,373-08), a sum of Rs. 2,08,654-72 (Rs.1,83,863-71) (including remission) was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 3,97,267-55.

Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue inclusive of LandRevenue Miscellaneous

677. The total demand under arears inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 1,12,11,766 (Rs. 1,10,87,965). A total sum of Rs. 99,07,501 (Rs. 98,43,778) was collected including remission during the year.

678. The arrears at the beginning of the year was Rs. 12,51,656 (Rs. 12,72,295) of which a total sum of Rs. 7,51,677 (Rs. 7,61,376) including remission was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 4,99,979 (Rs. 5,10,959) at the close of the year.

679. The current demand under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 99,60,110 (Rs. 98,15,670) of which a sum of Rs. 91,55,823 (Rs. 90,82,432) was collected during the year. The percentage of collections under Current Demand during the year for the Division was 93·00 (91·6).

Coercive Processess

680. The total number of processes of all kind served was 67,268 (80,716) and the amount realised was Rs. 7,22,332-54 (Rs. 9,63,763—21).

Loans.

681. A sum of Rs. 1,49,740, Rs. 2,69,500 and Rs. 400 were distributed under Land Improvement, Takavi and Fruit Culture, respectively,

Takavi Loans

682. Under Takavi Loans, 1,903 applications for a loan of Rs. 6,17,475 were dealt with during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,50,420 was sanctioned for 1,174 applicants and 363 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,90,175 remained undisposed at the close of the year. Three hundred and sixty-six applications were rejected as they did not fulfil the conditions of the grant.

683. A sum of Rs. 5,93,210—34 was collected during the year out of a total demand of Rs, 14,27,413-17 (including the arrears of previous years) leaving a balance of Rs. 8,34,202-43 at the close of the year.

Land Improvement Loan.

684. Out of 759 applications for a sum of Rs. 5,06,750 as Land Improvement Loans, 418 applications for a sum of Rs. 1,10,060 were pending sanction and the remaining 145 applications were rejected as they did not satisfy the conditions of the grant.

685. A sum of Rs. 2,85,219—30 was collected during the year out of a demand of Rs. 14,97,899—08 inclusive of the arrears of previous years.

Record of Rights.

686. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all Government villages as well as to some Inam Villages which have been surveyed and settled.

Mutation fees

687. Out of a demand of Rs. 3,50,830—26 including arrears of Rs. 1,34,895-47, a sum of Rs. 1,90,322-33 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,60,507—93 at the end of the year.

688. Out of 2,59,909 mutation cases inclusive of 78,824 cases pending from the previous year, 1,68,781 cases were disposed of.

Tanks.

689. There were in all 1,515 major and 6,002 minor tanks in the Bangalore Division.

Chowtayi Tanks.

690. There were 175 chowtayi tanks in this Division.

Takrar Takthas.

691. Out of 52,798 cases of Takrar Takthas for disposal during the year including 12,800 pending from the previous year, 39,121 cases were disposed of.

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Avenue Trees.

692. During the year, 1,42,055 avenue trees were planted in this Division. The largest number of trees planted being 74,877 in the Bangalore District.

693. The implementation of the Inam Abolition Act started in the previous year was being proceeded with and the work in respect of the Inam villages notified in the previous year was coming to a close.

Mysore Division.

Rainfall and Seasonal conditions.

694. Owing to the failure of mungar rains in the early part of the year the sowing of Jola was delayed in some taluks of Mysore District. The seasonal conditions were good throughout the Mandya District during the 1st half of the year and during the 2nd half of the year the conditions were unsatisfactory due to failure of timely rains. Mungar crops like Kar-ragi and Kar-paddy failed during the year, as there was untimely rainfall.

695. Fodder and water was available during the year. Public Health was generally good. Cattle was reported to be generally healthy.

Distress Relief

696. Except in Mysore and Mandya Districts there were no scarcity conditions anywhere in the Division. The seasonal conditions were not satisfactory in the latter part of the year owing to failure of rains which necessitated the starting of relief works in Mysore and Mandya Districts.

697. An allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 was sanctioned to Mysore District for starting relief works in places of real need. A sum of Rs. 82,859 was actually spent during the year. The rest of the allotment was not spent as the seasonal conditions improved and no relief works were undertaken between April and June 1958.

698. An allotment of Rs. 67,500 was sanctioned to Mandya District, out of which Rs. 48,718 was spent on relief works. A sum of Rs. 5,000 under "54 Famine D" gratuitous relief was sanctioned to Mandya District also.

699. The concessions granted from year to year by way of land improvement loan, takkavi loan and short term loan were liberally extended during the year also.

700. The requirements of Agriculturists such as implements, zinc sheets, cart materials, improved varieties

of seeds and manure were made available to ryots from Agricultural Depots and Co-operative Societies.

701. Ryots were supplied with oil engines, pump sets, electric power given at concession rates and tractors were also supplied on Hire Purchase System.

Labour and Wages.

702. Labour was generally available and employment was provided to the local and immigrant labourers by the several Industrial concerns. The wage rates of skilled and unskilled labour remained more or less the same as in the previous year.

Emigration and Immigration.

703. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the districts of the Division during the year. It is reported that there was inflow of labour from Andhra and Madras States for employment in large irrigation works *viz.*, Lakkavalli, Ambligola, Sharavathi Valley Projects and Tunga Anicuts. Immigrant labour from South Kanara and Malabar have settled in Chickmagalur District particularly in Tea and Coffee Estates. On the whole, the Labour classes had generally sufficient work in all the districts of this Division.

Alienation of State Lands.

704. A total extent of 3,421 acres of land was alienated during the year.

Amrit Mahal Kaval lands.

705. Out of an extent of 89,025 acres and 6 guntas of land available at the beginning of the year in Amrit Mahal Kaval Lands, an extent of 4,657 acres and 21 guntas of land has been disposed of leaving a balance of 84,367 acres and 25 guntas of land at the end of the year.

Dharkhasts.

706. Out of 16,822 Dharkhasts, 8,211 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 8,611 at the close of the year and the amount realised being Rs. 3,08,759.

Grow More Food Scheme.

707. The total extent of land granted under the Grow More Food Scheme was 1,04,536 acres.

708. Out of the total amount of Rs. 1,85,000 allotted to the five districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga, for construction of irrigation wells, a sum of Rs. 15,150 was disbursed.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

709. The total area under occupation during the year was 41,13,732—29 (40,73,972—16) acres showing a net increase of 1,64,487—73 acres.

710. The net area cropped during the year was 33,39,820—06 (31,74,231—25) acres.

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Area under selected crops.

711. There was an increase in the total extent of land cultivated under selected crops during the year.

Visvesvaraya Canal.

712. The entire channel lengths of Visvesvaraya Canal, (Main), Maddur, Cauvery Branches and several distributary channels continued to be in service during the year.

Finance.

713. The total demand with arrears under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the year was Rs. 94,84,851 (Rs. 94,20,643).

714. A total sum of Rs. 83,31,090 inclusive of remission and amounts written off as irrecoverable of Rs. 1,21,129 was collected during the year.

Current Demand.

715. Out of current demand of Rs. 83,59,765 under Land Revenue inclusive of Land Revenue Miscellaneous, a sum of Rs. 77,29,472 including a remission of Rs. 99,561 was collected during the year.

Coercive Processes.

716. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 38,115 (35,700) and the amount realised was Rs. 5,14,217 (Rs. 4,57,780).

Takavi Loan.

717. Out of 3,000 applications for a loan of Rs. 8,75,085 during the year, 988 applications involving a sum of Rs. 1,73,800 were sanctioned.

718. Out of a demand of Rs. 5,85,193-37 including the arrears of previous year, a sum of Rs. 3,17,116-20 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 2,68,077-17.

Land Improvement Loan.

719. Out of 1,020 applications for a sum of Rs. 5,61,085, a number of 352 applications involving a sum of Rs. 96,900 was sanctioned during the year.

720. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,69,481-69 including the arrears of previous year, a sum of Rs. 71,236-65 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 98,245-04.

Record of Rights.

721. Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the Government villages as well as to some of the Inam Villages which have been surveyed and settled. The New Mysore Land Record of Rights Act (Act No. 17 of 1958) came into force on the 5th day of June 1958.

722. Out of a total demand of Rs. 3,29,013 under mutation fees including arrears pending at the beginning of the year, a sum of Rs. 1,90,688 was collected during the year.

Chowthaye Tanks.

723. There were 15 Chowthaye tanks in addition to one Ane and one Channel in the Division.

Takrar Takthas.

724. Out of a total 34,969 Takrar Takta cases for disposal including cases pending from the previous year, 27,106 cases were disposed of during the year.

725. During the year, 82,483 avenue trees were planted in this Division, the largest number of trees planted being in Mysore District.

Belgaum Division.

726. The early rains helped summer agricultural operations and were useful for the timely sowing of Khariff crops in Belgaum District. The crop condition was generally good throughout the District. Due to heavy rains in October and November 1957, the standing Khariff crops were affected in three villages of Sampagaon Taluka.

727. Due to untimely rains in Bijapur Taluka the Khariff sowing was late. Due to insufficient rains Rabi crops were not up to the standard. On the whole the season was fair in almost all the talukas.

728. In Dharwar District the timely rains helped the Khariff crops. The rainfall during the months of September and October 1957 was beneficial for the growth of Khariff crops and for the sowing of Rabi crops except in Hirekerur, Shiggaon, Ranibennur, Haveri, Hanagal, Hubli Talukas and Kundgol Mahal where khariff jowar, chilli crops and groundnut suffered due to excess rains in October 1957 resulting in below normal yield.

729. In Karwar District the rainfall during the year was well distributed and beneficial to the crops.

730. Supply of drinking water was adequate throughout the Division. The supply of fodder was on the whole adequate throughout the Belgaum Division.

Revenue Collection

731. Out of the net Revenue Demand of Rs. 1,33,68,071-83, a sum of Rs. 1,31,21,209-89 was collected. The percentage of collection was 98.

Occupied area.

732. The total occupied area of the Division was 1,34,63,986 (1,34,59,348) acres.

733. As a result of the rising tendency of prices of principal goods, the cost of cultivation, etc., rose to some extent.

734. There was no dearth of agricultural labour in any part of the Division.

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735. There was no scarcity condition in any of talukas of the Division.

Gulbarga Division.

Distress and Relief work.

736. In Bidar District, no distress and relief work was undertaken during the year. Since crops had failed in Raichur District, a sum of Rs. 2,85,000 was sanctioned, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,26,583-30 was utilised during the year.

737. In Gulbarga District, Rs. 4,42,152 was sanctioned for famine and distress relief work. Out of which Rs. 2,86,250-38 was utilised.

Darkhast.

738. Out of 781 applications for Darkhast, 616 applications were disposed of and 6,084 acres and 18 guntas of land has been assigned.

Takkavi.

739. During the year, a sum of Rs. 8,15,275-08 was sanctioned as Takkavi under different heads. Out of 9,879 applications received, 8,499 applications were sanctioned and the number of persons who were benefited was 8,648.

Repairs to nks Kuntas.

740. There were 248 major tanks and 813 minor tanks in this Division. During the year, 7 major tanks and 15 minor tanks have been restored.

Takrar Takhtas.

741. Out of 2,008 Takrar cases, 1,823 cases were disposed of.

742. A sum of Rs. 1,06,117 was levied as penalty for unauthorised use of water in Raichur District.

743. Due to failure of Khariff and Rabi crops in the year 1956-57, 40 famine works were taken up in Gulbarga District. An amount of Rs. 4,42,152 was sanctioned for relief, of which an amount of Rs. 2,86,250 was utilised.

744. In Raichur District six famine works were taken up, for which a sum of Rs. 2,85,000 was sanctioned. Out of which, Rs. 2,26,583-30 was utilised during the year.

745. The main canal of Tungabhadra Project runs through the talukas of Koppal, Gangavathi and Sindhnoor of Raichur District. The construction of distributaries and channels was almost complete in Koppal and Gangavathi and the work in Sindhnoor Taluka was in progress. The water was let out up to distributary No. 38. The total area brought under irrigation so far is 28,659-20 acres.

746. In Gulbarga the total cultivable, uncultivable area and fallow land were 31,94,367·31, 4,69,916·36 and

29,682-33 acres respectively. The Inam area was 2,39,958-10 acres.

747. The total number of protected tenants in the District was 54,023 and the total holdings of them were 9,76,207 acres and 34 guntas. Tenancy.

748. Special Harijan Housing Scheme was implemented in Yadgir Division. A sum of Rs. 9,000 was sanctioned for each taluka for the purpose from the Social Service Department. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for five Housing Project Villages in Community Development Block, Yadgir. Harijan Housing Scheme.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

Work in Inam Villages.

749. Detailed survey work was conducted in 245 (22) villages comprising of an area of 60,590 acres and 22 guntas (10,709 acres and 29 guntas) involving 15,332 (2,394) blocks. Original Survey Work

750. Original classification work was done in 241 (18) villages, involving 15,727 (1,883) blocks with an extent of 53,742 acres and 30 guntas (9,576 acres and 37 guntas). Original Classification

751. Boundary marks were erected in 14,475 (2,438) Survey Numbers involving in 239 (17) villages. Erection of Boundary Marks

752. Hissa survey work was conducted in 61 (35) Inam villages, comprising 8,777 (7,089) Hissas. Hissa Survey Work

753. Original survey and settlement was introduced into 47 (44) Inam villages.

Work in Government Villages.

754. There were 6,737 (6,562) Darkhast and Mutation Phodi, while the number of Hadbust, Record of Rights and other miscellaneous records disposed of during the year were 22,603 (11,111).

755. Under Land Records Phodi and other miscellaneous measurement, 19,951 (17,913) blocks were measured with an extent of 63,538 (55,784) acres in 4,403 (8,688) villages.

756. Detailed classification work was done in 4,207 (7,723) villages with an extent of 54,570 (41,794) acres. Classification

757. The number of newly phoded survey numbers or blocks in respect of which the boundary marks erected were 18,684 (13,665) in 4,026 (4,863) villages. Bandh Pahani

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758. A sum of Rs. 20,988 (Rs. 46,426) was realised on account of fees charged for phoding of survey numbers.

Taluk Maps

759. Thirteen taluk maps were prepared and sent for printing.

Village Maps

760. Key maps of 1,123 Government and Settled Inam villages comprising 1,09,931 numbers were drawn.

Hand Drawn Village Maps

761. Hand drawn maps of 42 unsettled Inam Villages comprising 1,249 survey numbers were drawn.

Up-to-date Correction Work

762. Incorporation of up-to-date corrections were made in respect of 10,128 survey numbers in 1,564 copies of printed maps of 246 villages.

Re-classification Work

763. One thousand five hundred and fifty-two fresh survey numbers were incorporated in 457 printed copies of 258 village maps pertaining to 12 taluks.

Issue of Maps

764. The number of village, taluk, district and State maps supplied to the public on payment of cost amounted to Rs. 4,491. Two thousand nine hundred and fifteen village and 23 taluk maps of the value of Rs. 7,796-75 were supplied to other offices free of cost.

Stock of Maps

765. The stock of village, taluk, district and State maps at the end of the year was 5,63,494 of total value of Rs. 14,34,006.

Akarbands

766. Rectification of akarbands as a result of mistakes detected during mutation measurement was completed in respect of 65 (115) villages.

Phodi records

767. Out of 3,332 (3,595) phodi records including 468 (625) pending from previous year, 2,307 (3,127) records were disposed of during the year.

Record of Rights

768. Out of 14,845 records under the several category including 8,894 records of previous year, 8,936 records were disposed of.

Circle Tippan copies

769. Out of 1,002 (1,409) indents received from the several District Survey Officers, tippan and other copies pertaining to 906 (1,339) indents involving 18,200 survey numbers in 4,790 villages were complied with.

Party Tippan

770. Out of a total of 5,264 petitions received from the parties, 4,964 petitions covering 4,520 villages and involving 6,622 survey numbers were disposed of.

Decennial Revision of Potgi

771. Out of the demand statements of 34 units relating to 3,905 villages during the year, work in respect of 12 units in 1,350 villages was completed.

772. Statements pertaining to 7 units comprising of 32 villages were received during the year of which 2 units relating to 2 villages were completed.

Biennial Revision of Potgi

773. Demand statements of 10 units comprising of 18 villages were received during the year inclusive of 12 villages of previous year. Of these, 3 units comprising of 4 villages were taken up.

Pukka Potgi

774. Sixty-six candidates who underwent training in the previous year were all appointed as Surveyors.

Survey Training

775. Another batch of 320 candidates were recruited and they were undergoing Survey Training in three centres *viz.*, Bangalore, Tumkur and Belgaum.

776. The total amount of fees collected from the candidates was Rs. 29,066-25 and the expenditure incurred till the close of the Training Classes was Rs. 28,710-25.

777. The Record of Rights work in all the taluks of old Mysore State was in the maintenance stage.

Record of Rights

778. Field work in Inam villages under the Record of Rights Scheme was taken up on a large scale in Bangalore District.

779. The surveyors posted for Mutation work in the several taluks have measured 52,971 (63,087) hissas in addition to the clearing of Darkhast Phod, Alienation, Acquisition and Hadbust Records.

780. The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into all the settled Inam villages and all the Government villages in the State. During the year, Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into 61 (44) Inam villages spread over several taluks and the Hissa Survey work has been completed in all the villages.

Bellary.

781. Maintenance set of the village maps with the District Surveyor were kept up-to-date by incorporating topographical details.

782. The town of Bellary has been surveyed under town survey system and the Town of Hospet under the street survey system.

Coorg.

783. The Department of Settlement and Land Records was under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Coorg.

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784. One hundred and forty-nine surveys covering an area of 956·74 acres were carried out during the year.

Madras area (Kollegal Taluk).

785. The two villages Mullur and Uganium were taken over by the erstwhile Madras Government under the Madras Estate (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act XXVI of 1948.

South Kanara.

786. Regular maintenance work was being carried out in all villages in the District throughout the year. The demarcation sketches and stone registers were maintained in all the villages of the districts.

787. A survey training school for training Karnam candidates was held.

788. Out of 10,798 Revenue Registry for disposal, 7,692 cases were disposed of during the year.

Hyderabad-Karnatak.

789. The survey parties attended to the measurement of 51,163 (17,644) Hissas in the taluks of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Hamnabad. A sum of Rs. 81,444—15 had been expended towards the cost of survey.

790. A sum of Rs. 11,080—79 was realised under the fees for demarcation, copying of Tippans and inspection of files.

791. Out of 1,89,302 hissas, 19,273 hissas were measured, leaving a balance of 1,70,029 hissas.

CHAPTER V—FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(i) Food Supplies.

792. The following figures show the acreage and production (in tons) of cereals in the State for the year:— Acreage, Production and Requirement of Cereals in the State.

	Area	Yield
Rice ..	22,02,137	10,91,307
Ragi ...	20,16,400	5,97,448
Jola ...	63,44,348	10,28,924

793. The requirement of the State on the basis of consumption of 16 ozs. per head per day for the population of the State as per 1951 census works out to 34,89,216 tons of cereals. The overall picture is that the State is deficit in respect of cereals to the extent of 7,71,500 tons and out of this rice alone comes to about 5,00,000 tons.

794. The Price Stabilisation Scheme sponsored by the Government of India was continued during the year. Rice was supplied to the State by the Government of India at the subsidised rates of Rs. 16 per maund of Burma Raw Rice and Rs. 20 per maund of American Fine Rice and this was issued to the *bona fide* consumers through Fair Price Depots at 2 seers per rupee in the case of Burma Raw Rice and 61 nP. per seer in the case of American Fine Rice. Price Stabilisation Scheme.

795. There were as many as 690 Fair Price Shops functioning in the State in January 1958 but consequent on the stoppage of supplies by the Government of India from February 1958, most of the Depots had to be closed down and there were only 109 Fair Price Depots functioning at the end of the year for issue of wheat only. A quantity of 24,578 tons of rice was issued through these depots.

796. With a view to return the stock of rice to Government of India and with a view to meet the demands of the State during the lean months of the year, the State sanctioned the scheme for voluntary purchase of paddy at open market prices to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Commissioners under the general orders of Government in paddy surplus districts of the State. The main feature of the Voluntary Procurement of Paddy.

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scheme was that purchases should be in the open market on a purely voluntary basis. The co-operation of the Rice Millowners and Co-operative Societies who were willing to undertake the responsibility were enlisted in the Procurement Scheme.

Purchase of Ragi.

797. A quantity of 79 bags and 1 kore of 8 seers of ragi was purchased till the end of the year under this scheme in Chitradurga District and purchases were being continued.

Control Orders relating to Paddy/Rice.

798. The Control Orders relating to Paddy, Rice were promulgated during the year aimed mainly at checking the rise in the prices of essential commodities, particularly rice, by means such as imposition of restriction on movement, introduction of a system of licensing of dealers and millers, etc.

799. Among the important orders issued during the year were:—

(a) Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order 1957:—This order issued on 9th July 1957 imposed with immediate effect the following restrictions on export and import of rice in relation to the Southern Zone, *i.e.*, the territory comprised in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

(i) No person shall export or attempt to export or abet the export of rice from any place within the Southern Zone except under and in accordance with a permit issued by the State Government concerned or any officer authorised in this behalf by that Government subject to the condition that such exports under permits shall be regulated in accordance with export quotas fixed by the Central Government in this behalf from time to time.

(ii) No person shall import or attempt to import or abet the import of rice into any place within the Southern Zone.

During the year, a quota of 100 tons of rice was fixed by the Central Government for export from Mysore State to places outside the Southern Zone for purposes of personal consumption of the applicants from the produce of their lands in the State, the export permits being issued by the Director of Food Supplies.

(b) Mysore Foodgrains (Movement) Control Order, 1957:—In order to prevent the smuggling in large quantities of rice to the border areas, particularly in Belgaum and North Kanara taluks, and then to smuggle them out of the Zone, the State Government issued a Notification with the concurrence of the Central Government, the Mysore Foodgrains (Movement) Control, Order 1957, stating that no person shall transport or attempt to transport by road, rail, river or air or in any other manner any foodgrains, except under and in accordance with a permit issued in that behalf by the Director of Food Supplies or the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned. This order had very salutary effect in checking the smuggling activities.

(c) Export of parched Rice or "Puri":—The Government of India agreed to permit the export of home made parched Rice or "Puri" or Mandakki manufactured by a number of poor families mostly in Chitradurga, Dharwar and Belgaum districts and are traditionally dependent for a living on this, to Poona and some other places in Bombay State where alone there is a market for these products.

(d) The Mysore Foodgrains Licensing and Storage (Regulation) Order, 1957:—In order to enable Government to keep a watch over the stock position and price and movement trends of foodgrains particularly rice, the Mysore Foodgrains Licensing and Storage (Regulation) Order, 1957 was promulgated during the year extending to the whole State of Mysore with immediate effect. The order states that no dealer shall at any time hold stocks of any of the "Food grains" (*i.e.*, rice, broken rice, rice in the husk and products thereof) exceeding 150 standard maunds and that no miller shall stock any of the foodgrains except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.

The licensees were required to furnish fortnightly returns of stocks held, quantities purchased, quantities sold, *etc.*, to the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts and the Director of Food Supplies.

Rice Mills

800. During the year, there was no control over rice mills in former Mysore State. The Madras Rice Mill Control Order, 1955 which was in force in the integrated

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

areas of Madras State was cancelled with effect from 15th June, 1957. The Bombay Rice Mill and Flour Mill Control Orders were continued in the integrated areas of Bombay-Karnatak.

Distribution of Wheat and Wheat Products.

801. The Mysore State being usually deficit in regard to wheat and wheat products, considerable quantities of these were being imported into the State from wheat surplus areas in Northern India through trade channels. Consequent on the promulgation of the "Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957" issued under the Notification of Government of India, prohibiting the export and import of wheat from any zone except under and in acccrdance with a permit issued by the State Government concerned, there was a temporary dislocation of supplies and a scarcity of wheat products in the market. In order to see that no inconvenience was caused to the public in general and the bakers in particular and to regulate the distribution on an equitable basis, arrangements were made for the issue of permits for the release of wheat products from the Flour Mills directly.

802. The Government of India continued to supply imported wheat to the Roller Flour Mills in the State and also for retail sale through recognised dealers, so as to reduce the demand of rice. A quota of about 4,000 tons of wheat per month was fixed for the State and distribution made to Millers and to Fair Price Depots to the extent of their requirements. All wheat crushing mills (and especially Roller Mills) were given the full quotas indented for by them (due regard being had to the crushing capacity) subject to the condition that the wheat products would be sold at the rate fixed for each such product by the Government of India.

Sugar and Jaggery.

803. The revised policy of distribution of sugar to merchants in the free market as announced by the Government of India and also the release of sugar from the factories with the prior approval of the Government of India was continued during the year. The price ranged from Re. 1-28 to Re. 1-50 per viss (in retail) or Rs. 92 to Rs. 102 per bag of 2 cwt. (in wholesale), during the year. The supply position of sugar continued to be satisfactory.

804. There was no control over jaggery during the year.

805. The several measures undertaken by the Government under the Price Stabilisation Scheme had a very salutary effect as per open market prices of foodgrains in that the tendency for further rise was effectively checked. The prices, however, continued to be at a high level.

(ii) Food Production

806. The Department of Food production which was started in October 1949 was continued during the year.

Progress Under the Grow More Food Programme.

807. (1) Scheme for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, setting up of seed farms for production of seeds (new scheme):—This scheme was further intensified during the year by opening a chain of seed Production farms, seed stores and distribution agency to maintain a continued flow of improved varieties of seeds to cultivators. This scheme covered up all the areas and major food crops in the new Mysore State.

(2) Distribution of Fertilisers:—The propaganda for the proper application of chemical manures in adequate doses in time and to popularise the increased use of superphosphate and new fertilisers like Urea and Ammonium Sulphate/Nitrate was continued with adequate stock of these fertilisers in the Departmental godowns situated all over the State for distribution through the Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and recognised private dealers.

The progress achieved during the year was as follows:—

Total quantity of fertilisers	Acreage	Estimated
36,790 tons	benefited	Addnl. Production 6,088 tons.
	3,67,900	

(3) Manufacture and Distribution of Urban Compost:—The Urban Compost Scheme was started in 1944 and has been continuing since then except for a brief interval of two years during 1949-50 and 1950-51.

The number of towns in the State where compost work has been introduced is 183.

To create an incentive in the ryots for using more urban compost to crops, the Government has been giving subsidy to the ryots by way of meeting the transport charges on compost at Rs. 2 per ton.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

To intensify the compost work in the rural areas the rural compost scheme under the name of 'schemes for development of local manurial resources' has been launched on an all India basis. Under these schemes, village leaders (one from each village) in the NES and CD blocks will be given training in the improved methods of conservation of cattle and human wastes and preparation of compost.

The total quantity of compost manufactured by several municipalities of the State during the year was 2,07,850 tons benefiting 41,570 acres of land leading to an additional production of 10,392 tons of foodgrains.

(4) Procurement and Distribution of Green Manure Seeds :—Under this scheme, 1,450 pallas of green manure seeds, 4,67,000 glyricidia cuttings were distributed to the cultivators during the year throughout the State benefiting an area of 7,250 acres of land, leading to an additional production of 725 tons of foodgrains.

(5) Supply of Electrical and Diesel Oil Pumpsets, Tractors, and Persian wheels on Hire Purchase System :— In order to bring the lands under proper irrigation during the year, 419 electrical pumpsets, 10 diesel oil engines at a cost of Rs. 18,057 and 40 tractors valued Rs. 6,25,002 have been issued to the ryots under Grow More Food Campaign. The estimated additional food production was 25 tons.

(6) Plant Protection Scheme :—During the year, there were no serious or extensive outbreaks of pests and diseases. During the year an area of 67,922 acres covered up by different food crops was protected from pests and diseases and the adverse effect minimised leading to the estimated additional food production of 6,792 tons. Departmental equipment *viz.*, sprayers and dusters both hand work and power driven were loaned free of charge to such cultivators on request. The total expenditure on the special staff and the cost of insecticides and equipments purchased for distribution to the ryots at subsidised rates during the year was Rs. 1,99,573.

(7) Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation :—The area brought under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation was 2,46,143 acres and the additional food production was 49,228 tons during the year.

(8) Construction of Irrigation Wells:—In order to extend the area under irrigation, the scheme of providing subsidy to the ryots desiring to sink irrigation wells was continued during the year. The subsidy payable was limited to Rs. 250 per well throughout the State, 50 per cent of the subsidy being borne by the Government of India for raising food crops. Whenever the ryot needed further financial assistance there was provision to grant them loans up to a limit of Rs. 750 per well, repayable in easy annual instalments.

The number of wells completed during the year under this scheme was 690 and the area brought under irrigation was 1,380 leading to an additional estimated food production of 690 tons.

(9) Irrigation works costing more than Rs. 50,000:—Irrigation works costing over Rs. 50,000 have been brought under this scheme. Against 144 works programmed for the year, 95 works were taken up for execution, and out of them eight works completed during the year. The outlay for the period was Rs. 16,44,070 assuring water supply to the old atchkat of 4,301 acres (old) and 2,220 acres (new) benefited.

(a) Restoration of Minor Tanks:—These works comprised—

(i) Raising the bund and weir to bring the tanks to their original capacity.
(ii) Breach filling work wherever necessary.
(iii) Repairs to bund, sluices weir and revetment etc.

These works contribute towards the assurance of water supply to the old atchkat under them. Out of 874 works taken up for execution during the period, 286 works were completed. The expenditure during the period was Rs. 13,44,818—the area benefited being 7,077 acres (old) and 180 acres (new).

(b) Irrigation works costing below Rs. 50,000:—Works required for effecting improvements to the anicuts, tanks, feeder and pickup channels to achieve an economical utilisation of water costing below Rs. 50,000 were taken up under this scheme during the year. Against 223 incomplete and fresh works programmed for the period, 174 works

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

were taken up, out of which 32 were completed benefitting to an extent of 1,205 acres (old) and 11 acres (new). The outlay during the period was Rs. 1,53,512.

Special Minor Irrigation Works:—Against 766 works programmed for the year, 26 works were completed during the year. The outlay for the period was Rs. 15,63,891. The area benefitted being 361 acres (old).

(10) Extension of power supply to irrigation pump-sets:—Against the target of extending power to 800 units fixed for the year to benefit an area of 4,000 acres, the achievement during the period have risen up to 1,673 units, the area benefitted being 8,365 acres and the additional food production during the year was 4,182 tons.

(11) Land Reclamation by manual labour:—During the year, 435 acres of land was reclaimed by manual labour which resulted in 109 tons of additional food production.

(12) Distribution of iron snd steel for agricultural purposes:—During the year, against a total quantity of 4,293 tons of iron and steel comprising of M. S. Flats for cart tyres and plough points, M. S. Squares for axles, M. S. Rounds and Sheets, etc., allotted by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi and allocated among the 101 registered societies and stockists of the State, and supplies to the extent of 2,302 tons were received and distributed by the Registered Stockists.

(13) Tractor and Bulldozer Service:—Forty-five tractors and 22 bulldozers were put for work during the year in the cultivators fields on Hire Purchase System. An area of 5,943 acres was ploughed by tractors and an area of 1,084 acres was reclaimed by bulldozers during the year and the additional production of foodgrains was 1,136 tons.

Textiles.

(iii) Civil Supplies.

808. The following Control Orders relating to Textiles were under the administration of the Civil Supplies Department during the year 1957-58.

1. The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1958.
2. The Cotton Textiles Control of Movement Order, 1948.
3. The Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956.

809. The Mysore Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1957 continued to be in force. As against the allotment of 1,52,310 tons for 1956-57, the Government of India have enhanced the allotment to 1,83,180 tons. The Government Departments including Local Bodies, important Institutions and Major Industries requiring large quantities of cement continued to obtain their supplies direct from the works as before. Cement.

810. After the State Trading Corporation came into existance during June 1956, the work relating to the distribution of cement upto stockists level was taken over by the Government of India and this arrangement continued to be in vogue during the year also. There were 451 Licensed Cement Stockists in Mysore State during the year.

811. The Cotton Control Order, 1955 remained in force during the year and certain categories of Ginning and Pressing Factories have been licensed. Cotton licenses in Ex-Hyderabad areas which were not renewed for 1956-57 by the then authorities were renewed during the year and the Controller of Civil Supplies was made the Cotton Licensing Authority for the entire Mysore State. Cotton.

812. The total receipts of the Department for the year 1957-58 realised by way of licensing fee on Cotton and Cement Dealers Licenses amounted to Rs. 53,902 and the total expenditure of the Department for the year being Rs. 40,967-86, leaving a surplus revenue of Rs. 12,935. Revenue an Expenditure.

CHAPTER VI—AGRICULTURE, FOREST, CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING.

(i) Weather and Crop Condition.

813. The following statement furnishes the particulars of Rainfall for the year 1957-58 (in Millimeters).

District	South-West Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	
	April 1957 to September 1957	Average	October 1957 to March 1958	Average	April 1957 to March 1958	Average
1 Bangalore ...	440	548	234	229	674	777
2 Kolar ...	338	491	249	228	587	719
3 Tumkur ...	380	464	272	205	652	669
4 Mysore ...	637	508	261	249	898	757
5 Mandya ...	463	438	338	249	801	687
6 Hassan ...	632	761	310	254	942	1015
7 Shimoga ...	1240	1282	338	195	1578	1477
8 Chikmagalur ...	1585	1634	354	254	1939	1888
9 Chitradurga ...	451	389	296	177	747	566
10 Bellary ...	434	417	217	154	651	571
11 Bidar ...	851	745	168	112	1019	857
12 Raichur ...	495	468	149	111	644	579
13 Gulbarga ...	851	611	166	106	1017	717
14 Bijapur ...	471	425	199	145	670	570
15 Belgaum ...	685	622	319	170	1004	792
16 N. Kanara ...	2312	2498	315	217	2627	2715
17 S. Kanara ...	3400	3527	394	344	3794	3871
18 Coorg ...	2338	2329	440	374	2778	2703
19 Dharwar ...	557	516	230	176	787	692

N.B.—25·4 Millimeters=1 Inch.

814. The largest rainfall for the year from 1st April 1957 to 31st March 1958 was 9545·6 millimeters at Nagar Town in the Shimoga District. The lowest total for the year was 151·1 millimeters gauged at Baragur in the Tumkur District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours for the year was at Nagar Town in the Shimoga District, where rainfall of 398·8 millimeters was recorded on the 7th June 1957.

The Effects of Weather on Crops.

815. The main features of this year's (1957-58) Monsoon Season were the untimely and unequal distribution of rainfall in most parts of the State. The rainfall varied from untimely and inadequate occurance in some districts to excessive rainfall in some other districts of the State.

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816. The rainfall during April 1957 was below normal in all the districts whereas it was above normal in the month of May 1957. Though there was rain during these two months, it was not sufficient for agricultural operations in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya Districts and in some parts of Mysore District. But this was helpful for preliminary cultivation of Khariff crops in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara and Coorg Districts. During May heavy rainfall was reported from some taluks of Mysore and Chitradurga Districts which was responsible for considerable damage to crops, viz., Paddy, Ragi, Jowar and Sugarcane. Though the rainfall during June and July was above normal in almost all the districts of the State, still it was felt short for agricultural operations in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mandya Districts. The crops like Ragi and Jowar which are generally sown in these months, were adversely affected. Standing crops in these districts began to wither for want of more rains. In South Kanara District, Paddy crop was reported to be damaged by floods on account of heavy rains. It was reported that some residential houses were also damaged due to this heavy rains and floods. In Gulbarga District there was no rainfall till the 2nd week of July except in Shahpur, Chincholi and Serum taluks. Hence, sowing of Khariff crops was considerably delayed in the District and sufficient area was not brought under cultivation in Afzalpur Taluk. Khariff crops which were sown very late due to late starting of Monsoon in the district were affected further due to heavy and incessent rains in the 2nd and 3rd weeks of July. This hindered the weeding operations of Khariff crops and the showing of groundnut in the District. The rainfall received during August and September was below normal in all the districts (except Shimoga) in the State. On account of insufficient rains in these months, the condition of crops particularly dry crops became bad in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mandya Districts. Khariff Ragi and Jola crops did not come up well. Groundnut which needed rain was badly affected. Standing Paddy crop also suffered in Bangalore, Kolar districts for want of sufficient water as there was no water in the tanks for irrigation purposes. Drought conditions became accute in these districts. On account of failure of timely rains in Kanara District there

was not enough water for irrigating the second Paddy crops and the ryots had to resort to lift irrigation, even in places where assured supply was available every year. This was quite unusual. During October 1957 there was heavy rainfall in the State. This rainfall was helpful for Rabi sowings in parts of Bangalore and Chitradurga Districts. It was reported that this heavy rainfall was responsible for some damage to Khariff crops, viz, Paddy, Sugarcane, Bajra, Jowar and Groundnut in parts of Belgaum, Bidar and Bijapur Districts. Tur, Mong Mash, Paddy, Jola and Bajra crops were also affected to a considerable extent in some taluks of Gulbarga District particularly in Chincholi and Serum Taluks. The rain received during November was also heavy. In Dharwar District, Khariff Jowar, Groundnut and Cotton were reported to be damaged due to this heavy and excessive rains. The harvested paddy crop was affected in North Kanara District. This heavy rainfall delayed the agricultural operations for sowing of Rabi crops in Belgaum District. But these rains though beneficial to some extent, did not bring appreciable improvement in the condition of standing Khariff crops in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts with the result the drought conditions continued. There was no rain during December 1957 in the State except some very light showers in parts of Mysore, Hassan and Chickmagalur Districts. Standing Rabi crops throve well. During January and February 1958 there were some showers in Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur and Hassan Districts.

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(ii) Agriculture

Agricultural Season and Crop Conditions.

817. The Agricultural season throughout the State may be termed as normal.

818. The Rabi season was fairly a better season compared to the khariff season, in that good rains were received and helped to revive the crop position. However, heavy rains during this season affected some portions of North Kanara and Dharwar. At the same time lack of rains at this time affected the paddy crop in Coorg.

819. In short, the rains were unevenly distributed throughout the year due to which production was affected. However, there was sufficient produce in the markets to

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keep the prices stable and there was not much of fluctuation.

820. Consequent on the low yields of cotton in Dharwar, jowar in Gulbarga, groundnut in Raichur and paddy in Shimoga and Hassan Districts there was marked rise in the prices of the above commodities. These came down with the fresh arrivals of the subsequent season.

Agricultural Education.

821. There were 2 Agricultural Colleges, 3 Basic Agricultural Schools and 5 Agricultural Schools in the State during the year to impart Agricultural Education.

822. Inspite of these institutions, there was a growing demand for Agricultural Education and the Department was trying its best to cope up with the same.

823. Agricultural College, Hebbal, Bangalore.—The strength of the college was 271. As many as 531 candidates had sought admission at the beginning of the year.

824. As per Government's decision dated 27th November 1957, admissions to the Diploma course ceases from the next academic year *i.e.*, 1958-59.

825. The College has been included under Region No. V of the T.C.M. Programme and is receiving assistance by way of books and equipment. The teaching programme receives the guidance of Dr. Erven J. Long, Group Leader of the University of Tennessee and Dean J. H. Mc Leod. In viev of the increased strength, Government were also pleased to double the Merit and Backward Community Scholarships from 3 and 27 to 6 and 54 respectively. In addition, 37 freeships and 58 half-freeships were awarded during the year.

826. Agricultural College, Dharwar.—The total number of students on the rolls during the year were 315 and 16 post-graduate students (12 students for M.Sc., 4 students for Ph. D.,).

827. Four students received the Backward Class Scholarships from the Government of India and 6 students were awarded the same by the State Government.

828. The Agricultural Schools are (1) Basic Agricultural School, Bagalkot with a student strength of 65, (2) Basic Agricultural School, Devihosur with a student strength of 120, (3) Basic Agricultural School, Arbhavi

with 69 students on rolls, (4) Agricultural School, Kumta with 25 students admitted to the 1st year class, (5) Basic Agricultural School, Somanahalli with a student strength of 115, (6) R. K. Shala, Anekal with 59 students on rolls, (6) Basic Agricultural School, Gangavathi with a student strength of 112.

Plant Protection.

829. Entomolgy Section.—The Entomology section carried on studies towards the discoveries of new noxious and beneficial insects and in solving the problems of pest control. The parasite laboratory at Mandya serves as a centre for the large scale releases of Trichogramma parasite. It also serves as a demonstration and propaganda centre for sugarcane borer control in the V. C. tract.

830. Plant Pathology Section.—During the year, training was given to the candidates attending the free Horticultural classes at the Lalbagh, Bangalore. The students of the Basic Agricultural Schools at Ramakrishnapur, Somanahally, V. C. Farm, Mandya and at Hebbal were also given training during the course of the year on plant pathology particularly on diseases of crop, plants and their control measures.

831. The section undertook study and research problems during the year.

832. Chemicals and equipment.—A sum of Rs. 53,943—78 was spent on the purchase of different pesticides. The cost of equipment purchased was Rs. 35,421. These were sold to the Agriculturists at 50 per cent concession. Equipment, sprayers, dusters, both ordinary and power worked were issued to the Agriculturists free of cost for use and safe return. These were made available in all the districts. Further chemicals were purchased under 'F' advances to make them readily available at cost price to Agriculturists.

833. Incidence of pests and diseases.—During the year, almost all the pests and diseases of several crops made their appearance throughout on a devastating scale.

Compost Section.

843. The Urban Compost Scheme was operative in all places with organised sanitary system as Panchayats, Municipalities, District Boards, Cantonment Boards and Notified area Committees with a population of 5,000 and above. The scheme at present is an aided scheme, receiving aid and grants from the Government of India.

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835. During the year against a target of 2-lakh tons a quantity of 2,07,850 (1,47,348) tons of compost was produced from the town refuse including the compost from other sources. The quantity of compost distributed during the year was 1,67,084 (92,042) tons. There were in all 289 towns in the State with a total population of 44,55,895. The total number of centres preparing the compost at the end of the year was 191. It was estimated that the total acreage benefited from the compost was 41,570.

836. The sewage farm at Mysore City continued to serve as an example and the municipal authorities completed the sewering of the unsewered areas. The farm was producing good fruit crops.

837. Under the rural compost scheme, a total number of 23,617 compost trenches were newly dug. The number brought into service during the year was 29,331 and the quantity of compost prepared was 6,91,719 tons.

Agricultural Farms and Research Stations

838. There were in the State twenty-six agricultural farms and research stations and about 14 stations for special crops as the main programme and other crops as subsidiary part of the farm.

Oil Seeds Research Station, Raichur.

839. This Research Station was launched by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee in October 1951, in collaboration with the State Government, with a view to make available to cultivators of Hyderabad Karnatak tract, improved varieties of high yielding and high oil content strains, the expenditure being shared on a 50 : 50 basis by the State Government and the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee. Groundnut, Niger, Safflower and Linseed are major oil seed crops in this region covering nearly 1·4 million acres.

Extension work in the Divisions

Manures and Fertilisers.

840. *Bangalore Division.*—Among artificial manures, Am_2So_4 and Superphosphate were very popular. The chemical fertilisers were made available to the ryots through the medium of co-operative societies and wherever the societies were not functioning they were supplied through the departmental godowns. The green manure seeds were made available in the departmental depots.

841. Mainly improved varieties of seed paddy, ragi, cotton, jowar and groundnut were distributed to the ryots. Technical advice regarding use of improved implements were given to the ryots. Tractors, bulldozers and lorries were hired out to the needy ryots for the purpose of ploughing, levelling and transport of composts, etc.

Improved varieties of seeds.

842. The ryots have been induced to take up a second cropping to tide over the scarcity of foodgrains, wherever facilities exist. The total area under second cropping during summer 1958 was 45,970 acres.

Second cropping.

843. This has gained popularity on account of the encouraging results obtained by the ryots. The area covered under this method in this Division was 98,396 acres.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.

844. *Line Planting.*—The ryots have been made to understand the advantages of line planting over drilling or broadcasting. Row planting of paddy and ragi was becoming popular. In dry areas adopting lesser seed rate was gaining popularity.

845. During the year, an area of 50,628 acres was protected against pests and diseases in this Division.

Plant Protection.

846. There were four Agricultural Colonies in the Division with a membership of 46 and embracing a total cultivable area of over 600 acres. The object is to encourage educated unemployed youngmen to join in team work and undertake farming on improved lines.

Agricultural Colonies.

847. *Mysore Division.*—Japanese method of rice cultivation was practised in all the districts. Modified Japanese method to suit local conditions was gaining momentum. The area under cultivation under this method was 1,40,443 acres.

488. Fertilisers to the extent of 7,442 tons were distributed during the year. Green manuring was advocated on a large scale. Green manure seeds like glyrecedia, sunnhemp, sesbania and dhaincha were distributed to ryots in all the districts. Mysore District was procuring and supplying glyrecedia and sunnhemp seeds to the entire State. Application of phosphatic fertilizers was advocated and an area of 2,780 acres was covered in Shimoga District. Fertiliser application to areca gardens and sugarcane was popularised.

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849. Improved varieties of seeds were supplied to the ryots in this Division.

850. Preparation of rural and urban compost was taken on an intensive scale.

851. Use of improved agricultural implements like ploughs, Japanese rotary weeders, cultivators, etc., were becoming very popular and were supplied through the Departmental agencies and co-operative societies.

852. In Shimoga District, 250 soil samples were got tested and necessary recommendations were given for improving the same. Drill sowing has been taken up by many farmers. An area of 2 lakhs acres were cultivated by drill sowing in Shimoga District.

853. Demonstrations on various improved methods of Agriculture like, ear-head selections, Japanese method of paddy cultivation, fertilizer application, varietal, plant protection, etc., were held in the ryots holdings. Economic seedlings like cashewnut, cocoanut, prosopis juliflora, etc., were distributed to the ryots.

854. Lift irrigation was becoming popular in maidan areas of the Division.

855. Farmers' Forum was functioning both at District and Taluk levels.

856. *Dharwar Division.*—Generally, conditions of Agriculture was fair all over the Division. Scarcity of labour was experienced in Malnad Districts.

857. Remedial measures for crop diseases and pests were undertaken wherever they were reported. Insecticides and appliances were made available free of cost to the cultivators. The Bombay Crop Pests and Diseases Act was enforced in the affected villages of Belgaum and Chikkodi Taluks.

858. Improved varieties of seeds of paddy, khariff jowar, groundnut, rabi jowar, wheat, gram, cotton, tobacco were supplied to the ryots of the Division.

859. Some of the co-operative societies have taken up procurement and distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural requisites.

860. An Agricultural Museum has been constructed by the District Agricultural Association.

861. There was no regular scheme for supply of implements. Under the scheme for introduction of dry farming practices in the bunded area, 133 yokes were supplied for 133 sets of seed drills, hoes, etc.

862. An area of 26,336 acres was brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

863. *Raichur Division.*—Improved strains of paddy and cotton were very popular. Already 80 per cent of the area under paddy and 85 per cent under cotton were under improved strains.

864. During the year, a quantity of 11,391 mds. of improved seeds were distributed to the ryots.

865. Through the Panchayats, Co-operative Societies and Agricultural Associations, a quantity of 7,225 tons of compost from town sweepings and night soil was arranged and supervised by different staff. An amount of Rs. 11,019-84 was paid as subsidy to ryots, in order to give encouragement to the preparation of night soil compost. Planting of seedlings of economic trees in Panchayat vacant sites was arranged as part of the activities of the department during Vanamohotsava.

866. Agricultural Associations were formed in every village and periodical meetings were held. Subvention farm and demonstration plots were arranged through the help of these associations. During the association meeting all methods of improved agriculture were explained to the ryots.

867. Farmers' Forum was organized especially in the N.E.S. and Community Development Project Blocks and also some of the schools in the Division to disseminate scientific knowledge to young formers and students.

868. Facilities were offered to ryots for sinking new wells and repairs to old ones with a view to increase area under irrigated farming and ensure higher production. During the year, 154 wells were dug and 99 old wells repaired.

869. To stop the menace of soil erosion, which was turning the vast areas of Agricultural lands into barren fields by washing away the fertile top soil from the field, contour bunding work was resorted to, as an integral part of the departmental programme.

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870. A total of 1,62,725 tons of compost was manufactured during the year.

871. Intensive drive was launched to make the conservative cultivator manure minded. In addition to demonstration plots arranged on Government Farms, a net work of memorial demonstration plots were arranged to exhibit the manuring of crop both under rain-fed and irrigated condition on the cultivators field.

872. During the year, 9,712 acres were brought under Japanese method of paddy cultivation in Bellary and Gangawati areas.

873. As usual, crop competitions were organised throughout the Division to create healthy competitive spirit amongst the cultivators.

874. The 8th Annual Vanamahotsava was celebrated during July 1957.

375. To disseminate the latest scientific knowledge in Agriculture, Refresher Training classes and Farmers' Training classes were arranged. Exhibition and Farmers' Day were conducted, depicting the several aspects of Agricultural activities in the form of photos, charts, models and graphs.

876. As a result of various campaigns sponsored by the Department of Agriculture to achieve increased production, an area of roughly about 20,58,000 acres was brought under improved methods of cultivation and an additional production of more than 37,000 tons of Agricultural produce.

(iii) Forest.

877. The forest area of the State was 13,556·68 square miles at the end of the year. Out of this total forest area, 12,111·81 square miles were in charge of the Forest Department and 1,444·87 square miles in charge of the Revenue Department.

Free Grazing

878. Free grazing was allowed in all the Divisions of the old Mysore State (excepting in Bellary Division) except in areas under regeneration and worked coupes. In Bellary, Gulbarga, Kollegal and South Kanara Divisions cattle were allowed to graze on prepaid licenses.

879. In Belgaum Circle 277·73 square miles of forests were closed for grazing. About 2,994·24 square miles of forests were kept open for grazing throughout the year for all animals while 1,445·79 square miles were open to grazing for non-browsers only. In Coorg Circle except in Mysore Division where free grazing was permitted, all forest areas excepting the younger plantations and elephant grazing grounds were open for grazing on prepaid licenses.

880. The total revenue under grazing for the year was Rs. 1,06,296.

881. This devastating disease continued to cause heavy damage to sandalwood trees in the Districts of Mysore, Coorg, Hassan, Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar. To prevent the spread of the disease, sandal trees attacked by spike and containing heartwood were uprooted and removed to the koties and others with no heartwood uprooted and burnt on the spot. Spike disease

882. Bison, sambur and pigs caused damages by trampling, debarking and uprooting of plants in the younger teak plantations. Wild elephants caused some damage specially to young teak plantations. Wild-boar caused some havoc in Ayanur Range of Shimoga Division, Sandur Range of Bellary Division and in Bidar Range of Gulbarga Division. Animal pests

883. In Gulbarga Division and Kanara Western Division porcupines caused damage to young plants.

884. Defoliater attack was extensive and also severe in all the teak areas in Shimoga Circle and did much damage. The only areas which escaped damage were the 1st and 2nd year old plantations at Gilalgundi of Karadibetta Range, Sagar Division. Insects

885. There was no change in the systems of management of forests in the four forest circles *viz.*, Belgaum, Bellary, Shimoga and Coorg. Sylviculture

(a) Evergreen Forests :—In Shimoga, natural regeneration of evergreen species like Poeciloneuron indicum, Dipterocarpus indicus, Callophyllum tomentosum etc., were remarkably good in areas where the canopy was opened up by fellings.

(b) Moist Deciduous Forests :—In general, natural regeneration of teak has been very poor whereas that of

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its associates has been good throughout except in Kakankote State forest and the Masal Valley of Coorg Circle where natural regeneration of Pterocarpus marsupium, Terminalia tomentosa and Dalbergia Latifolia was absent along with teak. Regeneration of Bambusa arundanasia and Dendrocalamus strictus was abundant in Bhadravathi Division of Shimoga Circle where flowering has been occurring for the last few years.

(c) Dry Zone:—In Bellary Circle natural regeneration of Hardwickia binata, Shorea talura, Anogeissus latifolia and bamboos was good. Hardwickia binata regeneration was specially good in Bellary Division.

Artificial Regeneration

886. In the evergreen forests of North Coorg Division, an area of 242 acres was planted up with matchwood species and Anacardium occidentale.

887. In the teak growing areas artificial regeneration of teak was effected by raising teak plantations as per prescriptions of the working plans for the Belgaum Circle, and as per plan of works in the others. The usual technique of planting teak stumps in clearfelled and burnt areas was followed.

888. Eucalyptus plantations were raised around Bhadravathi with the view to meet future fuel supplies to Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

889. Casuarina was planted in the coastal areas of Karwar, and in other places Eucalyptus was the main fuel species raised.

Sandalwood

890. The practice of dibbling sandalwood in bushes and sowing sandalwood and host seeds on mounds along the inspection paths of plantations was continued. Sandalwood was also introduced in some teak areas in maidan with teak at every 6th stake.

Agri-Sylviculture.

891. The Agri. Sylvi. method was practised only in Coorg and Belgaum Circles over a total area of 1,892—59 acres in the teak and miscellaneous species plantations.

Vanamahotsava.

892. Seeds of economically important species like Pongamia glabra, Anacardium occidentale etc., were supplied to an extent of 3,578 pounds. Supply of seedlings of the above species for Vanamohotsava purpose amounted to 11,70,500 seedlings.

Exploitation

893. *Timber*:—Exploitation of timber was carried out mainly by departmental agency and under prescriptions of

the various working plans in force. The high forest compartments in the Kanara Divisions of Belgaum Circle were worked through the agency of the logging contractors to meet the essential demands from Railways and other indentors and also for depot sale. Teak mill and scantling pieces were extracted from logging areas and they were exclusively utilised for sawing. In Coorg Circle timber was extracted departmentally and brought to depots for supply to the Railways, Government Departments and other indentors and also for sale in auction.

894. In Bhadravathi, Shimoga and Sagar Divisions of Shimoga Circle, exploitation of timber was confined to forests going under submersion which are therefore being cleared and similarly in other areas where displaced cultivators are being rehabilitated or the irrigation channels bring forest areas under irrigation.

895. Timber brought to the sale depots departmentally was mainly supplied to the Railways, other Government departments including the Defence department, Industrial concerns at negotiated prices or at sanctioned schedule rates.

896. The total quantities of timber and poles disposed of were 33,94,669 logs of timber and 29,791 poles.

897. About four lakhs of sleepers and 1,000 tons of special size sleepers were supplied to the Southern Railway.

898. Bamboos both Bambusa arundinacea or the big bamboo and Dendrocalamus strictus or the small bamboo were extracted departmentally for supply to the Mysore Paper Mills and to other Government Departments. Bamboos

899. The following are the details of bamboos and other minor forest products removed from the forests by purchasers, free grantees and privilege holders :—

.....	Purchasers	Free grantees	Right and Privilege holders
	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
Bamboos	62 97 891	34,110	89,425
Sheebu	29,31,599	9,150	42,550
Medars	19,11 719	600	4,585
Bamboo stakes, battens ...	7,76,707	...	...
Vate Bamboos	80,507	...	...
Garte bamboos ...	3,20,828	...	...
Ara-kaddy	100 head loads	...	...
Canes	6,59,328 lbs.	...	2,48,000

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900. In Belgaum circle, 35 coupes were allotted to 17 forest co-operative societies, out of which one coupe in Kanara Northern Division was given to a society for extraction of Government depots and the remaining 34 coupes were sold to them at upset (negotiated) prices for a total consideration of Rs. 4,33,851.

Research and Experiments

901. The Government Central Wood Working Factory at Tumkur continued to function throughout the year.

902. Research work was mainly carried out in the six Silvicultural Research Centres situated in different types of forests; Evergreen, Moist Deciduous, Deciduous and Dry-Deciduous. On a minor scale some research work was also carried out by the Divisional Forest Officers in their Divisions.

103. A planting bar was designed after American model for increasing planting efficiency and minimising the cost of planting in medium textured soils. Soil sampling cans were purchased to enable sampling soils for soil moisture evaluation. Weather instruments were installed in the Sylvicultural Research Garden, Mudigere to record daily maximum and minimum temperatures and relative humidity.

904. Experimental plots were laid out in young Eucalyptus and older Casuarina plantations and also young teak plantations to study their effect on the growth and mortality of trees and seedlings and also to determine if there is deficiency in the soils to which the nutrients were applied. The experiments were under observation.

905. In order to develop suitable technique for afforestation of the arid tracts, experiments were conducted on the optimum depth of trenches.

906. *Special Research Work on the Spike Disease of Sandal Wood in Coorg Circle.*—This fatal disease has been threatening the extinction of sandalwood, a vital forest commodity and one in which the Mysore Forest Department holds virtual monopoly. Research work aiming at the eradication of the disease was being carried on at the Forest Research Laboratory, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

907. *Development Schemes.*—The following schemes were implemented under the Second Five Year Plan during 1957-58 :—

1 Scheme for Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests (Afforestation of waste lands).
2 Forest Rehabilitation scheme-Review of the unorganised forests of Kanara.
3 Lac cultivation.
4 Soil Conservation Schemes.
5 Scheme for Promotion of Secondary Timbers.
6 Preservation of Wild Life.
7 Establishment of Wet Nurseries
8 Scheme for plantations of Commercial Timber (Teak).
9 Creation of Industrial Plantations (Geru).
10 Matchwood plantations.
11 Development of Panchayat Forests.
12 Communications and Buildings.
13 Opening of soil Conservation Demonstration Centres.
14 Regional Arboratum of oil bearing trees.

Biligiri Rangan Temple Forest.

908. The Biligiri Rangan Temple forest comprises of 22,640 acres 12 guntas or 35·375 square miles and continued to be under the Departmental management.

Elephants

909. The number of elephants working in different divisions and circles were :—

Mysore Division	...	...	20
South Kanara	...	...	4
South Coorg	...	...	54
North Coorg	...	...	8
Shimoga Circle	...	...	27

910. From South Coorg Division one elephant calf was presented to U.S.A. and two were sold to a Zoo in Turkey.

Wild Life Preservation.

911. Protection of Wild-life continued to be one of the important activities of the Department. In addition to general protection, the Venugopal Wild-life Park of which the Bandipur Game Sanctuary is the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the Jauger Valley Wild-life park, the Nagerhole Game Sanctuary, the Dandeli Sanctuary, Ranganathittoo Bird Sanctury and the several tiger preserves were maintained.

Dandeli Game Sanctuary.

912. The Dandeli Game Sanctuary comprises of the Kulgi and Virnoli Ranges of Kanara North Division and extends over an area of 80 square miles. Efforts were made to develop the sanctuary by creating a sort of artificial setting to attract wild animals to come to certain spots frequently and also by affording facilities to the

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tourists visiting the game sanctuary. Artificial salt licks were created near the water holes and near Kanshirda lake.

913. It was observed that during the year sambhar, chital and bison were on the increase even though there were considerable destruction of chital by wild-dogs.

Bandipur Game Sanctuary (Coorg Circle)

214. The Bandipur Game Sanctuary (22 square miles) is the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the bigger Venugopal Wild Life Park which covers 310 square miles of forest in Mysore Division.

915. Bandipur Game Sanctuary has attracted large number of visitors both from within and outside India.

Ranganthittoo Bird Sanctuary.

916. There was no alteration in the area of the islands consituting the Bird Sanctuary at Ranganthittoo, near Srirangapatna, which remained at 188·06 acres. Between June and October, the area attracts migratory aquatic birds. Planting of fruit and flower trees in the Sanctuary were continued.

Bababudangiri Wild Life Park.

917. The arrangements for the maintenance and protection of Bababudangiri wild life park with an area of 61·29 square miles in Bhadravathi Division was continued unaltered.

Wild-life week

918. Wild-life Week was celebrated during the year. An illustrated pamphlet with literature explaining the importance of wild life for maintaining the balance of nature and the need for the preservation of wild life, was printed and distributed to the public.

(iv) Co-operation

(*1st July* 1957 *to* 30*th June* 1958)

919. Consequent on the formulation of several schemes of co-operative development under the Second Five-Year Plan during the year, the Co-operative Movement recorded significant increase in the number of co-operative societies, their membership, share capital, reserve and other funds, total working capital, etc., during the year as follows :—

		As on 30-6-1957	As on 30-6-1958
1.	Number of societies ...	12,613	12,960
2.	Number of members ..	18,17,093	19,15,088
		Rs	Rs.
3.	Paid up share capital ...	6,00,47,802	8,79,62,000
4.	Deposits held at the end of the year ...	14,28,48,802	17,22,27,000
5.	Loans due to Government ...	2,11,77,049	3,07,01,000
6.	Loans due to Central institutions ...	9,94,62,719	22,74,21,000
7.	Reserve and other funds ...	2,54,11,294 (Reserve Fund)	6,85,55,000
8.	Total working capital ...	39,42,83,127	58,68 66,000
9.	Loans issued during the year ...	28,52,07,783	40,44,76,000
10.	Loans recovered during the year ...	25,25,29855	34,24 13,000
11.	Loans outstanding during the year ...	16,43,80,241	34,27,61,000
12.	Loans overdue ...	2,81,98,798	4,60,33,000
13.	Net profits ...	76,34,256	82,41,000

920. It could be seen that there was an addition of nearly a lakh in membership and more than two crores in share capital. The net profits earned during the year recorded an increase of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs over that of last year. Recoveries have been good and the percentage of overdue was also not high.

921. The State Co-operative Apex Bank and the District Central Co-operative Banks achieved tremendous success in the achievement of the targets fixed for the year under issues of loans. Against a target of Rs. 7·38 crores fixed for dispensation of short term loans, the issues aggregated to Rs. 7·35 crores. Likewise, the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued long term loans to the tune of Rs. 59·19 lakhs against a target of Rs. 40 lakhs fixed for the year.

922. During the year, 11,592 societies had to be audited, of which 11,254 societies were audited. Audit

923. The committees of management of 36 societies were under supersession at the beginning of the year. Thirtythree societies were brought under supersession during the year and the commitees of management were reconstituted in 14 cases. Thus, at the end of the year the committees of management of 55 societies were under supersession. Supersession

924. There were 727 societies under liquidation at the beginning of the year and 36 societies were brought under liquidation during the year. The liquidation proceedings were completed in the case of eight societies. At the close of the year, 755 societies were under liquidation. Liquidation

925. There were no prosecutions launched under Co-operative Societies Act during the year. Prosecutions

926. Out of 15,409 disputes for disposal during the year, 10,224 disputes were disposed of. Disputes

927. There were three Co-operative Training Schools at Mysore, Mercara and Dharwar for giving training to subordinate service co-operative personnel. These schools trained 400 candidates during the year bringing the total number of candidates trained upto the end of the year to 666, besides 204 who were still undergoing training. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 1·513 lakhs against a target of Rs. 2·50 lakhs. Co-operative Training

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928. The scheme of training members and office bearers of co-operative institutions was continued to be implemented through the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute in four districts of the State. Against the target of 3,750 candidates, 3,321 were trained. Against the target of expenditure of Rs. 38,000 the actual expenditure aggregated to Rs. 25,743.

929. Advantage was also taken of the co-operative training institutions run by the Reserve Bank of India outside the State. Thirtynine members were got trained at the different training centres outside the State.

Credit

930. Agricultural credit today plays a very vital role in the economy of the State and elaborate machinery with safeguard at every stage have been instituted to work out the schemes under co-operative credit in a successful manner. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank at the top, the District Central Co-operative Banks in the middle and the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (both large sized and small) at the bottom form the machinery for the supply of credit. The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank at the helm and the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies at the bottom form the machinery for implementation of long term credit. The urban banks and the urban industrial banks financed by the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank and Mysore Central Rural Financing Bank form the link in respect of non-agricultural credit.

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank

931. The Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank was the pivot of co-operative finance in the State and it recorded tremendous progress in all aspects of its business, its net profits having increased by 300 per cent over that of last year.

Mysore Central Land Martgage Co-operative Bank.

932. The Mysore Central Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank formed the apex of the long term credit movement in the State. The Bank achieved very good progress in the matter of redemption of agricultural indebtedness by issuing long term loans to agriculturists through the Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. Its finances were raised by debentures guaranteed by Government and also finances provided periodically by Government.

933. The Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank continued to be the central financing agency for the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme in the old Mysore area. Its finances were provided by the Central and the State Governments.

Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank

934. The District Central Co-operative Banks in the State continued to do good business and they recorded marked development during the year. They contributed to the supply of agricultural credit, both short term and medium term to the agriculturists through the primary agricultural credit societies in the State. They also issued cash credit loans to the primary agricultural produce marketing co-operative societies for purchase of agricultural implements and fertilisers and also for the issue of produce loans.

District Central Co-operative Banks

935. The Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies form the medium for issue of long term credit, provided for relief of indebtedness to the agriculturist population. They did very good business and exceeded the target fixed under the Plans of development pertaining to long term credit for the year.

Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies

936. Some of the dormant grain banks were wound up during the year as it was found not possible to put them into working order. Their number, therefore, dwindled to 1,098 as against 1,206 of previous year.

Grain Banks

937. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agriculturist population. In the erstwhile Mysore State the existing Taluk Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were being reorganised as Taluk Marketing Societies and assistance by way of share capital contribution, managerial subsidies, loans and grants for the construction of godowns was being provided for. At the State level a State Marketing Co-operative Society has been reorganised and given the necessary assistance. This society continued the work of monopoly distribution of coffee seeds to the various co-operative institutions in the State. It also continued to be the registered stockist for cement, iron and other agricultural implements. It also dealt with the procurement and distribution of rice, sugar and wheat.

Co-operative Marketing.

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Mysore State Co-operative House Building Corporation.

938. The Mysore State Co-operative House Building Corporation comprises of 141 Primary Housing Societies besides 805 individuals and other societies. It is an apex institution for financing the affiliated housing societies for the construction of residential houses. Its funds are obtained from Government of Mysore and Government of India through the State Government under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. It has so far helped the construction of 860 houses under the Mysore Government funds and 1,376 houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. It has obtained a total sum of Rs. 24,30,250 so far from the Government of Mysore and repaid a sum of Rs. 6,80,758 regularly on the due dates.

939. The Corporation has made arrangements to meet the demands of the rural areas also and the amount so far sanctioned to the rural societies aggregate to Rs. 2,87,490 from out of the grants of Rs. 3,00,000 received for this purpose.

Primary House Building Societies.

940. There were 290 Primary House Building Societies in the different parts of the State. These societies built 403 houses besides 204 tenements and also financed members for the construction of 1,637 houses.

Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

941. The Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society is the apex institution for all the cotton handloom weavers co-operative societies in the entire State. It continued to do good work by implementing several schemes sanctioned out of the Mill Cess Funds for the amelioration of the handloom weavers. Sales Emporia have been opened in the several important cities and towns in the State. It has also opened several production centres for the manufacture of handloom fabrics and it also supplied the required yarn to the primaries. It had a mobile sales van which toured the State and carried on propaganda besides effecting sales of handloom fabrics.

Mysore State Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

942. This society is a federation of primary silk handloom weavers co-operative societies in the State. Its activities were confined to production and sale of silk handloom fabrics produced by the members of primary societies. It also imports rayon silk and distributes to affiliated societies. It has opened sales Emporia in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Madurai.

943. This society is an apex marketing society for woollen handloom weavers in the State. It received assistance from the Central Cess Fund and it channelled all the finances to the primary woollen handloom weavers co-operative societies in the State.

Mysore State Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.

944. These societies, formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, financed artisans, craftsmen and small scale industrialists in the rural and urban areas for starting new industries or expanding existing ones and pursuing such other gainful occupations. There were 401 societies of such type during the year.

Rural Industrialisation Societies.

945. Co-operative Farming has been recognised as the only solution for effective improvement in agricultural production and the Government of India have formulated elaborate schemes under farming to be implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Co-operative Farming Societies.

946. Attention was paid to the reorganisation and improvement of the existing farming societies and there was considerable improvement in their working. The number of such societies existed during the year was 123.

Co-operative Unions.

947. There was one union called the Mysore State Co-operative Institute situated at Bangalore. It has been publishing a monthly journal styled as "Mysore Sahakara Patrike". It is maintaining a library and it is incharge of co-operative propaganda and education. The total expenditure was estimated at Rs. 50,000.

(v) Marketing.

948. Marketing has been recognised as the most important factor governing the advancement of the agriculturist population.

949. The concept of Agricultural Marketing does not restrict it only to the regulation of markets. Regulation of markets is only a part of agricultural marketing which has also to be linked up with other ancillary activities such as grading, transport, warehousing, financing and co-operative marketing.

950. By the end of the year, 57 Regulated Markets had been organised in the State. Of these, 54 were functioning.

Administration of Agricultural Market Acts.

951. The total income of the 57 market committees at the close of the year was Rs. 16,60,930-36 as against an

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expenditure of Rs. 11,20,299-33. The total permanent fund of market committees stood at Rs. 35,68,036.25.

Financial Assistance.

952. Loans amounting of Rs. 5·33 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government to 18 markets under the plan programme. During the year, Rs 5,000 was sanctioned to each of the Hassan and Challakere Regulated Markets under the non-plan programme.

Review of Arrivals of Crops in the Regulated Markets

953. The production of Regulated Commodities was roughly estimated to cost Rs. 201 crores and the marketable surplus was Rs. 125 crores. Out of which the arrivals of these commodities to various Regulated Markets amounted to about Rs. 47 crores. The percentage of the marketable surplus sold through the Regulated Markets on the whole comes to about 39. On an average the additional monetary benefit accrued to agriculturists amounts to about Rs. 3 per 100 by selling the produce in the Regulated Markets. During the year, producers have realised monetary benefits to the extent of Rs. 141 lakhs. In addition, they have participated in the managements of the markets and have availed the benefits of correct weighment, prompt payment and other amenities.

Schemes attached to the Marketing Department.

954. (a) *Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.*—Under this scheme which envisages supply of market news and supply of market intelligence on the lines suggested by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee, daily market news was being broadcasted at Bangalore and Dharwar Radio Stations. Weekly, monthly and quarterly bulletins were issued under this scheme and the weekly, monthly bulletins of prices were being supplied to Central and State Governments.

(b) *Scheme for conducting Survey and Market Research.*—The scheme envisages the publication of survey report on the marketing of agricultural and livestock commodities and make it available to the public. The Department has conducted 54 surveys and they have proved to be a source of vital and authentic information not only to the Government of India and the State but also to the public. During the year, survey reports on the marketing of oilseeds, cotton and rice were taken up.

(c) *Development of Regulated Markets.*—The plan envisages giving financial assistance by way of loans to purchase sites for the establishment of market yards and to develop them and to provide all amenities such as rest house, office building, auction hall, godowns, cattle shed, canteen, water supply, sanitation, electricity, radio etc, Out of the total outlay of Rs. 47,55,000 proposed for the scheme, Rs. 5,33,000 was incurred during the year.

Out of the 18 market committees to which loans have been sanctioned, six market committees have drawn loans for providing amenities in the market yard and the remaining 12 market committees have drawn loans for acquisition of sites for the market yard.

(d) *Development of Warehousing* :—To safeguard the interest of producers to arrange for scientific storage and to provide means of making finance easily available at the instance of the Government of India through the Reserve Bank, the State Government sanctioned a scheme for the formation of State Warehousing Corporation at a total cost of Rs. 34·30 lakhs in Government Order No. A & F FYD 57, dated 14th August, 1957.

During the year, the Government sanctioned the establishment of a State Warehousing Corporation under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Act, 1956 with the approval of Central Warehousing Corporation.

During the year, the Central Warehousing Corporation started two warehouses at Davangere and Gadag.

(e) *Grading and Standardisation* :—As in previous years, tobacco, oranges, and eggs were continued to be graded during the year.

Eggs :—The grading of both "Hen" and "Duck" eggs was continued at the Government egg grading stations, Mysore, Government Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore and grading of eggs on a voluntary basis by the Coorg Growers Co-operative Society Limited, and also at the stall at the city markets, Bangalore, Mysore.

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The total number of eggs graded in the State and their value for the year was as follows :—

No. of Hen eggs graded	...	1,97,538
Value in Rs.	...	90,759–78
No. of Duck eggs graded	...	31,962
Value in Rs.	...	3,056–73

Oranges :—The grading of oranges by the Coorg Marketing Co-operative Society, Limited, Bangalore was continued and the number of oranges graded was 20,636 and their value was Rs. 1,955-35.

Tobacco :—The grading of Flue cured virginia cigarette tobacco as per the "Agmark" specifications were continued by the Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore at their grading station situated at Whitefield. The total quantity of graded tobacco during the year was 4,63,341 lbs. and its value was Rs. 2,38,638-50.

(f) *Administration of Weights and Measures* :— The following five different Weights and Measures Acts were in force in the different regions of the new Mysore State:—

1	Mysore	Weights and Measures	Act	1902
2	Bombay	Do	do	1932
3	Hyderabad	Do	do	
4	Madras	Do	do	
5	Coorg	Do	do	

The Chief Marketing Officer was the administrative authority of the above Weights and Measures Acts.

The State Metric Committee constituted by the Government chalked out the programme for the introduction of metric system in the State from 1st October 1958.

During the year, 1,90,621 units of weights and measures were tested and stamped and a sum of Rs. 1,14,639-03 was realised as testing fees. A total number of 220 prosecutions were convicted. In old Mysore State, 13,969 units of weights and measures of different denominations aggregating to the value of Rs. 19,140-38 were sold by the Inspectors.

Export

955. Export of agricultural commodities will be of immense help to the growers as it will not only stabilise and bolster up the prices at home but also will enable them to get very decent price from markets which are outside the country. It will also enrich the country by bringing in the

much needed foreign exchange. Till recently the benefits of export trade were being enjoyed by the traders and commission agents. The profits were not at all percolating to the agriculturist class.

956. During the last two years, the Department received applications from 30 co-operative societies for grant of permits to export onions, potatoes, for export of a total quantity of 5,305 tons of onions, 1,906 tons of chillies and 3,100 tons of potatoes. It is stated that the societies earned a profit of Rs. 16,368-49 in the export trade.

957. Supplementary information on the marketing of wheat, bone resources and other utilisations, betel leaves, marketing of sunhemp and information relating to the production, marketable surplus, actual monthly arrivals and despatches by rail of the same agricultural commodities at all important markets was furnished to Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, Nagpur.

958. Information relating to monthly arrivals and rates of major foodgrains were furnished to Ashoka Mehta Committee.

959. Government was actively considering the question of unification of laws in relation to Agricultural Produce Markets Act, the Mysore Warehouses Act, and the Mysore Weights and Measures Act. The provisions of the new Act would help in removing the difficulties in the development of regulated markets and create conditions of the systematic marketing on a fair and equitable basis.

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CHAPTER VII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

General

960. As the livestock play a dominant role in the agrarian economy of the country and the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore, the policy of the Department mainly continued, as heretofore, to plan and organise the different animal husbandry activities of the State.

961. Animal husbandry practices vary vastly in the five integrated Karnatak areas. In order to introduce uniformity, emphasis was being laid to provide veterinary aid on a greater scale in the areas transferred from the erst-while Hyderabad and Madras States, while in the rest, greater attention was bestowed for development in breeding of improved livestock.

Seasonal Conditions

962. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the cattle.

Contagious Diseases

963. An outbreak of Rinderpest was encountered in Bidar District and it was controlled by inoculating 618 animals against the disease during the year.

964. Under the Pilot Project Scheme for the eradication of Rinderpest, 6,68,632 (3,01,902) cattle over six months of age were protected. This scheme came to an end on 31st October 1957 after mass vaccination of all bovines in the vulnerable areas of the bordering districts of the State. During two years and eight months of operation of the scheme, a total of 18,89,736 bovines were vaccinated.

965. The incidence of Blackquarter disease was controlled by inoculating 6,77,814 bovines and 2,992 others in 3,042 villages in Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar districts.

966. The incidence of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was more widely prevalent in Shimoga, Hassan, Dharwar, Chitradurga and Bijapur districts. Totally 2,829 villages were affected in which 7,78,095 bovines, 1,201 equines and 14,220 others were protected by inoculation.

967. The heavy incidence of Anthrax disease was reported in North Kanara, Kolar and Bangalore districts

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affecting 560 villages. To control these, 1,08,043 bovines and 16,614 other animals were inoculated.

968. Five hundred and ninety-five villages were affected by Sheep-Pox disease, the largest number were from Tumkur, Hassan and Mandya districts. To control these, 2,17,412 vaccinations were undertaken.

969. The prevalence of Ranikhet Poultry and Fowl Pox diseases was reported from 755 villages and 44 villages respectively. To control their spread, 8,84,353 and 12,562 poultry birds respectively were protected against those diseases.

970. The total number of deaths of animals caused from several contagious diseases was 24,429 (20,203) and from non-contagious diseases was 12,053 (17,694) during the year.

Veterinary Institutions

971. There were 368 (226) veterinary institutions comprising 22 major hospitals, 142 taluk dispensaries, 176 rural dispensaries and 28 touring billets at the beginning of the year. Four new rural dispensaries were opened and four were up-graded to taluk dispensaries in addition to conversion of six touring billets to stationery dispensaries during the year. Thus, at the close of the year, there were 372 (368) veterinary institutions in the State.

Veterinary Education and Training

972. No fresh candidates were deputed for training in the Veterinary Colleges in India during the year as the proposal for starting a Veterinary College in the State was under active consideration of the Government. However, to meet the additional requirements for implementing the several Second Five-Year Plan schemes, the department undertook the training of candidates in the Stockmen's Training School at Dharwar and Compounders' Training Centre at Bangalore and Mysore. For specialised training two candidates were deputed to U. S. A. under Technical Co-operation Mission Programme and another six were deputed to Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

973. The number of State stipendiaries undergoing training in the Veterinary Colleges of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Orissa as on 31st March 1958 was 19.

974. Of the five candidates undergoing training in the two-year Dairy Diploma Course at the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore during the year, four passed out and were absorbed in the department.

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975. The Rural Development Work includes the work done by this department in the villages covered by National Extension Service and Community Development Programme.

Rural Development Work.

976. The staff of the department paid 25,244 visits to the villages, castrated 1,30,445 scrub bulls, rams and bucks, treated 6,00,631 ailing cases and conducted 13,07,679 inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases, and 3,576 birds and cockerels were issued to upgrade the local indigenous stock and in addition 23,199 hatching eggs were sold to bonafide breeders at concessional rates during the year. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres and 1,98,174 cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed. In a few selected community development blocks, in order to intensify these activities, artificial insemination centres and model poultry units were established in addition to distribution of rams and bucks for stud purposes.

977. *Sheep Breeders' Association*:—The nine sheep breeders' associations continued to work in the State during the year with 3,477 members at the close of the year. Sixty-eight (86) stud rams were distributed, 1,398 (2,100) scrub rams were castrated, 12,787 (12,271) sheep were dosed against helminthic parasitic diseases among members flocks and 12,079 (13,172) lbs. of wool were collected through these associations. One thousand and thirteen (956) woollen fabrics were manufactured out of the wool collected in the weaving sections attached to the associations and of these, 997 fabrics (681) were sold during the year.

Development Schemes.

978. Under the Second Five-Year Plan several schemes were drawn up with the object of improving the livestock wealth of the State.

(1) *Veterinary Research.*—Sanction was accorded for expansion of the Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore, both with regard to biological production and veterinary research as the reorganisation of the State entailed a heavy burden on the institute in timely production and despatch of sera and vaccines required for combating the various diseases that befall the livestock.

Important additions to the scientific equipments were made during the year in addition to strengthening of

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research sections of Nutrition Chemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology.

(2) *Veterinary College.*—The Government of India have agreed to give financial aid for the opening of a Veterinary College in the State and preliminary steps were taken towards it.

(3) *Key Village Scheme.*—There were 11 centres at the close of the year including three centres opened during the year.

(4) *Artificial Insemination.*—Seven artificial insemination centres were opened during the year, bringing the total number in the State to 39 apart from those located under the Key Village Scheme.

(5) *Gosadan.*—To remove the useless and decrepit animals and look after them till they die a natural death, opening a net work of Gosadans with the financial assistance of the Government of India was under consideration of Government. To start one at Yemmedoddi Kaval, preliminary works were in progress during the year.

(6) *Sheep Development Schemes.*—Sheep and wool industry occupy an important place in the rural economy of the State. In order to improve them, Government sanctioned for the opening of two sheep and wool extension centres at Hosadurga and Ranebennur and the same was implemented during the year.

(7) *Poultry Extension Centres.*—The three pilot poultry projects located at Kurikuppe, Gundlupet and Ponnampet continued to show steady progress by supplying more hatching eggs to the *bona fide* breeders in the neighbouring areas in addition to providing training facilities in poultry keeping. During the year, three more centres were opened at Kumta, Mangalore and Malvalli.

(8) *Calf Subsidy Scheme.*—In order to allow promising bull calves to come to age instead of being castrated, the owners of these calves are proposed to be encouraged on payment of subsidy. During the year, 34 were enlisted under this scheme.

(9) *Education and Training.*—During the year, 17 candidates in Veterinary Degree, five in Indian Dairy Diploma, 45 in Stockmen's Course and 30 in Compounding were trained in order to meet the future requirements

for implementing the several departmental development schemes.

(10) *Livestock Improvement Scheme.*—This is the thirteenth year of operation of the scheme. During the year, 59 bulls were distributed free to the custodians. The total number of coverings done by the bulls including those distributed during the previous years and still continuing was 19,223.

(11) *Bangalore Milk Supply Union.*—A Milk Union on co-operative lines was implemented in Bangalore City from 1st of January 1958 with the financial assistance of the Central Government. According to this, milk produced in the rural parts within a distance of 20 miles is collected, transported and pasturised at the National Dairy Research Institute and distributed to all the Government hospitals, public institutions and a few private persons. During the year, on an average about 10,000 lbs. of milk was handled. This was only a pilot scheme. The starting of a separate pasturisation plant under the control of the department was under consideration of Government.

(12) *Hubli-Dharwar Milk Scheme.*—This was a continuing scheme. Daily on an average 2,500 lbs. of milk was handled during the year.

(13) *Buffaloes Dairy at Kurikuppe.*—With a view to developing dairying at the Kurikuppe farm, Bellary District, with the financial assistance of the Government of India, 23 murrah buffaloes were purchased in Punjab through the All-India Cattle Show Committee during the year.

(14) *Pasturisation Plant at Kudige.*—The co-operative Milk Union at Kudige, Coorg District was expanded during the year by the installation of pasturisation plant on 8th March 1958, with the financial assistance of the Government of India. Daily about 2,000 lbs. of milk was collected and distributed in Mercara.

Amrithmahal Section.

979. The strength of the herds in the four Economic Cattle Farms at Abbanghatta, Birur, Kynodu and Ulavarthy at the beginning of the year was 1,732 (1,556). During the year, there were 235 (306) births and 84 (121) deaths. The year closed with 1,792 (1732) animals.

980. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,53,755-99 (Rs. 1,74,336-89). The demand

and collection for the year were Rs. 55,953-84 (Rs. 31,652-96) and Rs. 48,673-22 (Rs. 52,233-84) respectively.

981. The total receipts and expenditure of the section for the year were Rs. 51,949-79 (Rs. 31,652-95) and Rs. 56,453-86 (Rs. 50,215-82) respectively.

982. *Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme.*—The scheme was implemented 22 years ago to encourage private breeders of Amrithmahal cattle. At the close of the year, there were 14 (14) private breeders with a stock of 2,207 (2,093) animals.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

983. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,108 (1,144) heads of cattle and the year closed with 1,149 (1,108) animals. During the year, there were 176 (168) births and 74 (186) deaths. In all 59 (13) bulls were supplied for breeding purposes to village panchayats, N.E.S. & C.D. Blocks, private parties, to other farms and to key village centre during the year.

984. Cows yielded 36,324 (25,604) lbs. of milk which accounted for a receipt of Rs. 6,165 (Rs. 4,303) during the year.

985. The total receipts from all sources including subvention for bulls sold and distributed, stock raised, etc., amounted to Rs. 64,982-52 (Rs. 39,405-29) whereas the cash receipts were Rs. 26,444-52 (Rs. 22,819-44). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 81,607-78 (Rs. 66,503-68).

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

986. There were nine (6) stallions, 13 (8) mares and two (4) young stock at the close of the year in the farm.

987. Under the 'Eve Blood Stock Scheme, there were 4 (4) mares and 3 (2) young stock at the close of the year.

988. There were 13 (11) mares and 6 (5) young stock at the end of the year owned by the owners.

989. There were 197 (201) Bannur breed of sheep at the close of the year.

990. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 89,558-31 (Rs. 96,281-74) and Rs. 1,23,161-61 (Rs-21,139-60) respectively.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppe.

991. There were 388 (280) heads of cattle in the farm at the close of the year. In addition, for agricultural operations, a large number of work animals were also maintained.

992. At the close of the year, there were 38 (32) heads of murrah buffaloes.

993. From the cows and she-buffaloes a total quantity of 1,05,175 (95,885) lbs. of milk was produced of which 1,382 (799) lbs. formed colostrum.

994. There were 331 (452) sheep at the close of the year in the farm.

995. The Pilot Poultry Demonstration Centre opened at the close of 1955-56 with the financial assistance of the Government of India continued to be popular. The year closed with 63 (78) poultry birds.

996. The receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year were Rs. 14,105-66 (Rs. 23,145-32) and Rs. 1,22,94201 (Rs. 1,22,823-01) respectively.

District Livestock Farm, Koila.

997. The year closed with 3 (3) stud bulls, 27 (16) cows, 12 (17) heifers, 18 (12) bull calves and 19 (14) calves under Sindhi Stock; 36 (37) cows, 16 (20) heifers, 9 (20) bull calves and 23 (34) calves under Sindhi Cross Stock; 1 (1) stud bull, 8 (6) she-buffaloes, 3 (5) heifers, 3 (1) bull calves and 4 (3) calves under Gir Stock; 1 (1) stud bull, 58 (58) she-buffaloes, 51 (45) heifers, 41 (38) bull calves and 37 (27) calves under Murrah Buffaloes; 1 (1) bull 8 (6) she-buffaloes, 3 (5) heifers, 3 (1) bull calves and 4 (3) calves under Dharwar Buffaloes.

998. The total quantity of milk produced was 1,92,221 (1,87,225) lbs from buffaloes and 87,401 (56,063) lbs from cows.

999. The strength of poultry in the farm at the close of the year was 448 (443). Seven hundred and seven (546) birds of White Leg Horn and Rhode Island were sold for breeding in the district.

1000. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year amounted to Rs. 60,211-75 (Rs. 48,397-34) and Rs. 1,59,630-18 (Rs. 1,55,855-97) respectively.

Cattle *cum* Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.

1001. The year closed with 327 (256) animals comprising 300 (256) Krishna Valley cattle, 24 Tharparkar, 2 Sahiwal and one Murrah Buffaloe, 449 (404) sheep, 48 (63) poultry birds.

1002. A sum of Rs. 1,25,049 (Rs. 80,077) was spent as against a receipt of Rs. 9,557 (Rs. 861).

Government Dairy Farm, Kudige.

1003. There were 96 (131) Sindhi animals, 74 (75) Gir Stock, 8 (11) crossbred animals, 70 (66) Murrah Buffaloes at the close of the year.

1004. From the cows 1,58,608 (1,70,599) lbs of milk was produced. The dairy development scheme implemented by the erstwhile Coorg Government as an auxiliary to the farm expanded its activities during the year by providing necessary equipment for pasteurisation, steam boiling, ammonia compression, cold storage, can filling, washing equipment, etc. An average of 1,340 pounds per day was collected in the neighbouring 29 villiages within a distance of 12 miles and distributed in the urban parts.

1005. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year were Rs. 53,463-85 (Rs. 49,336-06) and Rs. 1,07,969-77 (Rs. 64,430-47) respectively. But the Dairy Development Scheme accounted for a receipt of Rs. 1,35,551-42 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,36,706-93.

Government Central Poultry Farm, Kudige.

1006. At the close of the year, there were 2,614 (1,826) birds. On an average 204 (108) layers were maintained on the farm. These yielded 58,922 (20,920) eggs, of which 5,977 (4,722) were set for incubation on the farm, 47,878 (11,593) were sold for table purposes, 2,140 (1,728) were sold to the public for hatching purposes.

1007. The pilot demonstration centre located at Ponnampet and two units located at Somwarpet and Murnal had 63 (97), 21 (22) and 22 (24) birds respectively at the close of the year, and these produced 8,602, 556 and 611 eggs respectively.

1008. All the above four centres accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 17,093-25 (Rs. 40,986-36) as against a receipt of Rs. 16,717-99 (Rs. 7,004-64) during the year.

Sheep Breeding Station of Anagwadi, Suttati and Guttal.

1009. The Sheep Breeding Station, Anagwadi, Bijapur District, the Sheep Breeding Station, Suttatti, Belgaum District and the Sheep Breeding Station, Guttal, were functioning satisfactorily during the year.

1010. The total receipts of the above farms were Rs. 340 (Rs. 3,445), Rs. 4,456 (Rs. 5,900) and Rs. 4,239 (Rs. 10,425) respectively and the expenditure were Rs. 10,162 (Rs. 12,421), Rs. 18,602 (Rs. 16,138) and Rs. 20,264 (Rs. 20,262) respectively.

Cattle Breeding Stations of Bankapur Tegur.

1011. There were 33 (52) Amritmahal cattle and 76 (34) Khillar bulls in the Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur and 101 (96) Langi breed of cattle in the Cattle Breeding Station, Tegur, at the close of the year. Gradually,

Amritmahal stock will be replaced with Khillar or cross breed progenies. The object is to produce pedigreed bulls for supply to the cultivators of this tract for grading their stock.

1012. The receipts of the above two Cattle Breeding Stations were Rs. 4,253 (Rs. 8,900) and Rs. 3,341 Rs. 1,701) respectively and expenditure were Rs. 27,613 (Rs. 30,886) and Rs. 20,142 (Rs, 22,288) respectively.

1013. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions which prevailed, 183 cattle fairs were held during the year in the State. In these, arrangements were made to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle which gathered in these. A total of 9,80,677 heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs. Cattle Fairs

1014. In order to provide incentive to the cattle breeders to rear better stocks, the organisers of the above fairs, with the assistance and co-operation of this department distributed prizes worth Rs. 30,300 to the best exhibits.

1015. With a view to providing interest among the private breeders to rear good livestock, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated throughout the State during the months of October and November during the year. Educative propaganda was also organised as an adjunct to this by providing exhibits, charts, photoes and speeches from different persons. Gosamvardhana Celebrations

(ii) Serum Institute.

1016. The Serum Institute located at Hebbal, Bangalore, continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale the required biological products for the control of epizootological diseases in the State and for supply to the several places ontside the State.

1017. Several obscure diseases like gutanious anthrax as an epidemic in North Kanara, infectious diarrhoea among cattle in Coorg, bovine paralysis, fits among animals in South Kanara were encountered during the year. In all the ailing cases nutritional defficiency was found to be the main cause.

1018. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 1,62,300 doses,

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12,300 c c. and 800 bottles of all biologicals. During the year, 42,74,790 doses, 1,24,370 c c. and 10,116 bottles were prepared. Out of these, 41,14,765 doses, 1,15,520 c c. and 10,782 bottles were used.

1019. The following is the list of biological products prepared and issued from the institute during the year: 1. Haemorrahagic Septiceamia Vaccine. 2. Haemorrahagic Septiceamia Serum. 3. Blackquarter Vaccine. 4. Anthrax Serum. 5. Ranikhet Disease Vaccine. 6. Sheep Pox Vaccine. 7. Fowl Pox Vaccine. 8. Goat Pox Vaccine. 9. Rinderpest Serum. 10. Blackquarter Serum. 11. Anthrax Saporium Vaccine. 12. Anti Rabi Vaccine, 13. Rinderpest Goat Virus. 14. Normal Saline 15. Distilled water.

1020. The bio-chemical section continued the analysis of blood in the healthy and ailing animals and several estimates were determined.

1021. During the year, 513 slides for bacteriological and 168 for cultural and biological examinations were received. One hundred and thirty-two positive cases for Haemorrahagic Septiceamia, Blackquarter, Anthrax, Mastitis, Brucellosis and Trypanosomes were identified. In the course of biological production, 312 smears were examined microscopically, and 136 samples of sera and vaccines were subjected to cultural and biological tests.

1022. At the commencement of the year, there were 47 buffaloes, 4 buffalce calves, 8 sheep and 16 goats. During the year, 81 buffaloe calves, 162 sheep and 145 goats were purchased. Out of these, 75 buffaloe calves, 155 sheep and 144 goats were used for biological production and experimental works. The arable lands of the institute brought under cultivation by employing institute labour yielded 27,890 lbs. of green fodder.

1023. The total expenditure for the year under all items amounted to Rs. 2,36,063-34. The revenue realised exclusive of sales tax aggregated to Rs. 4,92,876-46. The institute had earned a net income of Rs. 2,56,813-12 during the year.

(iii) (a) Composite Live-stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

Dry Cattle Farm.

1024. There were three breeding buffaloe bulls, one Jersey-Shindhi cross bull, 88 cows and 5 she buffaloes at the close of the year in the farm. The receipts and expenditure of the farm were Rs. 9,538-22 (Rs. 13,194-88) and Rs. 13,911-85 (Rs. 11,866-75), respectively.

Hallikar Cattle Breeding.

1025. There were 374 (321) animals at the end of the year. During the year, 8 bulls were issued for stud purposes. This section accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 25,024-16 (Rs. 29,341-75) against a receipt of Rs. 12,370-38 (Rs. 26,138-50).

Dairy Farm.

1026. *Sindhi Cows*:—There were 319 (266) animals at the close of the year in the Dairy Farm. During the year 24 animals were culled and sold in public auction and 2 young bulls were issued for stud purposes.

1027. *Cross Bred Stock*:—Under this head there were 22 (18) animals at the close of the year.

1028. *Murrah Buffaloes*:—There were 88 (84) buffaloes at the close of the year. During the year, there were 21 (11) births and 18 (11) deaths. Five young male calves were purchased from National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

1029. The total expenditure and receipts of this section were Rs. 1,16,861-26 (Rs. 86,496-44) and Rs. 65,137-34 (Rs. 58,722-81), respectively during the year and the total quantity of milk yielded by the cows was 1,88,409 (1,90,343) lbs. and by the she-buffaloes 42,106 (28,243) lbs. The whole milk, as in earlier years, was supplied to the hospitals in Bangalore City.

(b) Government Central Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta, Bangalore.

1030. This is the seventh year of establishment of a 1,000 layer farm. There were 10,465 (3,905) birds at the the close of the year. During the year, 1,600 chicks comprising 800 White Leg Horn and 800 Rhode Island Red were received from U.S.A. under Technical Co-operation Mission and Programme. The installation of James incubators in January received through the aid of the T. C. M. facilitated for multiplication of the stock on a large scale.

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1031. On an average 1,128 (1,008) layers were maintained on the farm throughout the year which produced 1,50,622 (1,04,463) eggs made up of 86,712 (43,750) infertile, 59,559 (55,887) fertile and the remaining 4,351 (4,826) broken or discorded eggs. Of these, 34,289 (29,152) fertile eggs were set for incubation and 18,845 (16,052) chicks were produced out of these. Five thousand four hundred and thirty-six (2,038) birds were sold for breeding purposes to the public both within and outside the State, and 25,252 (28,463) hatching eggs, which included 12,250 sold to the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for production of Influenza vaccine, were sold to public for hatching both within and outside the State.

1032. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year were Rs. 1,12,500-09 (Rs. 42,063-31) and Rs. 90,816 (Rs. 59,131-56), respectively.

(iv) Fisheries

General

1033. The enlarged Mysore State now has a coastline whose comparatively short length completely belies the immense fishery wealth of the sea of this coast. The vast number of inland waters also including the important rivers which pass through the State present vast potentialities for fishery development.

1034. The new Department of Fisheries came into being on the 2nd May 1957.

1035. After a period of lean years the fishing season was very good during the year and there were bumper catches of all important varieties of fish. There were heavy landings of mackerel which is the most important commercial fish on the coast of Mysore. Oil sardines were also plentiful in South Kanara. Cat fish, prawns, sharks, jew fish and seer constituted the rest of the fishery.

Fish Landings.

1036. A total quantity of 24,95,617 mds. of sea fish was estimated to have been landed on the coast of Mysore during the year.

Fish Curing

1037. There were 30 fish curing yards along the coast of Mysore.

1038. With a view to ensure the production of cured fish of proper quality and as a means of assisting the fish curing industry, Government sanctioned the continuance

of the scheme of supplying good quality salt at the Government Fish Curing Yards in North and South Kanara Districts of fish curers at subsidised rates. Accordingly, a quantity of 91,738 mds. (68,302) of salt was issued for curing 5,14,858 mds. of fish.

Freezing Section

1039. The freezing activity which commenced in 1956 is a new venture in our country and showed much progress during the year. A good beginning was made in this factory on account of the demand for frozen shrimp and other products in the U.S.A. Three private parties made use of the facilities available at the Government Ice-cum-quick Freezing Plant and Cold Storage Plant, Mangalore which is one of the largest and most modern fish refrigeration plants in India, and exported frozen prawns, lobster tails and frog legs to the tune of 2,00,000 lbs. which earned foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 5 lakhs during the year.

1040. Besides the Government Ice Factory at Mangalore, there were Ice Factories owned and run by private agencies at Malpe in South Kanara District and at Chendiya and Belekeri in North Kanara District and these were working satisfactorily during the year.

T.C.M. Insulated Van.

1041. An insulated fish transport van received under T.C.M. was stationed at Mangalore and was used for transporting fresh and iced fish from landing centres to Mangalore and from Mangalore to interior markets.

Fish Products

1042. Shark liver oil, sardine oil, fish guano, fish manure and fishmaws were the main bye-products produced from marine fish in the State.

1043. As in the previous years, supply of shark livers or crude shark liver oil from eight centres in South Kanara District to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, was continued.

1044. Three hundred and nine tons of sardine oil and 1,245 tons of fish gauno were estimated to have been produced during the year. The sardine oil was sold at rates varying from Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 per ton while gauno was sold at rates between Rs. 75 and Rs. 250 per ton.

Beach Dried Manure

1045. As happens usually when there are bumper catches along the coast for want of adequate handling, preservation and transport facilities, considerable quantities

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of fish were dried on the beach for use as manure. It is estimated that about 11,800 cwts. of such manure was produced during the year.

Departmental Fish Manure Centre

1046. The fish manure production demonstration centre continued to work at Malpe during the year. A total quantity of 64,492 lbs. of manure from fish waste was produced during the year.

Research

1047. The Fisheries Research Station, Hospet, on the Tungabhadra river was the only research station in this department.

Inland Fisheries

1048. In one of the schemes under the Second Five Year Plan, four Fisheries Development Units were opened during the year which would attend to the work of surveying waters, organising seed collection and stocking, establishing and maintaining fish farms and developing and exploiting the fisheries.

Seed Collection

1049. In addition to procuring carp fry from Calcutta, due attention was paid to the collection of locally available seed and stocking them in nearby waters. During the year, 9,56,507 fry and fingerlings of various locally available varieties were collected for stocking and rearing. The fingerlings collected locally consisted mostly of Cauvery and Tungabhadra Carps and in the case of the coastal districts, Tilapia, Etroplus, Mullets and Chanos.

Import of Gangetic Carp Fry

1050. The actual quantity of Gangetic Carps imported from Calcutta was 12,03,600 Carp fry at a cost of Rs. 31,590-79.

Supply of Fish Seed

1051. A quantity of 10,653 fingerlings of suitable varieties were supplied during the year to private fish farmers.

Mirror Carp Culture

1052. This exotic carp which was brought from the Nilgiris is being acclimatised to Mysore waters and this has become popular with fish farmers and fingerlings were in great demand for stocking.

Marine Fish Farms

1053. Under the scheme for development of pisciculture in Community Project areas in South Kanara District, two brackish water fish farms were constructed during the year. Estuarine and salt water species like Mullets, Chanos and Etroplus were reared in these farms.

Issue of Licence

1054. A total number of 2,952 fishing licenses were issued during the year, fetching a revenue of Rs. 19,362.

Auction of Tank Fisheries

Fishermen's Co-operative Societies

Fisheries Schools

Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.

1055. The fisheries of 381 tanks were disposed of in public auction during the year earning a revenue of Rs. 32,129-31.

1056. There were 53 fishermen's co-operative societies during the year distributed in different districts with a share capital of Rs. 2,51,158-25 and membership of 7,716.

1057. There were 26 fisheries schools functioning during the year with a strength of 4,954 pupils in the two Kanara Districts.

1058. *Scheme No.* 189. *Mechanisation of Fishing Craft* :—The present exploitation of the Marine fisheries resources by our fishermen with their frail sailing craft is limited to a narrow strip of the sea 5 to 10 miles from the shore, leaving a vast fishable area practically untapped. To reach to greater distances and fish at great depths and catch more fish, Government sanctioned the construction of three mechanised boats-two of 25 feet length and one of 32 feet length through M/s. Brunton & Co., Engineering Ltd., Cochin at a cost of Rs. 48,000.

1059. *Scheme No.* 190. *Boat Building Yard*:—Sanction was accorded for the establishment of a Boat Building Yard at Mangalore for the mechanisation of fishing craft. The yard would also serve as a training centre for local craftsmen in the construction of boats of improved design and with modern building methods.

1060. *Scheme No.* 191. *Supply of fishery requisites to Fishermen*:—Sanction was accorded for the supply of fishery requisites to fishermen at subsidised rates at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

Scheme No. 192. *Training of Fishermen* :—

1061. With a view to provide the necessary trained personnel that would be required for handling the mechanised fishing boats, sanction was accorded for the establishment of a training centre for fishermen at Mangalore.

1062. *Scheme No.* 196. *Co-operatives*:—Under the scheme sanction was accorded for the grant of long term loans to the societies of South Kanara District up to a limit of Rs. 1,83,000. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 58,000 was disbursed during the year to seven fishermen's co-operative societies for advancing in their turn to 133 fishermen members. Government sanctioned also a long-term loan

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of Rs. 50,000 to the South Kanara District Fish Marketing Co-operative Society to help it expand and carry on its fish business. No applications for loans were received from the societies in North Kanara during the year.

1063. *Scheme No.* 198. *Development of Fishing Harbours* :—The Mysore State has numerous minor ports all of which are however closed to shipping during monsoon and almost all need the facilities like adequate landing, berthing and bunkering, for the mechanised fishing boats that were expected to be operating, besides ancillary shore installations like dry dock, fish auction hall, processing factories, boat building yard, slipway, marine workshop, ice factory, motor and rail transport etc.

1064. The development of fishing harbours for providing the above facilities was under consideration of Government and the experts were working on the plans for the development of Karwar into a major fishing harbour.

Conference

1065. During the year, a conference of fishermen from all parts of the Mysore State was held at Malpe in the South Kanara District in May 1957.

Finance.

1066. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 11,20,281 and the revenue was Rs. 2,81,602 (including Rs. 29,159 being subvention from the Government of India).

Conclusion

1067. The improvement of fishing industry and the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen had therefore been an important part of the activities of the Fisheries Department during the year.

CHAPTER VIII—INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

(i) Industries and Commerce

General

1068. As usual, the Department continued to encourage and promote industrial activities in the State by rendering technical assistance and advice to establish new industries in the State or to substantially expand the existing ones wherever necessary. In the case of Government Industrial concerns under the control of the Department, special attention was paid to implement the several expansion schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, and also to improve the production and sales of the products of the concerns.

Industrial and Commercial conditions

1069. The conditions of slump and increasing competition in many lines of industry which became noticeable in the first quarter of the year continued during the year and in some respects became further accentuated notably in the textile industries, both mill and handloom, silk industry, oil crushing industry etc. The silk industry was severely handicapped by fierce competition from art silk. Industries like soap manufacture and engineering were also affected by scarcity of raw materials and increased competition from large units. Generally speaking, therefore, the outlook facing the industry and trade during the year was one of competition and lower price levels.

1070. The reduction of quotas for imports introduced during the latter part of the previous year was further curtailed on account of foreign exchange considerations. An attempt was made by the Government of India to use the available exchange to the best advantage to maintain so far as practicable, the level of the internal production by allowing import of raw materials and machine parts required by industries either through established importers or against 'Actual Users' licenses. Small value quotas were also permitted for a few essential consumer items.

1071. The Export Promotion Scheme which provides for the grant of special import licenses for such of the basic

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raw materials as are required for the manufacture of goods intended for export was continued during the year.

1072. An important feature of the Export Policy pursued by the Government of India during the year was to encourage export of indigenous manufactured goods, which were surplus to the internal requirements of the country.

Industrial Establishments.

1073. There were 1,585 Industrial Establishments working in the enlarged Mysore State during the year each employing on an average 10 or more persons. The total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 1,69,421. Out of 1,585 Industrial Establishments, 1,243 were perennial and the remaining 342 were seasonal.

Gold Mining Industry

1074. The Gold Mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 1,63,123 fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 4,70,83,500 during the year while the Hatti Gold Mines in Hatti in Raichur District produced 15,126 fine ounces of gold valued at Rs. 43,54,513.

Woollen Mills.

1075. During the year, there were four woollen mills working in the State with 271 looms and 11,940 spindles. The total production of woollen yarn and piece goods manufactured in these mills during the calendar year 1957 was 3,065,039 lbs. (3,133,207 lbs.) valued at Rs. 1,36,73,315 (Rs. 1,44,22,286). Two of these mills were mainly engaged in the manufacture of carpets and druggets.

State Aid To Industries.

1076. 1. *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act*, 1951 :—A total sum of Rs. 83,750 was disbursed as loans to 17 applicants who were recommended to Government by the Board of Industries out of 47 applicants seeking for various kinds of aid provided for under the Act. The recovery made from the loanees towards the outstanding loans was Rs. 1,03,059. Besides, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also sanctioned as a cash credit accommodation to M/s. Radio Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, out of the Budget provision of Rs. 14 lakhs for the year 1957-58.

Out of Rs. 2,61,321-33 due to be recovered from 15 loanees of the integrated areas of the erstwhile States of Bombay and Madras, a sum of Rs. 19,006 towards principal and Rs. 8,965–29 towards interest was recovered during the year.

The total recoveries made during the year under 'Recovery of Loans granted under the Industrial Loan Rules' amounted to Rs. 1,14,511—50 (Rs. 4,04,529).

2. *Supply of Coal and Coke*:—The arrangements for procurement and distribution of coal and coke in the State to the small scale consumers through the Coal Depots maintained by the Department at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, and Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, were continued during the year. The half-yearly quota of 223 waggons of coal/coke under class "ZIS" was regularly drawn and distributed among the small scale consumers in the State.

The Mysore Coal Control Order was published in the Mysore Gazette during March 1958. The procedure to be adopted for implementation of the Coal Control Order was under active consideration of the Department.

3. *Supply of Iron and Steel*:—Recommendations were made to proper quarters for release of quotas either on a permanent or on a single issue basis to the *bonafide* consumers.

The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati was requested to enhance the quotas suitably so as to meet the ever increasing demands of the consumers in the State including integrated areas as well as new-comers in the field.

Recommendations were also made to proper authorities for the release of iron and steel quotas required by some big industrial establishments for development and expansion of their industries.

4. *Supply of Salt*:—Under the Zonal Scheme, a total quantity of 38,95,000 railway maunds of salt was allotted to the State for the calendar year 1957 for industrial and civil requirements from the Bombay and Madras Zones. The working of the Zonal Scheme was satisfactory during the year.

5. *Issue of Essentiality Certificates to the "Actual Users" for the import of raw materials, accessories, etc*:—

As many as 320 applications were received during the year from the Actual Users in the State for the import of raw materials (except raw silk and art silk), accessories, machinery, spare parts etc., for use in their industrial

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concerns for the manufacture of finished products. These applications were investigated and essentiality certificates were issued in deserving cases after examining their half-yearly *bona fide* requirements in terms of the Government of India Import Trade Control Policy.

1. Government Industrial Schools.

Industrial Education.

1077. Apart from Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, there were eleven Government Industrial Schools in the State during the year imparting training to artisans in useful arts and crafts like carpentry, smithy, lacquerware manufacture, weaving in cotton and wool, sandalwood carving, icon making, etc. The duration of several courses in these schools was two years for each craft and one year for practical training. During the period of training scholarships ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 were given to trainees as a measure of encouragement. Besides, special scholarships were also awarded to students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes.

1078. At the end of March 1958, there were 476 students undergoing training in all these eleven industrial schools. A sum of Rs. 29,768 was expended during the year for granting scholarships.

The total output and sales in all the several industrial schools during the year amounted to Rs. 80,863 and Rs. 84,246, respectively.

2. Private Industrial Schools.

1079. (a) *S.L.N. Industrial School, Bangalore*:—As in the previous year a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 250 was given to this school for the maintenance of the Industrial Section for imparting training to Middle School students in tailoring, carpentry, weaving and rattan making. The number of students undergoing training during the year was 106.

(b) *Methodist Mission Boys' Orphanage Workshops and Industrial School, Tumkur.*—As in the previous year a monthly grant-in-aid of Rs. 201 was given to the school for the grant of six scholarships as also for meeting a part of the expenditure connected with the maintenance of the Industrial Section. There were 16 students undergoing training in Industrial subjects. Articles worth Rs. 22,780 were manufactured for sale during the year.

3. Home Industries Institutions.

1080. There were 85 Home Industries Institutions (Stree Samajas) in the State during the year for imparting training to ladies in several useful crafts like tailoring, mat-weaving, cloth-printing, rattan making, embroidery, knitting, zary work, etc. The Department continued to encourage these institutions by giving grants-in-aid, ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month. The total amount of grant given to these institutions during the year was Rs. 33,700. A sum of Rs. 26,130 was sanctioned during the year for giving grants to Home Industries Institutions for construction of buildings, purchase of raw materials and equipments, etc., required by the institutions for expanding their activities.

4. Award of Scholarships for the study of Industrial subjects outside the State.

1081. Scholarships are being sanctioned by the Department from the last three decades to deserving students for pursuit of higher studies in Industrial subjects in any of the recognised institutions.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

1082. Out of 32 applications submitted by the Industrialists in the State for obtaining necessary licenses for the establishment of new undertakings or for permission to expand their industrial undertakings or for manufacture of new articles, etc., as prescribed under the said Act, 16 applicants were granted permission or licence by the Government of India.

Participation in Exhibitions.

1083. The Department participated in important industrial fairs and exhibitions both in and outside the State by arranging display and demonstrations wherever possible and sales of the handicrafts and other industrial products.

1084. The Department was also taking steps to encourage export of handicraft articles to foreign countries.

1085. Sanction was accorded for the opening of two Emporia, one at Mangalore and the other at Belgaum with the financial assistance from the Government of India for display and sale of handicraft articles.

Conclusion.

1086. The working of the Department during the year was quite satisfactory.

(ii) Working of the Industrial Concerns

1. Government-owned Industrial Concerns.

1087. (*a*) *Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.*—The factory was mainly engaged in the manufacture of transformers. The total production and sales of the factory during the year were of the value of Rs. 55,24,038 (Rs. 69,15,991) and Rs. 67,23,416 (Rs. 67,94,117) respectively.

(*b*) *Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.*—The factory was shifted to the new Building at Rajajinagar, Bangalore on 1st July 1957 and the manufacture of soaps and other products was being stepped up.

The turn-over of the factory during the year showed a marked increase from Rs. 32,00,000 to Rs. 39,28,000.

The products of the factory especially Mysore Sandal Soap continued to receive high patronage from both Indian and over-seas markets. There were repeated enquiries from Middle-East and Far-Eastern countries.

(*c*) *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.*—During the year, the expansion scheme of the factory for the manufacture of High Tension Insulators under the technical collaboration of Messrs. Nippen Gaishi Kaisha Ltd., of Nagoya, Japan was implemented. The regular production operations in regard to manufacture and sales of important electro porcelain articles like 8 K.V. and 15 K.V. insulators, 8 K.V. and 13 K.V. strains, were continued on a higher scale during the year. Besides, the factory was also engaged in the manufacture of Porcelain Crockery and Balls and Bricks. The total production and sales of several articles during the year were Rs. 8,95,643 and Rs. 6,77,700, respectively.

(*d*) *Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*—The workshop was mainly engaged in general engineering and repairs to machinery, etc. During the year, the total out-put and sales were Rs. 3,55,164 (Rs. 4,57,271) and Rs. 3,84,789 (Rs. 4,84,656), respectively.

(*e*) *Government Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mysore and Shimoga:*—About 1,742 tons of sandalwood

valued at Rs. 61 lakhs was consumed in both the factories while 145 tons of sandalwood valued at Rs. 5 lakhs were distilled at New York under agency system. The total production of sandalwood oil at both the factories in Mysore and Shimoga amounted to 1,55,412 lbs. valued at Rs. 62,16,500 while 19,949 lbs. of oil valued at Rs. 7,97,960 were obtained by distillation at New York under agency arrangements. The total sales during the year aggregated to 1,60,965 lbs. of sandalwood oil of the value of Rs. 82,99,106.

As in the previous years, there was good market for sandalwood oil in all the principal consuming centres of the world including Great Britain, America, Japan and other Continental countries of Europe.

(*f*) *Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.*—In addition to the manufacture of agricultural implements and tools, the factory took up the manufacture of R.C.C. poles for supply to the Electricity Board. The production and sales during the year were Rs. 9,81,000 (Rs. 7,89,000) and Rs. 10,01,900 (Rs. 8,05,800), respectively.

(*g*) *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—There were 515 students in the Institute undergoing training in useful arts and crafts like fine arts, modelling, engraving and enamelling, inlay work, wood carving, rattan manufacture, smithy, carpentry and cabinet making, sculpture, etc. During the period of training, scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per month were given to the students to the extent of Rs, 16,000.

The production and sales of articles both in the workshop and training sections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,61,625 and Rs. 2,38,789, respectively.

The sale of articles manufactured by private artisans and kept at the institute on consignment basis amounted to Rs. 86,182.

(*h*) *Mysore Government Arts and Crafts Emporium, Bangalore.*—The Depot has been in existence from long time as an emporium for the display and sale of the best specimens of Mysore Arts and Crafts.

The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 1,18,587 (Rs. 1,58,468). Due to considerable decrease in sales and increase in expenditure, there was a loss of about Rs. 11,600 (Rs. 5,242).

(*i*) *Government Central Workshop, Mercara.*— The workshop was mainly engaged in the execution of job orders pertaining to mechanical works including repairs and services.

During the year, 1,230 job orders were received and total service charges realised was Rs. 80,500 (Rs. 60,481). The total value of spares and stores consumed amounted to Rs. 40,125.

2. Government Aided Industrial Concerns.

1088. (*a*) *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore.*— The company planted 2,935 acres against 3,350 acres during the previous year. The total value of green leaf purchased from the ryots amounted to Rs. 5,25,188 (Rs. 5,45,612).

Virginia flue-cured tobacco suffered from adverse seasonal conditions which reduced the quality of the product.

The total value of cured tobacco sold during the year was Rs. 20,95,685 (Rs. 35,80,633).

A second Grading Station was opened at Gauribidanur to facilitate the handling of cured leaf acquired in Gauribidanur area.

The Tobacco Research Station which was started very recently in Hunsur under the auspices of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee started functioning during the year.

(*b*) *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., Bangalore* :—

The value of articles manufactured and value of sales were Rs. 3,28,061 and Rs. 4,50,465, respectively.

As a result of new technique adopted in processing, there was a considerable improvement in the finishing of leathers. Steps were also taken to increase the production of textile leathers, coloured leathers and rollers leathers which find a ready sale. Two students deputed by the Government of India were trained during the year.

The company had been working in heavy losses for the past four years for want of working capital as also due to severe competition in the trade from well established firms in the line.

(*c*) *Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore* :—

The main items of manufacture during the year consisted of radio receivers and components, water meters, house servicing meters, P.V.C. extruded plastic wires, cables, tapes, tubes, filaments and thongings etc., A total of 1,51,443 house service meters, 1,001 radio receivers (wire chassis only), 1,890 water meters and 38,21,646 yards of P.V.C. products in multiple cores were manufactured during the year. The total sales of the articles manufactured were of the value of Rs. 73,77,903.

Manufacturing of band switches and water meters was commenced on a commercial scale during the year.

(*d*) *Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Belagola* :—

The total sales of chemical fertilisers amounted to Rs. 25·81 lakhs during the year. Major portion of ammonium sulphate was sold out to Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd. There was much demand for superphosphate from the Multipurpose Societies which was possible to be met by the Company.

(*e*) *The Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore* :—

The company was mainly engaged in the manufacture of paints, varnishes and thinners. The productions and sales during the year were as follows :—

		Production in gallons	*Sales in gallons*
Paints	..	8,510	8,766
Varnishes	...	8,113	8,179
Thinners	...	3,055	3,055

The total sales amounted to Rs. 2,98,633.

The company had been making steady and satisfactory progress for the last four years.

(*f*) *The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bangalore* :—

During the year, 279 tons of vanaspathi (Hydrogenated groundnut oil) and 547 tons of refined oil were manufactured while the sales were 333 tons of vanaspathi and 632 tons of refined oil.

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(*g*) *The Mysore Lamp Works Ltd., Bangalore*:— The company, as in the previous years, had been engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of electric lamps, such as general service lamps (5 watts to 1,500 watts), train lighting, locomotive head lights, telephone switch board lamps, automobile lamps and street series lamps (5·5 amps). Since there was heavy demand both by the consumers and the Government Departments for the products of the company, production was considerably stepped up during the year. Lamps of higher voltage required for the Central and State Development Projects included under the Second Five-Year Plan were manufactured and supplied. As the demand for Miniature and Train-lighting and Telephone switch lamps was increasing, the concern has had to develop this line of manufacture also along with the general service lamps and made substantial supplies of these varieties to Railways, Tata Locomotive, Indian Telephone Industries and Government Road Transport Departments.

During the year, 17,77,122 lamps of different types valued at Rs. 8,66,850 were manufactured in the concern while the total sales amounted to 15,55,636 numbers of different types of lamps valued at Rs. 14,24,189.

The manufacture of Fluorescent lamps along with the present manufacture of Incandescent lamps was under consideration.

(*h*) *Bangalore Ex-servicemen's Transport Co., Ltd.*—Besides running lorries, baby taxis, auto-rickshaws and postal mail service contract, the company had a workshop for repairs. The company had so far sold 21 autorickshaws under the hire-purchase system to the deserving ex-servicemen. This scheme enables an ex-serviceman to get himself rehabilitated.

1089. Relationship between the Management and Labour continued to be cordial in all these concerns.

(iii) The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

1090. The Board of Management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was reconstituted for a period of one year from 1st April 1957.

1091. The relationship between the Management and the Employees of the Works continued to be cordial.

1092. The supply position of essential raw materials like fuel, charcoal, coal, coke, scrap, ore, limestone, clay and sand was satisfactory during the year.

1093. The Tariff Commission examined the claim of the oWrks for revised retention prices in respect of pig iron and steel. The Commission also examined the cost of production of cement produced by the Works along with other producers and the retention price of cement was raised by Rs. 2 per ton.

1094. Improvements were made to the Cast Iron Plate Sleepers Foundry to step up production from 5,500 tons to 7,000 tons per annum.

1095. The newly erected Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant was put into commission during November 1957.

1096. The total value of sales made by the Works during the year amounted to Rs. 468·81 lakhs as against Rs. 451·40 lakhs during 1956-57, while the total outstandings at the end of the year stood at Rs. 53,02,584 as against Rs. 57,54,189 during 1956-57.

1097. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India, accorded permission for the Ferro-Silicon Expansion Scheme. Under this Scheme production will be increased from 5,000 tons to 20,000 tons per annum. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 130 lakhs. Orders were placed for machinery and equipment with a Norwegian Firm on deferred terms of payment spread over five years.

1098. The employees of the Works were paid three months bonus for the year 1956-57 on 2nd October 1957.

1099. All the Educational Institutions in the Works area continued to work satisfactorily. Free Medical facilities were continued to be afforded to the employees and the members of their families in the Works' Combined Hospital.

(iv) Mines and Geology.

1100. The year 1957-58 witnessed an increased activity in mining and marketing of minerals from the areas previously covered under leases and licenses inspite of the

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tendency of falling market in the manganese ore trade during latter half of the year.

1101. The new Bill called "The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957" received the assent of the President of India on 28th December 1957 and shall come into effect over the whole of the Indian Union from 1st June 1958.

Leases and Licenses.

1102. *Mineral Concessions.*—The following statement shows the number of mining leases, prospecting licenses, certificates of approval and quarrying licenses and leases current during the year.—

		1956-57	1957-58	Total area covered in Acres.
1	Certificate of Approval ...	454	512	...
2	Mining Leases ...	331	368	1,36,757·52
3	Prospecting Licenses ...	77	97	17,201·65
4	Quarrying Licenses ...	872	902	225·50
5	Quarry Leases (Gulbarga) Long term (of 20 years).	6	6	4,622
6	Quarry Leases-Short term (1 to 5 years).	...	20	...

1103. *Mineral Production.*—The Mineral Production for the calendar year 1957 was as follows.—

Metals.

(1) *Chromste.*—Restrictions regarding export of chrome ore were continued except in certain cases of low grade ore which were governed by issue of permits by the Department. No fresh licenses or leases were issued for exploitation of this mineral during the year.

The total quantity of chromite ore produced during the year amounted to 6,498·00 (4,281·25) tons of the value of Rs. 3,24,900 (Rs. 2,14,850).

(2) *Gold and Silver.*—The following statement shows the quantities of fine gold and silver produced by the three mining companies and their value during the year :—

(i) Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings.

(*a*) Gold :—

		Ounces	Rupees
Mysore Gold Mines	...	49,694	1,42,41,023
Champion Reef Gold Mines	...	48,911	1,40,34,501
Nundydroog Gold Mines	...	64,683	1,85,40,708
Total	...	163,288	4,68,16,232

The production of gold in the year 1956 was 1,91,178 ounces of the value of Rs. 5,24,21,635.

(*b*) Silver—

		Ounces	Rupees
Mysore Gold Mines	...	3,539	15,038
Champion Reef Gold Mines	...	3,490	14,893
Nundydroog Gold Mines	...	5,120	20,610
Total	...	12,149	50,541

The production of silver in the year 1956 was 14,017 ounces of the value of Rs. 62,101.

(ii) Hatti Gold Mines.

(*a*) Gold.—A quantity of 15,908·980 ounces of gold, valued at Rs. 45,61,016·45 was produced during the year.

(*b*) Silver.—A quantity of 1,249·70 ounces of silver, valued at Rs. 5,231·10 was produced during the year.

(3) *Iron Ore.*—The total quantity of iron ore produced during the year amounted to 3,73,809 (3,18,205) tons. Of this, a quantity of 97,380 (1,25,688) tons of ore, valued at Rs. 4,78,135·80 (Rs. 13,17,000) was produced by the Kemmangundi and Tanigebyle Mines worked by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and directly used in the Blast Furnace. The remaining quantity of 2,76,429 (1,92,517) tons of ore was entirely exported outside India.

(4) *Manganese Ore.*—Manganese mining industry continued to thrive during the year, the total production from all the districts amounting to 3,52,150 (1,39,398·80) tons. Most of the ore was exported outside India.

1114. The production of industrial minerals and their value during the year was as follows.—

Non-Metals.

(1) Asbestos.—A quantity of 177 tons of asbestos, valued at Rs. 24,780 was mined by the Bureau of Mineral Development in Idegondanhalli of Hassan District. This material is being used as lagging compound round boilers and steam pipes.

(2) Beryl.—A quantity of 31·1 tons of beryl, valued at Rs. 15,525 was produced by Shri T. V. Seshaiah in Dodkadnur of Hassan District.

(3) Dolomite.—The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, have produced for their own consumption a quantity of 3,200 tons of dolomite, valued at Rs. 60,864.

(4) Feldspar.—The Bureau of Mineral Development worked the feldspar deposits near Thondebhavi, Kolar District, and the output during the year was 1,704 tons, valued at Rs. 34,080. This material is being used in the manufacture of porcelain.

(5) Graphite.—The Bureau of Mineral Development mined a quantity of 350 tons of graphite, valued at Rs. 17,500 in Ganacharpura of Kolar District.

(6) Kaolin.—In Bageshpura of Hassan District, in Nandagudi of Bangalore District, and in Thirthahalli of Shimoga District, the Bureau of Mineral Development mined a quantity of 15,898 tons of kaolin, valued at Rs. 1,37,430. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati mined during the year a quantity of 1,438 tons of fireclay at Shankargudda, valued at Rs. 18,694. A quantity of 6,153 tons of kaolin valued at Rs. 61,535 was mined by the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., for the manufacture of stoneware pipes and other sanitary fittings.

(6) (*a*) Ordinary Clay.—A quantity of 78,802 tons of clay was produced by the two cement companies—the Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd., of Bijapur and the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., of Shahabad, Gulbarga—and utilised in the manufacture of cement.

(7) Limestone.—(*a*) A quantity of 1,33,910 tons of limestone valued at Rs. 5,98,577 was produced by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati during the year.

(*b*) The Bagalkot Cement Co., Ltd., Bijapur, produced a quantity of 1,35,441 tons of limestone and utilised it in the manufacture of 1,04,530 tons of cement.

(*c*) A quantity of 5,99,606 tons of limestone was produced by the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., at Shahabad and used in the manufacture of 4,34,826 tons of cement.

(8) Magnesite.—Messrs. the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, mined a quantity of 1,004 tons of magnesite, valued at Rs. 20,080.

(9) Mica.—A quantity of 1·75 tons of mica was excavated by Shri T. V. Seshaiah in Dodkadnur of Hassan District.

(10) Ochres.—A quantity of 500 tons of ochres was mined by Shri D. Chitti Babu in Hogrehalli of Chickmagalur District.

(11) Quartz.—A quantity of 9,424 tons of quartz, valued at Rs. 60,959 was mined for their own consumption by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. The Bureau of Mineral Development mined 1,909 tons of quartz from Kengeri, Bangalore District, valued at Rs. 19,090.

(12) Red Earth.—A quantity of 162·5 tons of red earth was mined in Ramghad, Bellary District.

(13) Red Oxide.—A quantity of 2,314 tons of red oxide valued Rs. 25,150 was mined in Ramghad, Bellary District.

(14) *Soapstone.*—The Bureau of Mineral Development mined a quantity of 126 tons of soapstone, round about Bageshapura in Hassan District, valued at Rs. 37,800.

1115. *Building Materials.*—From the granite quarries under the control of Department, there was a production of 32,19,152 c.ft. of the material during the year, valued at Rs. 6,00,000. Out of this quantity, 19,69,152 c.ft. of stones were produced by the quarries worked by the Kolar Gold Mining undertakings.

1116. A total quantity of 2,17,57,897 sq. ft. of stone slabs was produced from the quarries near Wadi in the Gulbarga District, valued at Rs. 26,14,093.

1117. The total value of minerals produced during 1957 in the State including gold and silver was Rs. 7,88,96,253 as against Rs. 6,26,56,434 during the year 1956. This shows a definite improvement in the exploitation of the economic mineral deposits to the advantage of the State.

1118. Restrictions imposed on the free grant of mineral concessions over Government lands, the non-issue of leases over the lands under the patta tenure and the adverse conditions in the manganese ore trade were to some extent responsible to the decline in the anticipated production of the minerals during 1957 which would otherwise have been at least double the quantities produced during the year 1956.

1119. *Movement of ores and minerals produced in the State for Shipment.*—The first shipment of iron ore on the west coast was from Honnavar port. The ore was mined from the Apsarkonda Block near Honnavar situated practically on the coast. This was followed by the shipment of the

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iron ore of the Bellary-Sandur area from the Karwar port and later of the iron ore from the Tumkur-Chitradurga area from the Mangalore port.

1120. A quantity of nearly 100,000, tons was moved to the ports of Karwar, Belikere and Mangalore during the year. The movement of ores to the ports on the east coast and Bombay continued as usual.

1121. *Bureau of Mineral Development.*—The year 1957-58 was the second year after the Bureau was declarde as an industrial concern. Till 3rd March 1958, the organisation was under the administrative control of the Department, after which, it started functioning independent of the Department as a separate body under the Board of Mineral Development.

1122. The production and value of different mineral raw materials produced by the Bureau of Mineral Development during the year were as follows :—

Mineral	Production		Sale value	
	1957	1956	1957	1956
Aluminous clay	3,417	2,400	68,340	48,000
Asbestos ...	140	57	21,000	5,550
Beryl	...	23	...	13,590
Chromite	2,594	2,406	2,12,708	1,97,292
China clay-Bageshpura ..	920	769	73,600	61,520
Do -Thirthahalli ...	8	...	960	...
Feldspar	1,315	457	26,000	9,140
Graphite	240	169	12,300	8,450
Manganese—Kumsi and Gangur ...	14,265	12,241	5,77,250	5,31,270
Manganese—Shankar ..	1,650	...	82,500	...
Manganese—Bikkonahalli ...	840	...	42,000	...
Nandagudi fire clay... ...	959	...	9 590	...
Kengeri Quartz	1,909	1,075	19,090	21,500
Raw Clay	14,850	12,220	1,33,650	1,09,980
Soapstone bricks	13,494	2,347	40,482	64,041
Thirthahalli clay	1,724	138	1,37 920	11,040
Gollahalli clay	150	...	1,350	...

Sales

1123. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 12,00,607 registering an increase by Rs. 2,30,318 over previous year's figures.

Demand, Collection and Balance

1124. Out of a total demand Rs. 15,33,932 including the opening balance of Rs. 2,70,907, a sum of Rs. 12,11,119 was collected during the year leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,22,813 at the end of the year.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Bureau of Mineral Development

1125. The revenue of the Bureau was Rs. 12,11,119 (Rs. 7,22,363) as against the budget estimate of Rs. 8 lakhs. The budgeted revenue expenditure for the year was for a sum of Rs. 7,40,000 and a further sum of Rs. 4,65,000 was

sanctioned towards expenditure on Five-Year Plan Schemes.

1126. An additional grant of Rs. 3,99,251 was provided to meet the enlarged scale of operations and for creating a depreciation fund. As against this, the drawings from the treasury amounted to Rs. 12,26,165 (Rs. 6,93,288).

1127. *Schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan.*—Six schemes of mineral development costing in the aggregate Rs. 49·50 lakhs were included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Of these, one scheme, *i.e.*, mineral survey and exploration and expanding the work of chemical and metallurgical laboratories costing Rs. 21·02 lakhs during the plan period, for which there was provision in the budget for the year, was dropped at the last stage owing to the non-acceptance of the scheme by the Planning Commission of the Government of India. Of the remaining five schemes, four schemes continued to be under the Bureau of Mineral Development for execution. The Department was, therefore, in direct charge of one scheme, *i.e.*, the exploration of the sulphide deposit in the Chitradurga District. The progress of the schemes during the year was satisfactory.

1128. The South Zonal Council of the Mineral Advisory Board met thrice during the year at Madras to considor ways and means of planned survey and exploration for minerals and to arrange for the geological and geophysical surveys in the States by the Geological Survey of India.

1129. The work of renovation of the statue of Sri Gomateswara the world famous monolithic statue at Sravanabelagola—continued to be carried out under the direct control of the Department of Archæology, Government of India, with suggestions from this Department.

1130. Details of revenue of the Mines and Geology Department for the year 1957-58 was as follows:— Revenue and Expenditure of the Department.

1	*1957–58*	*1956–57*
	Rs.	Rs.
Department-proper	23,51,119	16,37,064
Bureau of Mineral Development ...	12,00 607	9,70,389
Mining Revenue from the former Bombay parts collected as Forest Revenue.	11,68,168	5,46,190
Total Revenue under Mining ...	47,19,894	31,53,643

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1131. The above revenue does not include royalty on gold produced by the Kolar Gold Mining undertakings. At present the royalty on gold is charged of separately in the accounts but is not credited to the mining revenues of this Department. Royalty on gold amounts to Rs. 25 lakhs. Thus, the total receipts by way of royalty on minerals and other items of mining revenue come to over Rs. 70·00 lakhs.

1132. The expenditure was Rs. 2,78,640 against the budget allotment of Rs. 3,50,000.

1133. The Department attended to other technical work of mineral survey, prospecting and drilling under the routine programme and participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, Mysore and the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore during the year.

(v) Textiles.

HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Cotton Handloom Industry.

Loans towards Working Capital.

1134. In accordance with the Government of India's decision that with effect from 1st April 1957 the Weavers' Co-operative Societies should obtain their credit requirements for production and marketing from the Reserve Bank of India through the State Co-operative Bank, applications for loans from Weavers' Co-operative Societies for Rs. 35 lakhs were sent to the Reserve Bank of India with necessary guarantee by the State Government.

Loans towards Share Capital.

1135. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned loans towards share capital for 9,000 weavers (for 4,000 in old Mysore region and the rest in integrated areas).

Marketing.

1136. There were 111 Sales Depots in the State opened under the Handloom Development Schemes. The Weavers' Co-operative Societies continued to market their goods through their Emporia.

Mobile Van.

1137. The two Mobile Vans in the State continued to help the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in marketing of handloom cloth in the interior parts.

Rebate on sale of handloom cloth.

1138. The payment of a rebate on sale of handloom cloth was continued during the year but the rate was reduced from 0·8 nP. to 0·6 nP. from 1st December

1957. A total rebate of Rs. 11,51,912, was shown on 1,42,47,944 yds. of cloth of the value of Rs.1,67,84,589 during the year (exclusive of figures relating to one District viz., Bidar District).

Pattern Making Factories

1139. With the assistance of the Government of India, three Pattern Making Factories have been started at Mysore, Bellary and Bangalore. Further grants and loans to the extent of Rs. 32,000 have also been sanctioned to the Jamkhandi Division Industrial Co-operative Association for starting another factory at Banahatti.

Dyeing and Bleaching Units.

1140. Under the Cess Fund Schemes, three big Dyeing and Bleaching Units have been started and they are attached to the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. Further, there were 34 small Dye Houses attached to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the merged areas.

Supply of Improved Appliances.

1141. The Government of India had sanctioned during the year the purchase of equipments of the value of Rs. 5,12,060 under the scheme of 'Supply of Improved Appliances'.

Calendering and Finishing Plant.

1142. The Government of India sanctioned during the year the scheme of setting up a Calendering and Finishing Plant at Bangalore at a cost of Rs 3·51 lakhs and the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society had drawn the loans and grants thus sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 3·18 lakhs. In addition, the Government of India also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1·51 lakhs for taking up a similar scheme in Bombay-Karnatak region.

Karnatak Co-operative Spinning Mill.

1143. A Co-operative Spinning Mill with a spindleage of 12,000 was started in Dharwar District and the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the State Government for participation in the share capital structure of the Spinning Mill.

1144. The total amount of grants and loans made available by the Government of India for implementation of schemes for the development of Cotton Handloom Industry in the State during the year was Rs. 35,56,910-66 and the total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 40,20,849-98. The excess expenditure of about Rs. 5·00 lakhs was met from State resources by re appropriation pending reimbursement from the Government of India.

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1145. *Wool and Silk Handloom Industry* :—So far as Wool and Silk Handloom Development Schemes are concerned no ceiling had been fixed by the All-India Handloom Board (as is done for cotton) for the State.

Loans towards Share Capital.

1146. *Woollen Scheme* :—This scheme is designed to help weavers who are outside the co-operative fold to come within the co-operative fold. The scheme contemplates to give 87½ per cent of the share value of Rs. 25 to each weaver in the form of loan from Cess fund. During the year, share capital to 5,600 weavers at Rs. 21-87 per weaver amounting to Rs. 1,22,472 was sanctioned. This loan was drawn by the Woollen Apex Society and arrangements were made to place loan at the disposal of District Officers for distribution to the concerned societies.

Working Capital loan for production activity.

1147. During the year, adequate working capital of Rs. 11,20,000 was sanctioned by Government of India in order to engage 5,600 weavers on production. Each wool weaver was allotted a working capital loan of Rs. 200. This amount was held by the concerned primary society in the name of the weaver, and from out of this loan, wages, yarn etc., will be advanced to the weaver to keep him engaged and employed on production throughout the month.

1148. The six Marketing Depots opened last year at Bangalore, Shimoga, Sirsi, Sagar, Chickmagalur and Virajpet continued during the year and the recurring expenditure incurred was Rs. 12,800.

Dye Houses.

1149. With a view to have a proper technique in dyeing and make the societies dye their wool and yarn with fast shades, one more dye house was established at Chitradurga at a cost of Rs. 11,900 sanctioned by the All-India Handloom Board. The first dye house started at Kolar during the previous year also continued during the year.

Milling and Finishing Plant.

1150. Sanction was accorded for the establishment of a Milling and Finishing Plant at a cost of Rs. 1,70,000 at Bangalore.

1151. The total amount made available by the Government of India during the year for woollen industry schemes was Rs. 16·84 lakhs, against which an expenditure of Rs. 16·388 lakhs was actually incurred.

1152. *Silk Schemes* :—During the year, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 56,000 to facilitate the

admission of 640 silk weavers to the co-operative fold at Rs. 87-50 per silk weaver. Here again the Government of India sanctioned 87½ per cent of the share value of Rs. 100 the balance of 12½ per cent (Rs. 12-50) being contributed by the weaver, and this loan amount was drawn by the Apex Silk Society and arrangements were made for disbursement to primary societies.

1153. Working capital loan of Rs. 3,20,000 was also sanctioned by the Government of India to facilitate 640 weavers to be engaged on production at the rate of Rs. 500 per silk weaver. The entire amount was drawn by Apex Silk Society and was being disbursed to societies on the basis of loomage.

1154. At the end of the year, there were in all 2,140 weavers on production getting full time employment out of 3,920 silk weavers in co-operative fold in the State.

1155. The Central Silk Depot opened during the last year continued during the year. Out of three Marketing Depots sanctioned during the previous year, the second depot was opened at Davangere during the year. In addition to the above, depots set up for internal marketing within the State, two Inter-State depots, one at Madura in Madras State and the other at Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh were opened during the year. These Inter-State depots were meant to give wide publicity for State products. Marketing.

1156. The sales in Marketing depots, Central depots during the year amounted to Rs. 77,500 with a profit of Rs. 4,500.

1157. The Research Centre has expanded its activities in the branches of preparatory, weaving and experimental sections. More than 150 new designs in all the varieties and patterns were manufactured in the centre. Experiments have been made for the manufacturing of designed shirtings of the width 100 "and more on the frameloom having 52" reed space. Handloom Research and Designing Centre, Bangalore

1158. The total amount made available by the Government of India for the implementation of Silk Schemes was Rs. 4,21,098 as against this the expenditure actually incurred was Rs. 3,87,700.

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1159. *Khadi Industry* :—The administration of the Departmental Khadi units viz., Badanval Spinning Circle, the Aimangala Khadi Centre and the Central Khadi Emporium, Bangalore including the Khadi and Village Industries units in Mangalore, continued till the end of December 1957 and they were transferred to the control of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board in January 1958 consequent on the formation of the Board.

1160. The sales of Central Khadi Emporium, Bangalore during the year amounted to Rs. 4,45,723 (Rs. 3,34,992).

1161. *Government Wool Spinning Centre, Kolar* :— This Institution started in the year 1938 continued to assist the Kambli weavers in the handling of the improved processes of manufacturing and variety-wise goods such as kamblis, rugs, blankets, coating, shawls, druggets, carpets, chair seats, etc.

1162. During the year, the centre purchased raw wool worth Rs. 23,735-65 and consumed raw wool worth Rs. 18,231 for production of yarn and goods.

1163. There were 100 spinners on roll engaged in spinning works. These spinners were supplied with carded wool and in a few cases graded raw wool. The production of woollen yarn during the year was 7,305-25 lbs (7,268-15 lbs) worth Rs. 23, 213-50 (Rs. 18,585-65).

1164. Every effort was made to produce artistic designs and costly fabrics of an attractive type. During the year, finished goods numbering 2,006 square yards 7,127 worth Rs. 39, 827 were produced as against the production of fabrics numbering 2,360 square yards 6,414 worth Rs. 32,617.

1165. There was a good demand for the products of the centre in view of the rebate of 19 nP. per rupee on the sale.

1166. *Issue of Essentiality Certificates for Import of Silk and Art Silk.*—The issue of essentiality certificates had been continued in respect of art silk actual users only. For pure silk importers-*cum*-consumers, it was strictly restricted to such of those who were exporting the pure silk fabrics to foreign countries. This had been regulated by the Central Silk Board, Bombay, with effect from 1st April 1957.

1167. The requirements of cotton primary societies for mixed fabrics manufacture were met through the State Cotton Apex Institution by recommending their case to Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, for import of art silk.

1168. Besides issuing 'Essentiality Certificates' to actual users, certain co-operative institutions were also recommended to Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay for grant of art silk licence for the year.

1169. *Government Silk Weaving factory, Mysore.*—The production during the year came to 89,901 (79,299) yards valued at Rs. 10,89,313 (Rs. 9,34,079). A number of new designs in sarees borders have been introduced. A new variety of georgette by using 16/18 and 20/22 denier raw silk was produced.

1170. The sales during the year amounted to 82,958 (1,06,808) yards of the value of Rs. 10,82,977 (Rs. 12,30,101). The net profit comes to Rs. 18,391.

1171. *Handloom Week Celebrations.*—The Fourth and Fifth All-India Handloom Weeks were observed during the year. The celebrations had aroused considerable enthusiasm among the public and the sale of handloom cloth during the weeks were very encouraging.

1172. During the year, the Textile Branch continued to be under the control of the Director, Rural Industrialisation.

(vi) Sericulture.

Seasonal conditions

1173. During the year, the rainfall in the sericultural areas of the State was between 21·92 to 50·27 inches as against 22 to 40 inches in the previous year.

Market conditions

1174. The prices of Reeling Cocoons during the year fluctuated between Rs. 1-22 (Rs. 1-12) and Rs. 2-44 (Rs. 1-94) per pound. The prices of Foreign Race Seed Cocoons ranged between Rs. 4-00 (Rs. 5-00) and Rs. 19-00 (Rs. 15-00) per 1000 cocoons. The prices of Mysore Seed Cocoons ranged from Rs. 2-87 to Rs. 5-00 (except during the summer months when the rates went up to Rs. 12-00 to Rs. 15-00) as against Rs. 2-37 to Rs. 4-00 during the

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previous year. The prices of different qualities of silk prevailed during the year were as follows :—

1175. Filature Silk—From Rs. 33-00 to Rs. 41-00; Charaka Silk from Rs. 21-00 to Rs. 30-00; Domestic Basin Silk—from Rs. 28-00 to Rs. 37-50.

1176. The estimated production of Raw Silk in the State during the year was 18·65 lakhs of pounds.

1177. The Government Filatures exported silk waste to the foreign countries at a higher rate during the year.

Area under Mulberry

1178. The area under Mulberry at the end of the year was estimated to be about 1·60 (1·56) lakhs of acres. During the year, about 8,000 acres were newly planted in Kollegal and Mugur Divisions. One lakh and twenty-eight thousand grafts were prepared at Government Graft Nursery, Kanva and 78,256 grafts were distributed free of cost to the sericulturists all over the State. A quantity of 1,52,272 Berhampur grafts were prepared at the Government Central Nursery, Kollegal and were distributed among the sericulturists of Kollegal area. Propaganda was continued to popularise plantation of these grafts by sericulturists.

Government Mulberry Gardens

1179. The area under Mulberry in the Government Silk Farms was 126-29 (105-13) acres during the year. The Mulberry gardens attached to the farms were maintained in good condition and Mulberry leaves that were produced were utilised in the farms for rearing of silk worms mainly for the purpose of production of Foreign Race Basic Seed Cocoons for the production of Foreign Race Disease Free Layings.

1180. There were 17 Farms and 17 Grainages in the State during the year. The average yield of Mulberry leaves per acre during the year was about 7,000 lbs.

Mysore Seed Campaign and Seed Supply

1181. The three Mysore Seed Cocoon producing areas *viz.*, Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur were formed into a Division viz., Kunigal Division and the area under Mulberry in this Division was 3,353-08 (3,483-03) acres comprising of 1,960-34 acres of irrigated and 1,392-14 acres of Rainfed. There were 7,000 Registered Seed Rearers engaged in rearing of Mysore Race Silk worms and production of Mysore Seed Cocoons. There was a total production of 29 71 lakhs of Mysore Race Disease Free Layings

prepared in the eight Government Grainages of the Division, The layings were distributed free of cost to the registered seed rearers of the area. The silk worm crops were harvested successfully by the seed rearers with a maximum yield of 32,750 cocoons per 100 disease free layings, minimum 16,000 cocoons and the average 23,000 cocoons. There was a total output of 47·29 (55·70) crores of Mysore Race Cocoons during the year. There was a short fall in production of Mysore Seed Cocoons when compared to previous year due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and uneven distribution of rainfall in most of the sericultural areas with the result the silk worm crops suffered during the year. The Mysore Seed Campaign area was free from Pebrine disease during the year.

1182. The supply position of Mysore Seed Cocoons to the consumers was satisfactory during the year. To increase the production of Seed Cocoons during summer months, financial assistance for creating irrigation facilities in the seed areas was continued to the extent of Rs. 25,000 as subsidy to 57 seed rearers for sinking wells in the mulberry gardens.

1183. The supply of Foreign Race Disease Free Layings and production of Foreign Race Cocoon position were satisfactory during the year. A quantity of 8·25 (6·62) lakhs of foreign race disease free layings were prepared in Government Seed Production centres and distributed among the registered seed rearers. The output of foreign race seed cocoons in the State during the year was 993 (905·55) lakhs. The maximum yield per 100 disease free layings was 28,250 and average 15,000 cocoons.

Foreign Race Seed Campaign

1184. Preparation and supply of Cross Breed with Mysore and a new Japanese race viz., J. 122 X C. 122, which gives very encouraging results both regarding yield and quality of cocoons, was taken up during the year for the rapid improvement of the industry. The Government institutions prepared and distributed 1,21,000 Disease Free Layings of this race during the year.

1185. The production of Cross Breed (Industrial Seed) Disease Free Layings in 28 Government and 210 Aided Grainages during the year was 336·32 (301·11) lakhs.

Industrial Seed Supply.

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1186. The production in the private institutions was estimated to be about 425 lakhs. Of the total requirements of Silk Worm Seed in the State, about 45 per cent was met by the Government and Aided Grainages and the rest was by the Private Institutions.

Sericultural Education.

1187. A Sericultural Training School was started during the year and at the end of the year 17 trainees of category-I (Graduates) and 25 trainees of category-II (Non-Graduates) were under training. In addition, two candidates—one from Assam Government and one from Nepal Government were also under training in the school during the year.

1188. In addition to the above training school, the other training centres attached to the Central Farms at Channapatna, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Mysore, Mugur, Mangala, Kollegal and Kudige, were continued during the year. These centres imparted practical training in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and grainage techniques to the students.

1189. *Central Sericultural Research Institute, Channapatna*:—Several experiments in different sections of the Sericulture Industry were conducted in the Sericultural and Botanical Sections of the Institute. The Mulberry Graft Nursery at Kanva was maintained.

1190. A total of 2,42,074 grafts by using four varieties of Japanese Mulberry were prepared during the year. The Central Silk Board extended financial assistance to continue the Scheme and a sum of Rs. 14,669 was spent on the Nursery during the year. The work of establishing 30 acres mulberry garden at Kempikatte attached to the Institute at a cost of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned and was in progress. Sericultural training was imparted to nine candidates, out of which eight candidates were those coming from other States in India.

1191. Necessary arrangements had been made to equip the Institute with modern scientific appliances required for conducting experiments in the several sections.

1192. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the formation of the Institute and the Government Graft Nursery, Kanva was Rs. 3,31,647-08.

1193. There were 106(98) propaganda outposts during the year. The propaganda staff assisted the sericulturists in timely supply of silk worm layings, in proper conduct of silk worm rearings and in successful harvest of crops. The staff also carried out propaganda in the improvement of silk worm rearings, apply of manure to the mulberry gardens and preventing of occurrence of silk worm diseases.

Propaganda.

1194. There were 6 Sericultural Co-operative Societies during the year. Only 2 societies worked and they prepared and distributed 3·62 (4·03) lakhs of disease free layings.

Sericultural Co-operation.

1195. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952 was continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Campaign areas of Kunigal, Bidadi and Doddaballapur. There were 10 cocoon markets and 26 propaganda outposts in the area. The silk worm rearers in Mysore Seed areas disposed of the reeling cocoons (the cocoons which were not fit for seed) through the cocoon markets. A total quantity of 2·36 (4·20) lakhs of lbs. of reeling cocoons were transacted in these cocoon markets.

Seed Legislation.

1196. There were three Government Silk Filatures in the State, namely the Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal and the Government Silk Filatures, Mysore, with five branches.

Work of Filatures in the State.

(1) *The Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura*:— The Filature produced 17, 918 (20,876) lbs. of silk comprising of various deniers during the year, and 10,480 (10,660) lbs. of different grades of silk waste. The weaving section of the factory was continued with 10 handlooms and produced 3,094 (2,508) yards of silk fabric during the year. The average cost of production of raw silk in this Silk Filature was Rs. 41-84 per lb. The Factory sold 19,840 lbs. of raw silk through the sole-distributors. High grade raw silk was produced in the Filature and the raw silk produced commanded a premium of about Rs. 1-50 to Rs. 2-50 per lb. over the silk produced in other filatures.

The scheme of modernisation of the Filature was taken up with the financial assistance of the Central Silk Board.

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(2) *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore*:--A total quantity of 62,621 lbs. of raw silk of different deniers and a quantity of 38,957 lbs. of silk waste were produced during the year. The weaving section produced 2,931 yards of silk fabrics. A total number of 1,048 workers were on the rolls during the year. A workshop was started for the manufacture of multi-end basins for replacing the old basins. New basins were manufactured at a cost of about Rs. 1,50,000. The Filature designed a double basin, improved type of Charaka, each unit of 2 basins, costing Rs. 500 only.

(3) *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal*:—The Filature produced 41,414 (47,627) lbs. of raw silk and 30,727 (31,437) lbs. of thrown silk during the year. The fabric manufacture section produced 6,704 (5, 705) yards of silk fabric. A quantity of 26,397 (45,052) lbs. of silk waste was produced during the year.

There was cordial relationship between the labourers and management in the above three Filatures during the year.

(4) *Private Filatures*:—The following private Filature Factories worked during the year:--

1. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna, with a production of 19,408 (21,631) lbs. of raw silk.

2. Kisan Silk Industries, Ltd., Melur, with a production of 8,019 (6,892) lbs. of raw silk.

3. Kanaka Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, with a production of 6,300 (4,850) lbs. of raw silk.

Silk Conditioning and Testing House, Bangalore

1197. The Silk Conditioning and Testing House continued during the year. One thousand, three hundred and ninety-eight samples of raw silk received from the Government filatures, the private filatures, silk merchants and from Sericultural Departments of outside Mysore State were tested for quality and certificates were issued during the year.

Work done in CD and NES Blocks

1198. The area under Mulberry in C D and N E S Blocks during the year was 13,824-25 acres, and 9,000 families were engaged in the industry. A quantity of 122·876 lakhs of layings was distributed among the sericulturists of the Blocks.

Expenditure

1199. The Sericultural Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 17,70,289-82 during the year.

Development Schemes of the Department.

1200. During the year, several development schemes coming under the scope of the Second Five-Year Plan were implemented with the financial assistance of the Central Silk Board either partly or fully.

1201. Under the Scheme of modernisation of the Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura, 96 multi-end basins were got manufactured at the Government Electric Factory and were installed at a cost of Rs. 1,34,252, during the year.

1202. Under the scheme for the supply of Hill Reared Basic Seed, a quantity of 3·32 lakhs of hill ameliorated foreign race basic seed cocoons and 65,200 foreign race basic disease free layings were prepared.

1203. The research on silk worm nutrition was continued at the Indian Institute of Science and fully financed by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 28,752.

1204. A voluntary cocoon market at Ramanagaram established under the scheme was continued to work during the year. The market transacted a quantity of 87,000 lbs. of reeling cocoons. The scheme is fully financed by the Government of India.

1205. Under the scheme for the grant of subsidy to seed rearers for sinking of wells in Mysore Seed areas, subsidy to an extent of Rs. 30,252 was paid to the seed cocoon rearers. The scheme was partly financed by the Government of India.

1206. Bakelite cellules worth Rs. 10,800 were purchased and supplied to the aided graineurs in the State.

1207. Under the scheme for the replacement of country charkas by domestic basins, 75 units of domestic basins at a cost of Rs. 1,49,321 were got manufactured and arrangements were made for distribution of the same.

1208. Under the scheme for granting subsidy and loans for sinking of wells in rainfed areas, subsidy and loans to an extent of Rs. 69,500 was granted to the silk worm rearers.

1209. Arrangements were made to establish six incubating centres in important sericultural areas at a cost of Rs. 30,600 and a sum of Rs. 13,602 was spent on this during the year.

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1210. The Mysore Silk Worm Seed Act, 1952 continued to be in force in the Mysore Seed Cocoon producing areas during the year.

Important features of the year.

1211. The Central Silk Board imported the services of three Japanese Experts and their services were spread to the Mysore State for examining the problems facing the industry and to suggest methods of improvement.

1212. The VI State Sericultural Conference was organised during the year and in connection with this an exhibition had been arranged.

Conclusion

1213. The State continued to be the foremost State in production of Mulberry Silk in India, producing nearly 80 per cent of the total production in India.

(vii) Rural Industrialisation.

1214. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was continued during the year in the ten districts of former Mysore State.

1215. Out of the Budget provision of Rs. 17·00 lakhs for the implementation of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, an amount of Rs. 13·07 lakhs was utilised during the year.

1216. Four hundred and one Village Group units formed under Rural Industrialisation Scheme, one for each Revenue hobli with the Village Development Committee, have been continued. One Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Society was also continued for each group unit during the year.

Rural Industrial Financing Bank.

1217. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank organised as an adjunct to the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, continued to function with 401 Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and five Urban Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies affiliated to it with a working capital of Rs. 120 (Rs. 47·47) lakhs at the end of the year.

1218. As there was demand for grant of loans to start agricultural and live-stock industries, a medium term loan of Rs. 25·00 lakhs was borrowed from the Reserve Bank of India on Government guarantee through the State Co-operative Apex Bank. The Bank borrowed a loan of Rs. 20·00 lakhs from the State Government out of the loan provided by the Central Government for granting loans to small-scale industries.

1219. A sum of Rs. 39·27 lakhs was disbursed as loans to 8,002 units during the year and the total amount of loans disbursed for starting fresh industries or to expand the existing industries from the inception of the Bank up to end of March 1958 was as follows:—

	No. of units	Loan amount disbursed
		Rs.
1. Agricultural and Live-stock Industries	9,454	55,10,605
2. Cottage and Small-Scale Industries	12,606	52,10,115
Total	22,060	107,20,720

1220. During the year, a sum of Rs. 4·32 lakhs was disbursed to rural industrial co-operative societies and in turn these societies granted a sum of Rs. 9,39,290 in 5,177 cases as surety loan. Artisan loans

1221. By persuasion and the assistance provided under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, approximately 37,123 industrial units have been freshly started and expanded during the year. It is also estimated that a capital of about Rs. 298·40 lakhs has been invested in these industrial units providing employment to 78,609 persons during the year and contributing about Rs. 1649·15 lakhs worth of goods and services, thereby raising the industrial *per capita* income of the ten districts of the old Mysore State from Rs. 10·8 to about Rs. 19·4.

1222. The Group Committees *cum* Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies enrolled 11,661 members as share holders and collected a sum of Rs. 3·13 lakhs as share amount during the year thus bringing the total members enrolled to 1,55,904 and share amount collected to Rs. 37·59 lakhs from the inception of the scheme.

1223. Government sanctioned the grant of subventions to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies equal to the share amount collected by them towards their maintenance charges that is to the extent of Rs. 3·23 (Rs. 6·01) lakhs during the year. The societies spent a sum of Rs. 3·31 lakhs towards maintenance.

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1224. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have so far remitted a sum of Rs. 2·45 lakhs to the Rural Industrial Financing Bank as surplus amount after retaining amounts for maintenance of staff.

Village Industries under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

1225. The work of the Rural Industrial Scheme is operated in close co-operation with the several All-India Boards constituted for the development of industries.

1226. The village industries sponsored by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission were also taken up under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

1227. A sum of Rs. 5·20 lakhs was granted as loan and grant to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for starting village industries like (1) Manufacture of soap from non-edible oil, (2) Cottage Match Industries, (3) Hand Pounding of Rice, (4) Village Tanning, (5) Village Oil Industries, (6) Amber Charka and Khadi. These societies have already taken up the industries and some of the units have started production. So far, 55 Industrial Craft Co-operative Societies have been organised under this Scheme including 35 organised in the previous year.

Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Scheme.

1228. Under the scheme launched by the All-India Small Scale Industries Board for supply of machinery on hire purchase system, machinery worth Rs. 4,71,356 has been sanctioned and supplied by the Small Industries Corporation, Bombay, to 237 industrialists recommended by the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies.

1229. The working of the Department, on the whole, was satisfactory during the year.

(viii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post Offices.

1230. The total number of post offices working in the State at the beginning of the year was 1,687. Twenty-three new post offices were opened during the year bringing the total at the end of the year to 1,710.

Telegraph Offices.

1231. The number of telegraph offices in the State at the beginning of the year was 202 and during the year eight new telegraph offices were opened thus bringing the total at the end of the year to 210.

1232. Seventy-two new letter boxes were planted in villages and thirteen Public Call Offices were opened in important places in the State during the year.

1233. The other facilities extended during the year were the introduction of Zonal number in Mysore City and Phonogram system at Nanjangud. Besides, additional Mail Motor Service was introduced from Mysore to Mercara.

(ix) Labour,

1234. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the *ex-officio* Registrar of Trade Unions in Mysore, under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1946. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1946.

1235. During the year, 339 (336) registered Trade Unions were in existence and 75 Trade Unions were registered making a total of 414 Trade Unions. Of these. 63 Trade Unions were either dissolved or cancelled and one was transferred from the State, leaving a balance of 350 Trade Unions at the close of the year.

1236. During the year, amendments to the constitutions of 23 Trade Unions were registered.

1237. According to Section 2 (c) of the Act, all industrial establishments which employ more than one hundred workers will have to file the Standing Orders for certification. As a result of this, 318 industrial concerns have come under the purview of this Act. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

1238. So far as merged areas of Bombay are concerned, the settlement of the Standing Orders was governed under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, and no Standing Order was either filed or certified under this Act during the year.

1239. The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Conciliation Officer for the entire State of Mysore under the provisions of this Act. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

1240. Out of 485 disputes taken on file during the year, 417 were disposed of leaving 68 cases pending at the close of the year.

1241. An industrial truce agreement for three years in the tile industry was signed between the Western India Tile Manufacturers Association and Management of Tile

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Workers Union representing the 30 tile factories of Mangalore employing about 6,000 workers. The agreement covers lay off, bonus, wages, gratuity and leave.

1242. Strikes and Lock-outs.—One hundred and three strikes and 21 lock-outs were reported during the year. The total number of workers involved was 61,693, in respect of strikes resulting in loss of man days which amounted to 2,52,884, and 25,839 workers were affected as a result of the lock-outs.

1243. Lay Offs.—There were 7 cases of lay offs during the year.

1244. Prosecutions.—No prosecutions had been launched under the Industrial Disputes Act during the year.

1245. Public Utility Services.—Government have declared the Bangalore Transport Service and Air Transport Service as public utility concerns for a further period of six months from 29th June 1958 and 15th February 1958 respectively.

Payment of Wages Act.

1246. As usual, the Inspectors under the Factories Act, continued to administer the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act in their respective jurisdictions.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

1247. Nearly 20 taluks in the old Mysore State and nine taluks in Raichur District and all the area in the Coorg District have come under the purview of this Act so far as Agricultural labour is concerned.

1248. The question of revision of the rates of minimum wages fixed some years back was under the active consideration of the Government.

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

1249. The provisions of the Act were being properly and effectively enforced by the respective administering authorities under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Commissioner of Labour.

1250. In 221 cases, settlement was brought about by the enforcing authorities and in 402 cases, prosecutions were launched out of which convictions were obtained in 349 cases.

Collection of Statistics Act, 1942. and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

1251. As a result of the issue of notices to the employers and planters, the returns in respect of 1,302 factories and 298 plantations were accepted as against the total of 1,637 factories and 290 plantations registered under the Act, from whom these returns were due every quarter.

1252. Besides, the labour absenteeism reports received on a voluntary basis from the several factory managements were being compiled and sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

1253. Consumer Price Index Numbers.—The Department continued, as usual, to compile the Consumer Price Index numbers relating to the working class in the following nine places of old Mysore State:—

1. Bangalore City
2. K. G. F. Area
3. Mysore City
4. Bellary
5. Hassan
6. Davangere
7. Bhadravati
8. Harihar and
9. Mandya

1254. The base year for all the said places is taken as 1936.

1255. So far as integrated areas are concerned, the compilation of these figures in Gulbarga was being done by the State Statistician for Mysore. In Coorg, these figures were compiled and published by the Labour Bureau Simla, directly on the basis of the information published by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Coorg.

1256. Resurvey of the Family Budget.—The Department had undertaken the re-survey work of the family budget of industrial workers in the city of Bangalore, and this work was taken over and was being done by the Central Government agency. The Department had taken up the family budget survey work in Mangalore and Hubli, for the purposes of compiling Consumer Price Index numbers for these two places.

1257. The Consumer Price Index figures were being compiled and published every month in the *Mysore Gazette* as also in the *Mysore Informrtion Bulletin*, besides being sent to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

Collection of Agricultural Wage Statistics.

1258. The Department continued to collect the agricultural wage statistics, that is, wages paid to various kinds of agricultural employment and retail prices of main agricultural commodities grown around the rural centres. The consolidated statement of these statistics was sent every month to the Economic and Statistics Advisor, Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Labour Welfare Measures.

1259. In order to improve the conditions of labour and for their betterment in social life, the Department was taking great interest in this direction in continuing to afford recreational facilities for them. In Bangalore, two Labour Welfare Centres—one at Chamarajpet and the other at Cottonpet—which are run by Government, continued to provide recreational facilities.

1260. Government sanctioned the grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per month to each of the Centres at Sevashram, Srirampuram, and Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, and also Rs. 25 per month to Sri Ramakrishna Welfare Centre, Bangalore run by private enterprise.

1261. The Department Welfare Centre at Kadamane Estate, Hassan District, continued to render facilities to the plantation labour of the area with the aid of grants allotted by the Central Tea Board.

1262. Thethree Labour Welfare Centres-two at Hubli and one at Gadag-administered by Bombay Labour Welfare Board, continued to render recreational facilities.

1263. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, one Labour Welfare Centre has been started at Mysore, which caters to the needs of the labour class concentrated in Kesare Colony. Besides, some of the major industrial concerns have provided welfare measures for the working class.

1264 The Department, as usual, participated in the Congress Exhibition held at Bangalore and also in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition with charts, models, photographs etc., on various activities of the Department, with a view to improve the educative value of labourers in particular.

CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(Calendar Year 1957.)

(i) Public Health Administration.

1265. Mysore State is known to be a poineering State in the field of Public Health activities. There were 235 full-fledged Health Units with 32 modified Health Units, 20 Combined Hospitals, one Central Leprosarium under the control of the Public Health Department during the year. In addition, there were 25 Secondary Centres, one Health Training Centre at Ramanagaram, ten Urban and eight Rural Family Planning Centres, three Family Planning Teaching Centres, two Leprosy Clinics, and District Laboratories at Shimoga, Mysore, Coorg, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Raichur.

1266. For purposes of administrative convenience, the work of the Department is divided into Bureaus—the Bureau of Administration, Bureau of Vital Statistics (since abolished), Bureau of Malariology, Bureau of Epidemiology, Bureau of Health Education and Bureau of Laboratories comprising the Public Health Institute, Bangalore, the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore and the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. The Drug Act was brought into force during the year and the Director of Public Health was appointed as the Drug Controller. A Family Planning Officer for the State has also been appointed.

1267. In the old Mysore area, the Primary Health Centres were under the supervisory control of Secondary Health Centres.

1268. The Secondary Health Centres control 5 to 7 Primary Centres. Each Primary Centre covers a population of 5,000 to 8,000 in Malnad and 15,000 to 20,000 in Maidan. Primary Health Centres of the Government of India type were sanctioned for the old and new Mysore areas. These were also existing in the integrated areas. These Health Units cover a population of 60,000.

1269. *Audio Visual Unit.*—The Uuit was on tour for 128 days during the year, covering a distance of 4,370 miles and gave 110 shows screening 513 films to an approximate

Bureau of Health Education

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audience of 46,257. There was increased demand for imparting "Health Education" by means of Audio-visual aid.

1270. As usual, the Unit participated in a number of jatras during the year, for educating the public in health practice and during the evenings films were screened on health subjects including topical news items from information films.

1271. The expenditure of the Bureau of Health Education during the year was Rs. 26,144-03.

1272. The expansion of the Bureau of Health Education with the assistance and grant from the Government of India was under active consideration for implementation.

Bureau of Laboratories.

1273. *Public Health Institute.*—A total number of 1,910 (420) cases with 6,074 (2,035) articles of blood stains, seminal stains, human poisoning cases under Prohibition Act and other miscellaneous cases were examined during the year.

1274. Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide (particularly from Coorg), Parathion and D.D.T. were found to be frequently encountered poison during the year. Cases of Arsenic poisoning were found to be common particularly in Coorg. Poisoning by D.D.T. resulting in death were very rare. Poisoning by Parathion was, for the first time, encountered in laboratory only last year. Half a dozen cases of Parathion poisoning were detected during the year. Cases of Zinc Phosphide poisoning were on the increase. More than half a dozen cases of Zinc poison (rat poison) were reported during the year.

1275. During the year, a total number of 2,352 (1,220) samples were received and analysed.

1276. The Institute undertook Serological tests for Syphilis, Serological diagnosis of Enteric Fevers, examination of samples for Typhus, Agglutination test for Brucellosis, cultural examination of blood, urine, stool, etc., microscopic examination of blood, sputum etc., biochemical and baematological examination of blood, urine and preparation of T.A.B. Prophylactic vaccine, T.A.B., Therapeuitic vaccine, Cholera vaccine, Plague vaccine and Autogenous vaccine.

1277. The Institute also prepared and issued various kinds of sta ns and reagents, media and solutions for use in the Public Health Institute and other institutions under the Public Health Department.

1278. The number of albinomice at the end of the year was 373. The number of animals used for testing the virulence, potency of plague vaccine prepared in this institute and other tests was 139.

1279. This institute undertook the bacteriological and serological tests in the investigation of the continuous fevers in Soraba area.

1280. The expenditure of the Public Health Institute during the year was Rs. 28,730-52.

Vaccine Institute, Bangalore

1281. Eighteen (14) buffalo calves and nil (2) cow calves remained on 1st January 1957 and 50 (12) buffalo calves and 6 (6) cow calves were purchased making in all 68(12) buffalo calves and 6 (6) cow calves during the year. All the calves after vaccination and collection of pulp were sold as "done calves". Of these, 59 (72) buffalo calves and 6(8) cow calves were vaccinated during the year. Quantity of pulp collected from buffalo calves was 28,840 (30,869) grains and from cow calves 1,355 (435) grains which would come to 3,60,500 doses concentrated vaccine lymph which according to present rate of dilution would be about 36,05,000 million cases. The material from cow calf was used as seed lymph for vaccinating the buffalo calves.

1282. Streptomycin technique was continued to be used for the preparation of the issue vaccine lymph during the year.

1283. Samples of purified and bacteriologically tested lymph were tried on 1,656 (1,399) children at the model range villages and all the samples gave 100 per cent success.

1284. At the institute, 5,394 (1,333) vaccinations were conducted out of which 921 were primary and 4,473 re-vaccinations.

1285. A total quantity of lymph enough for 27,82,670 doses were issued during the year. This included the supply of 2·5 lakhs doses made to the Director, King Institute, Guindy, Madras, under requisition and 34,100 (con.) doses supplied to the Assistant Director of Public Health, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. The supply of lymph

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to Madras has brought an extra income of Rs. 15,000 to the institute.

1286. The demand for vaccine lymph from all the districts of the State were duly complied with during the year.

1287. Usual courses of lecture demonstrations in the vaccination work were delivered to the final M.B.B.S. and final L.M.P. students. In addition, batches of compounders from the Medical Department were given the necessary training. Village level workers of the N.E.S. and Laboratory technicians were also given necessary training.

1288. Influenza virus belonging to Asian 'A' group was isolated in 2 instances. One strain of Asian 'A' virus was isolated from the cerebro spinal fluid-an unusual source. Serological survey on random samples from patients suffering from suspected 'flue' was also made.

1289. Work on the enquiry "Chemotherapy of Virus Infections" under a grant-in-aid by Indian Council of Medical Research was undertaken.

1290. The revenue and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 2,33,586-28 (Rs. 3,15,163-98) and Rs. 71,121-94 (Rs. 67,696-33) respectively.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.

1291. With the balance of 30,73,540 doses on 1st January 1957 a net total of 1,09,51,145 (72,68,190) doses of vaccine lymph were manufactured and 76,69,215 (66,28,485) doses were despatched during the year.

1292. Seed lymph maintained by periodical passage through the rabbit was used for vaccination of sheep with good results both as regards quality of the lymph and the yield.

1293. On 1st January 1957 there were 60 sheep and during the year 2,174 sheep were hired bringing the total number to 2,234, out of which 2,098 sheep were vaccinated. There was no outbreak of any epidemic disease amongst admitted sheep during the year. The average yield of pulp per sheep from which pulp was collected (*i.e.* 1,993) was 30·92 grammes; but the gross average taking the number of sheep vaccinated (*i.e.*, 2,098) will be 29·37 grammes.

1294. The Institute distributed 76,69,215 (66,28,495) doses of vaccine lymph in all during the year.

1295. During the year, 13,60,676 (13,52,990) primary vaccinations were performed with 99·68 (99·69) per cent success rate and 96·81 (95·95) per cent insertion success rates. Re-vaccinations performed numbered to 59,84,035 and the case and insertion success rates were 44·31 and 26·74 per cent respectively.

1296. No research work was carried out during the year.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

1297. *Plague*:—Forty attacks (185) with 15 (50) deaths were reported during the year. Three thousand four hundred and thirty-two anti-plague inoculations were conducted in the infected villages. All the houses in the infected and neighbouring villages were sprayed with DDT or Hexidol for preventing further spread of infection. Except these sporadic cases of plague in Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore districts, the remaining districts of the State remained free from plague.

1298. *Cholera*:—During the year, 4,159 (665) attacks with 1,675 (251) deaths due to cholera were reported from 609 villages and 29 towns. The erstwhile Mysore State has been free from cholera during 1957 except for a few sporadic cases in Bellary, Kolar and Chitradurga districts. This was brought well under control by anti-cholera inoculations.

1299. *Small-pox*:—During the year 3,465 (589) attacks with 1,043 (106) deaths were reported from 433 villages, 42 towns and 6 cities. Small-pox infection was present in every district and city in the State. Specially the incidence was heavy in Bangalore City, Bangalore, Kolar, Chitradurga, Mandya, Mysore, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts. Prompt action was taken to check the spread of infection by undertaking intensive vaccination programmes. Mass vaccination programmes were undertaken in almost all districts specially in the Health Unit areas of the State.

1300. *Influenza*:—The epidemic of influenza was started in Mysore State during the last week of May 1957. Infection was imported from Singapore through the persons who came by board to Madras and then on to this State. A total of 4,56,756 attacks with 66 deaths were reported due to influenza from all the districts and cities during the year.

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The epidemic was completely brought under control during the month of November 1957.

1301. *Guinea Worm Disease*:—During the year, guinea worm infection was found to be present in three villages in Chitradurga District. The step wells in these villages were stocked with fish as a biological control measure. In the integrated areas guinea worm infection was prevalent extensively. Conversion of step wells in to draw wells was being done slowly by District Boards and Public Works Department.

1302. *Leprosy*:—In the erstwhile Mysore State, Leprosy was endemic only in a few scattered areas-Mysore, Mandya and Kolar districts. It was prevailing in Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras Karnatak areas to a large extent. Two clinics were sanctioned by Government, one at Ron in Dharwar District (recently transferred to Gajendragad) and another at Illekal in Bijapur District during the year. In addition, there were a number of private organisations and institutions which were attending to leprosy patients in the State. Government was giving grants-in-aid to the deserving institutions. In endemic areas where leprosy is prevailing, domiciliary treatment was given through local health units and dispensaries.

1303. In Bangalore, there is a Central Leprosarium with 200 beds which caters to the needs of the entire new Mysore State. At T. Narasipur, Mysore District, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation has started a Leprosy Clinic. They continued their activities of survey, treatment and research work during the year.

Central Leprosarium, Bangalore.

1304. From the reports received from endemic areas it is seen that 5,189 cases of leprosy had been registered for treatment during the year, and this roughly comes to 103·7 per lakh of population in the State.

1305. In Chamarajanagar Taluk, where leprosy was fairly highly endemic, advantage of the services of Village Level Workers attached to the National Extension Scheme, was being taken for detecting new leprosy cases and listing them and also distributing Avlosulphone tablets to the cases. The village level workers of the said taluk were given a preliminary training at Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Control Unit at T. Narasipur for 3

days to enable them in detection and typing of cases. If this trial succeeds, similar scheme will be extended to other endemic areas wherever National Extension Service or Community Development Scheme Blocks are functioning.

1306. *Activities of Central Leprosarium, Bangalore*:- The out-patient section registered a total of 6,891 patients for the year, giving a daily average of 19·5. Among these, 4,609 were males, 1,723 females and 459 children.

1307. *In-patients* :-There were 277 patients remaining at the end of 1956, and 383 new patients were admitted during the year giving a daily average admissions of 1·3. Of these, 563 were males and 97 females. Out of 660 in-patients, 25 were discharged with disease arrested, 30 cases improved, 291 discharged otherwise and 290 remained under treatment at the close of the year. To work out the percentage, the percentage of incurables and burnt out cases farm as much as 45 per cent of the total cases. The discharged rate of clinically arrested and improved cases comes to 15 per cent leaving roughly 4 per cent mortality rate and 81 per cent discharged otherwise. The mortality rate either directly due to leprosy or other diseases associated with leprosy works out to 3·6 per cent for the year.

1308. Occupational therapy such as wood work, gardening, tailoring, poultry-keeping, charaka spinning and toy making by such of the able bodied patients, continued as in previous year.

1309. *Income and Expenditure* :-The total expenditure over the institution for the year 1956-57 was Rs. 75,814 out of which the expenditure on establishment was Rs. 14,059 and on diet and contingencies Rs. 61,755. The average cost of diet per patient per day worked out to Rs. 0·66 nP.

1310. During the year, one special eye camp was organised at Hassan in collaboration with the Mysore State Ophthalmological Society. The total number of persons examined was 2,777. **Blind relief work in Rural Areas.**

1311. *UNICEF assistance to M.C.H. Programme* :- The programme started in the year 1951. Up to the end of 1956, a total of 157 M.C.H. centres were working and getting the assistance from UNICEF. During the year 1957, 23 M.C.H. centres were started, thus making a

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total of 190 centres. Replenishment of drugs and diet supplements were made to these centres regularly out of the supplies allotted from UNICEF, New Delhi.

Fair and Festivals.

1312. During the year, 161 cattle fairs and jatras were held in the State. Due to the prevalence of cholera in the integrated districts, compulsory inoculation was taken up in the jatra grounds. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease either during or after the festival.

Hand Flush Latrines.

1313. Hand flush latrines were introduced in the various districts of erstwhile Mysore State, in order to step up the rural health level, in minimising incidence of fly borne diseases in the rural areas. This was found to be most economic way to improve the sanitation of the rural areas and to raise the rural health level. During 1957, Health Inspectors from Bureau of Epidemiology, Ramanagaram and from Sagar were sent to Gulbarga, Dharwar and North Kanara districts to popularise hand flush latrines in the integrated parts.

Bureau of Malariology.

1314. Routine examination of blood smears for malarial parasites, were continued during the year. Out of 10,597 blood smears examined, 380 were found to be positive of which 213 were P. Vivax, 142 were P. Falsiparum, 1 was P. Malariae and 24 were of mixed infection.

1315. Spleen surveys were conducted by the respective unit officers under National Malaria Control Programme.

1316. During the year, two rounds of DDT spraying were carried out with 112 mgms. dosage in all the areas scheduled to be sprayed by DDT. Malaria Surveillance work in both the garden tracts and rice tracts of the North Kanara District was carried out alternately. Dieldrin in different recommended dosages of 25 mgms. and 12·5 mgms. per sq. foot was tried in malnad and maidan areas.

1317. A course of six weeks was given in Malariology for trainees both in theory, practical and field work in Malaria Training Centre at Mandya. So far, 25 batches have been trained.

1818. Malaria control by using larvicides were continued in the urban places.

1319. *National Malaria Control Programme.*—A programme sponsored by Government of India on a Nation-wide basis was implemented in Mysore State during 1953

and continued during the year. There were 14·63 N.M.C. Units including 6·63 N.M.C. Units of integrated areas functioning in the State at the end of the year.

1320. A total quantity of 10,63,719 lbs. of DDT 75 per cent W.P and a total quantity of 17,103·27 lbs. of Dieldrin 50 per cent W.P. was used for spraying during the year, in the erstwhile Mysore.

1321. In the integrated districts 5,79,909·5 lbs. of DDT 75 per cent W.P and 13,606·3 gallons of emulsion concentrate and 22,117 lbs. of DDT 50 per cent W.P. were used for spraying 16,06,867 houses. A total quantity of 69 lbs. of Dieldrin 50 per cent W.P. was used to spray 452 houses in 4 villages.

1322. *Malaria Morbidity*:—A total number of 6,961 cases in malnad and 24,058 cases in maidan districts were clinically diagnosed as malaria in the Health Units during the year as against 14,10,592 total cases in malnad and 12,85,384 total cases in maidan treated for all diseases. The percentage of malaria cases treated works out to 0·49 for malnad and 1·8 for maidan districts. Further, the malaria morbidity during 1957 works out to 7·8 (14·3) for malnad districts and 18·8 (19·5) for maidan districts for every 1,000 population in the Health Unit areas. The overall malaria morbidity for the State works out to 14·3 (17·7) for every 1,000 population.

1323. *Malaria Mortality Rate*:—During the year, the number of deaths due to malaria have been recorded as nil (2) in malnad and 8 (48) in maidan. The overall deaths due to malaria for the State were 8 (50). So, the malaria mortality rate for 1,00,000 population of the State was 0·36 (2·6) in 1957.

1324. *National Filaria Control Programme*:—There was 2/5ths of National Filaria Control Unit at Mangalore. It serves the entire population of Mangalore town. Mass hetrazan therapy which was started during September 1956 was concluded during the last week of February 1957. In all, 80,947 individuals took treatment for one or more days giving a percentage of 69·1 as treated. The range of reactions noticed was wide and varied. In some instances, restlessness was complained of, whereas in others, the drug

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caused drowsiness and deep sleep. Diarrhoea against constipation, high fever against chills were a few instances of the variations of reactions. After this treatment, it was noticed that infection rate from 14·3 has been reduced to 7·7.

1325. The National Society of India for Malaria and other mosquito borne diseases awarded certificate of merit to Mysore N. M. C. Unit.

M. C. H. Project.

1826. The M. C. H. Project continued to function as an Advisory Body in all M. C. H. matters with the collaboration of the W. H. O. and UNICEF, with the object of strengthening and developing the Maternal and Child Health Services in the State. A sum of Rs. 16,258-87 was spent during the year.

Drugs Control Organisation.

1327. The Drugs Act 1940 and the Rules framed thereunder were brought into force from 1st April 1957 in the State. The Director of Public Health was appointed as the Licensing Authority for the grant of licenses for sale and manufacture of drugs in the State. He was also the controlling authority under Rule 50 of Drugs Rules.

1328. During the year, 31 applications for manufacture of both biological and other than biological drugs were received. Provisional licenses were granted to the manufacturers after their complying with the requirements of the rules. For some of them sufficient time had been allowed to equip and man their laboratories.

1329. During the year, two prosecutions have been instituted for contravention of section 18 a (1) and 18 (c) of the Drugs Act.

(ii) Medical Services.

Number of Medical Institutions.

1330. There were 887 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the enlarged State of Mysore at the end of the year 1957 as against 776 at the end of the year 1956.

1331. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 21, 873·1 (25,002) and the average area served by each Medical Institution was 83·7 (95·7) sq. miles.

Classification of Medical Institutions.

1332. Out of 887 Medical Institutions, 172 were Hospitals and 715 were Dispensaries; 737 were rural and 150 were urban; 108 were meant specially for women and children and 779 were general institutions meant for all; 277 were Government Institutions maintained entirely or mostly by Government funds, 16 were Government aided of which 13 were Missionery and 3 were Private Institutions, 575 were Local Fund and Municipal Institutions receiving contributions from Local Bodies and 19 were others (non-aided) of which 7 were Missionery and 12 were Non-Missionery.

Specialist Services Institutions.

1333. There was a total of 487 Specialist Services Institutions in the State consisting of 69 Hospitals, 74 Dispensaries and 344 wards or clinics attached to Hospitals. A great majority of these institutions, *viz.*, 420 were Maternity Institutions. The number of beds in these Maternity Institutions was 2,949 and that in all the other Specialist Institutions was 2,833.

Personnel

1334. The number of doctors working in all the Medical Institutions of the State including Private Institutions and Health Unit Dispensaries was 1,359; of whom 1,093 were men and 266 were women; 682 were in urban areas and 677 were in rural areas.

In-door and out-door patients.

1335. (*a*) *Beds*:—The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 11,293 (10,590).

(*b*) *In-patients*:—Out of 3, 38,133 (3,09,480) admissions in all the institutions during the year, 2,53,289 were cured, 44,570 relieved, 29,699 discharged otherwise and 10,575 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·1 (2·9). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 12,325·8 (11, 659·0).

(*c*) *Out-door patients*:—The total number of new patients treated in all the institutions was 1,42,25,474 (1,29,14,381). The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 73,322·2 (68,699·0).

Note:—In almost all the institutions of the State, the general practice is to register all patients, as a rule, first as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as in-patients.

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Diseases

1336. (*a*) The following were the prevailing diseases for which in-patients were treated and the number of deaths under each of them :—

		Number of patients treated	*Number died*
1.	Normal Deliveries ...	48, 804	37
2.	Anaemia ...	17, 659	729
3.	Influenza ...	11, 777	54
4.	Deliveries (other complications) ...	11, 230	267
5.	Malaria ...	11, 135	84
6.	Deliveries (Sepsis) ...	8, 253	112
7.	Other Digestive diseases ...	6, 225	305
8.	Bronchitis Chronic and others ...	5, 963	39
9.	Upper Respiratory-infections (acute) ...	5, 732	72
10.	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	5, 292	359

(*b*) The following were the most prevailing causes of mortality among the in-patients treated :—

	Diseases	*Number died*
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	593
2.	Gastroenteritis and Colities ...	396
3.	Tetanus ...	394
4.	Lobar Pneumonia ...	380
5.	Broncho-Penumonia ...	359

(*c*) The following were the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated :—

	Diseases	*Number treated*
1.	Influenza ...	18, 85, 517
2.	Wounds ...	9, 85, 970
3.	Other Digestive Diseases ...	9, 72, 840
4.	Upper Respiratory Infections (acute) ...	6, 74, 565
5.	Acute Bronchitis ...	6, 29, 549
6.	Malaria ...	5, 81, 788
7.	Bronchitis Chronic and others...	4, 16, 516
8.	Anaemia ...	3, 53, 696

(*d*) *Infectious Diseases*:—Some infectious diseases for which patients were treated both in-door and out-door were as follows:—

Diseases	In-patients treated	Died	Out-patients treated
1. Cholera ...	208	14	6,692
2. Dysentery ...	3,940	148	2,50,382
3. Leprosy ...	797	42	6,014
4. Plague ...	6	1	8
5. Small-pox ...	800	120	1,025
6. Enteric fever ...	4,938	247	16,611

Surgical Operations.

1337. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 2,98,359 (2,90,305) of which, 2,82,755 were principal and 15,604 were secondary. Of these, 2,52,598 were cured, 28,799 relieved, 1,173 discharged otherwise, 366 died and 658 remained in the institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

Parturition cases.

1338. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes was 1,22,611 (1,18,685). Of these, 70,532 were institutional and 52,079 were domiciliary. The number of maternal deaths was 615, the maternal mortality rate being 5·0 per 1,000 births. The total number of births was 1,23,601. Of these, 1,16,306 were live births and 7,295 were still births. Among the former, there were 3,357 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 28·9 per 1,000 live births.

1339. The number of premature deliveries was 3,551, miscarriages 1,515 and abortions 6,909. The number of illegitimate children born was 41 and the number of abandoned children was 26.

Important events of the year.

1340. (*a*) Sanction was accorded to establish a Cancer Institute at Bangalore and the foundation stone was laid on 26th December 1957.

(*b*) Sanction was accorded for the implementation of "Employees State Insurance Scheme" for the present in the areas covered by "Greater Bangalore."

(*c*) Sanction was accorded for the starting of a condensed course for the M.B.B.S. degree of the duration of two years at the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal,

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Mangalore, in accordance with the directions issued by the Government of India that a uniform Degree course throughout India should be instituted.

(*d*) A mass Miniature Radiography worth about Rs. 45,000 was purchased and installed in the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore.

(*e*) A Medical College was established for the M.B.B.S. Degree at Hubli in the District of Dharwar.

Anti-Tuberculosis Measures

1341. The total number of beds at the end of the year was 1,134 (1,029). Sanction was accorded for the increase of 100 beds and to start a Thoracic Surgery Unit in the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore. Arrangements were made to start Thoracic Surgery in P. K. Sanatorium, Mysore.

1342. During the eigth T. B. Seals Sale Campaign, seals worth of Rs. 48,000 were received.

1343. The value of purchases made by the Government Medical Stores, Bangalore, from the various sources during the year was Rs. 18,62,495.

1344. Synopsis of Medical and Physical Examinations of University Students:—

Particulars	University Institutions (18)	Affiliated Colleges (12)	Total Institutions (30)
1	2	3	4
1. No. of students on roll ...	16,108	3,974	20,082
2. No. of students examined ...	15,297	3,864	19,161
3. No. of students on general health conditions.	Good	Good	Good
4. Average weight of students ...	103·6	103·0	103·3
5. Average height ...	5·2	5·1	5·1
6. Average age ...	19·5	18·4	18·9
7. Disease of the skin ...	200	67	267
8. Dental diseases ...	313	200	513
9. Diseases of eye ...	108	47	155
10. Defect of vision ...	911	256	1,167
11. Diseases of ear ...	98	47	145
12. Diseases of nose and throat ...	205	66	271
13. Diseases of heart ...	53	6	59
14. Diseases of lungs ...	4	10	14
15 Tuberculosis suspected ...	2	...	2
16. Deformities ...	9	15	34
17. Other diseases ...	216	88	304

1345. The present scheme of medical inspection of schools and colleges was not extended to the integrated areas.

(iii) Major Medical Institutions
General Institutions

1346. The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore :—The sanctioned strength of 400 beds remained almost the same for the past several years. The number of extra beds in use in this institution was about 300, which accounts for the serious over-population of the hospital.

1347. Out of 17,162 (16,538) in-patients admitted during the year, 14,522 were cured, 492 were relieved, 445 were discharged otherwise, 1,075 died and 628 were remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 6·2. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 730·6 (708·2).

1348. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,89,269 (1,75,422). The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 944·8 (887·1).

1349. Out of a total number of 21,986 surgical operations performed during the year, 8,299 were cured, 13,640 were relieved, 13 discharged, 13 died, 21 remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

1350. *Blood Bank* :—A total quantity of 5,41,000 cc of blood was collected from 1,510 donors during the year and all the blood was used for transfusion. Out of 1,510 donors, 1,506 were paid volunteers who were all men mostly from the labour class, four relatives of the patients, and nil were women and nil philanthropic donors. The paid volunteers were paid Rs. 15 per donation. Poor patients were paid for blood from the poor fund of hospital.

1351. The Bowring Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore. The number of beds in the hospital was 174 (126).

1352. Out of 5,613 (5,616) in-patients treated, 3,752 were cured,1,128 relieved, 414 discharged otherwise and 319 died. The daily average number of patients treated was 206·48 (182·8). The percentage of deaths to total treated was 5·7 (3·4).

1353. The number of out-patients treated was 63,036 (67,653). The daily average attendance was 329 09 (337·9).

1354. The total number of operations performed during the year was 3,193. Of these, 562 were major and 2,631 were minor operations.

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1355. *Blood Bank* :—The number of donors bled was 305 and the quantity of blood was 1,22,000 cc.

1356. The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore:—The sanctioned strength of the hospital was 336 (336).

1357. Out of 15,979 (15,605) in-patients treated, 10,512 were cured, 3,241 relieved, 884 discharged, 728 died and 614 remained in the hospital at the end of the year. The daily average of old and new cases treated was 62·0 (62·5). The percentage of death to total treated was 4·5 (3·1).

1358. The number of new out-patients treated was 3,10,427 (2,45,497). The daily average number of patients treated was 1,122·7 (1,023·9).

1359. Of 373 new cancer patients treated, 105 were oral cancer, 99 cases were cancer cervix in females.

1360. The Civil Hospital, K.G.F:—The sanctioned bed strength was 60.

1361. Out of 2,449 (2,812) in-patients treated, 1,501 were cured, 644 relieved, 113 discharged, 137 died and 54 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average attendance was 70·7 (67·0). The percentage of death to total treated was 5·5 (4·3).

1362. The total number of out-patients treated was 78,761 (85,736). The daily average of patients treated was 399·8 (425·6).

1363. The total number of important surgical operations conducted was 230 and minor operations was 1,342.

Maternity Hospitals.

1364. Vanivilas Hospital, Bangalore:—The number of beds for women was 360 (360).

1365. Out of 16,132 (18,562) women in patients treated during the year, 13,830 were cured, 1,126 relieved, 688 discharged otherwise, 90 died and 398 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 0·05 (0·7). The daily average attendance was 427·9 (461·6).

1366. Of 8,712 full term parturition cases admitted, 4,512 were normal and 4,200 abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 182, miscarriages 142 and abortions 794. Out of a total of 8,805 births, 8,234 were live births

and 571 were still births. The total number of deaths among live births was 315 and the number of maternal deaths was 52.

1367. The number of out-patients treated was 31,678 (33,382). The daily average attendance was 251·9 (268·0).

1368. The total number of important surgical operations performed was 616 and minor operations was 3, 344.

1369. Fifty-seven in-patients and 52 out-patients under venereal diseases and 34 in-patients and 182 out-patients under Infantile cirrhosis were treated in this hospital.

1370. The number of family planning clinics held was 52.

1371. *The Children's Hospital, Bangalore City*:—A Children's Hospital with a provision for 50 beds for in-patients was attached to Vani Vilas Hospital. Out of 2,857 (2,851) children admitted, 1,523 were cured, 625 were relieved, 303 were discharged otherwise, 341 died and 65 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 16·5 (12·5). The daily average treated was 71·0 (63·9).

1372. The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore:—There were 296 (276) beds for women and children in the hospital.

1373. Out of 12,221 (12,159) in-patients treated, 10,624 were cured, 800 were relieved, 650 discharged otherwise and 147 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 1·2 (1·3). The daily average treated was 312·7 (338·5).

1374. Out of 4,313 parturition cases admitted, 3,963 were normal and 350 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 197, miscarriages 41, and abortions 315. The maternal deaths was 18. Out of a total of 4,313 births, 4,216 were live births and 97 were still births.

1375. The number of out-patients treated was 70,874 (68,064). The daily average attendance was 399·1 (305·9).

1376. The number of important operations performed was 1,114.

1377. The H.S.I.S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore:—There were 126 (126) beds in the hospital.

1378. Out of 3,232 in-patients treated, 2,841 were cured 230 relieved, 60 discharged otherwise, 31 died and 70

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remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 1·04 (0·54). The daily average treated was 91·2 (93·0).

1379. Out of 1,414 parturition cases admitted, 1,162 were normal and 252 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 63, miscarriages 17 and abortions were 84. The number of maternal deaths was 3. Out of 1,425 births, 1,213 were live births and 212 were still births.

1380. The number of out-patients treated was 22,168 (20,166). The daily average attendance was 217·46 (210·7).

1381. The number of important surgical operations performed was 144 and minor operations was 450.

1382. The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore:—Out of 8,387 (8,706) in-patients treated, 6,829 were cured, 1,226 relieved, 74 discharged otherwise, 48 died and 210 remained at the end of the year.

1383. Out of 5,102 parturition cases admitted, 4,681 were normal and 421 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 202, miscarriages 45 and abortions 402. Out of 5,146 births, 4,909 were live births and 237 were still births.

1384. The total number of mothers giving plural births was 44.

1385. The number of out-patients treated was 25,052 (27,322). The daily average of out-patients treated was 124·74 (143·07).

1386. The number of important surgical operations conducted was 225 and minor operations was 1,305.

1387. The Maternity Hospital, K.G.F:—The number of beds in the hospital available was 36 (36).

1388. Out of 3,445 (3,675) in-patients treated, 3,209 were cured, 92 relieved, 74 discharged otherwise, 11 died and 59 remained at the end of the year. The total percentage of death to total treated was 0·3 (0·35). The daily average of patients treated was 56·3 (63·6).

1889. Out of 1,857 parturition cases conducted, 1,531 were normal and 344 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 75, miscarriages 43 and

abortions 226. The number of mothers giving plural births was 36. The number of maternal deaths was 7. out of 1,911 births, 1,785 were live births and 126 were still births.

1390. The number of out-patients treated was 17,777 (18,259.) The daily average attendance was 169·3 (170·3).

1391. The total number of important surgical operations conducted was 147.

1392. Meternity Hospital, Malleswaram :—The number of beds available in the hospital was 120 (120).

1393. Out of 6,647 (6,816) in-patients treated, 5,252 were cured, 820 relieved, 453 discharged otherwise, 65 died and 157 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 0·98 (0·34). The daily average of patients treated was 183·0 (120·0). The number of parturition cases admitted was 4,046. Of these, 3,666 were normal and 380 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 75, miscarriages 230, and abortions 410 and 25 mothers gave births to twins. The number of maternal deaths was 13. Out of 4,070 births, 3,931 were live births and 139 were still births.

1394. The number of out-patients treated was 47,104 (44,352). The daily average attendance was 289·1 (244·1). The total number of important surgical operations conducted was 183 and minor operations was 900.

Special Institutions

1395. Mental Hospital, Bangalore :—The number of beds available in the hospital was 300 (300).

1396. Out of 1,739 (1,591) in-patients treated, 280 were cured, 736 relieved, 77 discharged otherwise, 89 died and 557 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 5·1 (3·2). The daily average treated was 535·7 (495·7).

1397. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,160 (693). The daily average attendance was 3·5 (2·2). The number of major operations conducted during the year was 4.

1398. The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore :—The number of beds available in the hospital was 205 (175).

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1399. Out of 5,087 (5,028) in-patients treated, 3,092 were cured, 1,225 relieved, 526 discharged otherwise, 7 died and 237 remained at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total treated was 0·1 (0·07). The daily average of patients treated was 264·4 (233·0).

1400. The number of out-patients treated was 46,590 (44,556). The daily average attendance was 278·0 (264·5). The number of major operations was 1,930 and minor operations was 10,481.

1401. The working of Tuberculosis Institutions in the the State was as follows :—

	The Princess Krishnajammani Sanatorium, Mysore	Shanta Bai Devrao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore	Govt. Tuberculosis Sanatorium Civil Station, Bangalore	Government Wellesely T.B. Sanatorium, Bellary
1	2	3	4	5
1. No. of beds available.	354	182	82	236
2. No. of in-patients treated. Of these.	1,427 (1,293)	613 (351)	381 (314)	811
No. Cured ...	53	28	...	...
No. relieved ...	965	311	302	351
No. discharged otherwise.	63	56	51	244
No. died	30	53	28	36
No. remained at the end of the year.	317	165	...	180
3. The percentage of death to total treated.	2·1 (2·8)	8 6 (7-2)	7·3 (4·7)	0·4 (4·7)
4. The daily averege of patients treated.	335·0 (336·3)	...	79 0 (77·0)	189 6 (170·6)
5. No. of out-patients treated.	12,055 (8,544)	6,759 (4,603)	820 (984)	2,169
6. The daily average attendance.	36·7 (31·3)	23·1 (17·3)	4·6 (2 7)	9 3 (6·7)
7. No. of major operations.	121	35	...	40
8. No. of minor operations	96	350	...	248

The Epidemic Diseases Hospitals, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore and K G.F.

1402. There were three epidemic diseases hospitals in the State :—(1) The Isolation Hospital, Civil Station, Bangalore, (2) The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore and (3) The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Field.

1403. The number of beds available in the above three institutions was 188, and the total number of in-patients treated was 3,295 (1,700). Of these, 2,338 were cured, 235 improved, 310 discharged otherwise, 291 died and 121 remained at the end of the year. The daily average treated was 58·5 (71·7). The largest number of patients, *viz.*,

847 was between the age of 15 to 20 years, the next lower numbers 566 and 539, were in the age of 20 to 30 years and 10 to 15 years respectively.

1404. A large majority of the patients in these institutions were labourers. The poor economic conditions of the people may be mainly responsible for their falling an easy prey to infections. Conclusion.

1405. The total number of out-patients treated in all these hospitals was 18,816.

1406. The District and Local Fund Hospitals in the State were working satisfactorily during the year.

1407. The work of medical relief in the State has shown an all round improvement during the year. The sanction for the starting of Cancer Research Institute, the introduction of condensed course for the M.B.B.S., Degree of the duration of two years at the Kasturba Medical College, and of 2½ years duration at the Mysore Medical College, and the establishment of a Medical College at Manipal, Mangalore, and the establishment of a Medical College affiliated to the Karnatak University for imparting training for the M.B.B.S., Degree at Hubli in the District of Dharwar, were land marks in the achievement of the Medical Department during the year. There had been much overcrowding of patients in the City Hospitals and in order to relieve this congestion, the additional wards were being built or had been opened.

CHAPTER X.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

1408. The Year 1957-58 registered further strides in the field of Education and there was an all round progress in all stages of Education.

1409. *Primary Education*:—The scheme of expansion of Primary Education facilities by providing new schools and strengthening the existing schools was accelerated during the year. The expansion programme under the Second Five-Year Plan was implemented during the year resulting in the opening of 368 Single Teacher Junior Primary Schools and strengthening of existing schools by the appointment of 1,065 S. S. L. C. teachers. With the sanction of new schools, the total number of Primary Schools, including Senior Primary Schools by the end of the year was 20,875. In order to provide Middle School Education in the existing primary schools, 256 teachers were utilised for upgrading the schools by adding the next higher classes. The total number of pupils in classes I-VIII during the year was estimated at 20·77 lakhs of whom a third were girls.

Provision of Amenities — Midday Meals

1410. The percentage of enrolment of children of school going age to the total population of that age group during the year was 62 per cent between the age group 6-11. In order to raise this percentage, it was found necessary to offer some inducement and provide amenities. Therefore, the scheme of midday meals was introduced on a subsidised basis by which a grant at the rate of 5 nP. per day per pupil for 200 days in the year was paid to schools undertaking the scheme of midday meals to primary class children. A sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs was provided for this purpose during the year. About 17,000 children were benefited from this scheme.

Attendance Scholarships

1411. Out of the total enrolment, the ratio of girls to boys was very low and in order to improve the enrolment of girls and their continued stay till the completion of the

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primary course, a new scheme of "Attendance Scholarships for Girls" was taken up for the first time. The scheme envisaged the supply of class books, slates, clothing for poor girl students on condition that they would complete the primary education course. The award of scholarships depended on satisfactory attendance in the schools. The rates of scholarships were Rs. 5 for classes I and II, Rs. 10 for classes III and IV, Rs. 15 for classes V and VI and Rs. 20 for classes VII and VIII per annum. A sum of Rs. 2,16,600 was provided for the award of 22,230 attendance scholarships during the year. This has gone a considerable way in improving the education among the girls.

Basic Education

1412. Concerted efforts were made to accelerate the pace of Basic Education. Under this scheme, 563 lower primary schools were converted to the Basic type. The construction of 14 craft sheds to basic schools for demonstration and practical work was also undertaken. A sum of Rs. 13, 000 was sanctioned to the District School Boards of Dharwar Division for purchase of yarn for Basic schools. Home Science courses under 'Crafts' were introduced in eight Senior Girls' Primary Schools. With the conversion of the above primary schools the number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools in the State during the year was 2, 300 with a total estimated enrolment of 3,50,306 pupils.

Improvement of Salary Scales of Teachers

1413. An expenditure of Rs. 75·39 lakhs was incurred for the revision of scales of pay of teachers in all Government schools and over 38,000 teachers were benefited. Revision of pay scales of teachers in Secondary Schools was carried out at a cost of Rs. 15·61 lakhs and 3,800 teachers in Government schools were benefited. The revised pay scales of teachers in primary and secondary schools given effect to in Government schools from 1st January 1957 were also extended to teachers in schools under private and local board managements with effect from 1st April 1957.

Training of Teachers

1414. The number of Basic Training Institutes remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23, and the number of Non-Basic type Institutes was 25 (23). Of these, nine were for women. The strength of all the

Training Institutes was 2,850. The training capacity of Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Doddaballapur was increased from 30 to 50 during the year. Thirty-four candidates were trained during the year. Two additional sections of 40 each for the training of teachers of minority languages, *viz.*, Marathi and Urdu were opened in the Government Teacher Training Institutes at Jamkhandi and Karwar respectively in Dharwar Division during the year.

Refresher Course

1415. As a measure of improving the educational attainments of teachers of craft primary schools, a short term course in Basic Education was conducted during the year and 200 craft teachers underwent training.

1416. *Secondary Education*:—As a consequence of the expansion of Primary Education in the State, there was a great demand for the provision of educational facilities at the Secondary level. To meet this demand to some extent, eight High Schools were opened at different places in the State during the year under the Second Five-Year Plan, thus bringing the total number of High Schools to 546 during the year. Side by side with the opening of new High Schools, the existing High Schools were also strengthened.

1417. Under the scheme of conversion of the traditional type of High Schools to the Multipurpose type by provision of diversified courses of studies aimed at improving the usefulness of the present day education imparted to students of High Schools, 17 High Schools (13 for Boys and 4 for Girls) were converted to Multipurpose High Schools. The 13 schools for Boys were provided with Agriculture course while the Girls' Schools were provided with Home Science course. This brings the total number of Multipurpose High Schools in the State to 47 during the year.

1418. Another important development in the field of Secondary Education is the upgrading of the 3-year High Schools to the 4-year New Higher Secondary type in accordance with the revised structural pattern of education. The Higher Secondary Schools providing 4-year course of schooling with craft as a compulsory subject of study will enable the students to enter the 3-year Degree Course. The standard of teaching Science, Humanities and other subjects will be higher and equal to the present pre-University standard. All the present 3-year High Schools are to

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be upgraded, each school being provided with Rs. 40,000 at Rs. 10,000 each year for 4 years for equipment, Rs. 20,000 for extension of buildings, Rs. 16,000 at Rs. 4,000 per year for craft for 4 years and Rs. 1,000 for library at Rs. 500 per year for the two years.

1419. As a first step towards the implementation of this scheme, 36 High Schools were converted to the Higher Secondary type.

1420. Ten teachers underwent training in Agriculture in the training centre conducted by the All-India Council for Secondary Education of Government of India one in each State for the training of teachers to handle the classes in technical and vocational courses in Multipurpose and Higher Secondary Schools.

1421. Seminars at district levels were conducted during the year to give opportunities to teachers to study latest improvements and trends in the curriculum and teachers' attainments in their professional fields, etc. The State Seminar of Head Masters and Educational Officers under the auspices of All-India Council for Secondary Education was organised in the State during the year.

1422. *Women's Education* :—For the first time, the training of teachers in Home Science was taken up and one section to train 30 women teachers of Senior Primary Schools in Home Science was sanctioned to be attached to the Maharani's Training College for women, Mysore.

1423. Home Science courses were introduced in eight Senior Primary Schools for girls as part of vocational training to girls.

1424. The training section for nursery school teachers, abolished in the year 1953-54 was revived and attached to the Maharani's Training College for women, Mysore to train annually 25 teachers. The Training Section for Nursery School teachers was continued in the Government Training College for women, Dharwar.

1425. Further, to give the teacher-pupils under training some idea of teaching-practice in nursery classes, 10 nursery sections were sanctioned to be opened in or near Teachers' Training Institutes on a grant-in-aid basis.

1426. *Audio Visual Education* :—Six new centres were opened in the State and these centres were provided

with film projectors, accessories and films. Besides, with a view to popularising the school broadcasts, 50 Radio Sets were supplied to High Schools.

Library Service

1427. As a measure of equipping the schools with good libraries and cultivating the reading habit among the pupils of High Schools and Senior Primary Schools, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each High School and Rs. 500 to each Senior Primary School was sanctioned. Thirty-eight High Schools and 200 Senior Primary Schools were benefited under the scheme during the year. A short-term course of Library training for 30 teachers of High Schools and Senior Primary Schools was conducted during the year.

Youth Welfare

1428. Improvement of physical well being and promotion of physical education among the school students received encouragement with the sanction of 16 gymnasia in High Schools. Under the scheme of making schools as centres of cultural activities, 20 open air theatres were sanctioned to be constructed.

1429. To give facilities to the students for cultivation of lands under Bhoodan Movement, grants for purchase of agricultural implements were sanctioned to 280 schools in the State.

1430. To encourage students to undertake tours in different parts of India, grants for 25 schools were given under the programme of students 'Tours and Hikes'. Besides, under the Central Government Scheme, 13 schools were sanctioned grants to undertake tours and hikes.

1431. Encouragement to sports was given by holding in all districts youth festivals, sports meets and competitions.

1432. Physical Education also received due attention. Grant of Rs. 5,000 was given to Mallasajanna Vyayamasala, Dharwar, for conducting a certificate course in Physical Education for not less than 20 trainees a year.

1433. An International Student Camp was conducted by the Y. M. C. A., Bangalore, with the aid from Central Government.

1434. For the education of the physically handicapped, the institutes at Mysore and Hubli were paid amounts of Rs. 9,970 and Rs. 8,685, respectively, and a sum of Rs. 5,030 was paid to the Vocational Institute, Mysore for improving the Blind Section for Girls.

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Development of Hindi.

1435. As a first step towards popularisation of Hindi, 35 Hindi Teachers were appointed in Training Institutes. Sixty full time teachers to High Schools and 140 part-time teachers to Senior Primary Schools were also sanctioned to teach Hindi in the schools. The propagation of Hindi among the adults was encouraged by conducting 160 free Hindi classes at eight per district by Hindi Organisations. Grants were also paid to Hindi Organisations in the State for developing and equipping their libraries with Hindi books. The Hindi Sikshak Training Centre for training 30 Hindi pandits was started at the Government Training College for Men, Mysore. The Hindi Training Section at the S.T. College, Belgaum, was continued and 50 trainees underwent training.

Commercial Education.

1436. During the year, seven institutes in the erstwhile Mysore were recognised thus bringing the total number of recognised institutes to 83.

1437. During the year, grants were paid to 32 grant-in-aid Commercial institutions to the extent of Rs. 18,415.

Examination System

1438. A separate office of the Deputy Commissioner for Examination was sanctioned. The newly set up office was entrusted with the conduct of all examinations in the different areas according to the rules and syllabi in force. These examinations were conducted in March-April 1958 and for the first time a common agency *viz.*, the Secondary Education Board, Mysore conducted the examinations. The results of S. S. L. C. Examination for March-April 1958 were as follows:—

		No. appeared	*No. passed*
Ex-Mysore	S. S. L.C. ...	26,559	14,445
Bombay-Karnatak	S. S. C. ...	10,067	5,541
Hyderabad-Karnatak	H. S. C. ...	2,655	681
Madras and Coorg	S. S. L. C. ...	4,225	3,181
	Total ...	43,506	23,848

1439. The two main problems before the Education Department after the Reorganisation were (1) the extension of educational facilities on a relatively larger scale in the more backward areas and (2) the evolution of a broadly uniform educational pattern throughout the State. The levels of educational progress in the areas of the new State were unequal and the educational structures also presented varying patterns. Therefore, the schemes under Second Plan are so worked out and implemented to achieve the objects outlined above and also to fulfil the requirements and aspirations of the people.

(ii) University of Mysore.

1440. The University of Mysore attained autonomy, consequent on the enforcement of Mysore University Act, 1956 from 1st January 1957.

1441. For the first time, Kannada, the regional language has been introduced as a medium of instruction in the Pre-University Classes in the University besides English medium. For this purpose the University has undertaken publication of text-books written in Kannada.

1442. Consequent on the passing of the Mysore University (Amendment) Act, 1957, the Colleges situated in the Districts of Coorg and South Kanara have come under the jurisdiction of the Mysore University except the Medical, Law and Engineering Colleges.

1443. The Chairman and the Secretary of the University Grants Commission visited the University in the months of June and November 1957, respectively, and held discussions with the Government and the University regarding matters connected with the University.

1444. A special Convocation was held on Sunday the 30th June 1957, to confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) on Shri C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

1445. The Pre-University course was introduced from the academic year 1957-58 abolishing the Junior Intermediate course.

1446. Regulation and syllabuses for the Three-Year Degree courses and Pre-Professional courses were approved by the Academic Council at the meeting held on 2nd

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November 1957. These courses will be introduced in colleges from the academic year 1958-59.

1447. The Intermediate College, Shimoga was raised to the status of a First Grade College and B.A., and B.Sc., courses were introduced from the academic year 1957-58.

Development of Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges.

1448. A scheme for the development of Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges under the Second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 46·65 lakhs was sanctioned by Government in May 1957.

Development of Higher Education and Research in Humanities.

1449. At the instance of the University Grants Commission, the University submitted a scheme to the University Grants Commission involving an outlay of Rs. 23 lakhs for the plan period for the development of post-graduate studies and research in Humanities in the Maharaja's College, Mysore. According to the programme, the expenditure during 1957-58 under the scheme was estimated at Rs. 2·33 lakhs.

Medical College, Mysore.

1450. The Ministry of Health, Government of India, have accorded approval for the expansion of the Medical College, Mysore, under the Second Five-Year Plan for increasing the number of admissions from 60 to 100. Accordingly, the admission to the Medical College has been stepped up to 100 from 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 94,425 has been sanctioned for this purpose by the Government of India for 1957-58 towards their share of expenditure.

Expansion of the Training Capacity of the College o Engineering, Bangalore

1451. The Government of India on the advice of the University Grants Commission have sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of teaching facilities of the College of Engineering, Bangalore, with a view to increase its training capacity. The expenditure under the scheme for the plan period is estimated as follows:—

Buildings	...	Rs. 7·56 lakhs
Equipment	...	Rs. 5·12 lakhs
Recurring per year	...	Ra, 3·60 lakhs

1452. This scheme is being implemented from the academic year 1957-58 and admissions to the College have been stepped up from 120 to 210. According to the programme, the expenditure during 1957-58 was estimated at Rs. 1·94 lakhs.

1453. Sixty-three extension lectures and 18 special lectures were delivered and 22 books were published by the Department of Publications and Extension Lectures during the year. Under the Kannada Publication Series, the Department has published 14 text-books written in Kannada for the benefit of students who have selected Kannada as medium of instruction in the Pre-University and Intermediate classes. Department of Publications and Extension Lectures

(iii) Karnatak University.

1454. The Karnatak University, Dharwar, came into being in 1949, and was incorporated in March 1950.

1455. The Karnatak University is both an affiliating and a teaching University. Its object is to develop into a residential University with special emphasis on post-graduate instruction, affiliation being one of its subsidiary functions.

1456. The University introduced from June 1957 the 3-year integrated Degree courses with the old syllabus provisionally for a period of two years, *i.e.*, up to June 1959.

1457. A massive building to accommodate all the post graduate departments and library has been almost completed.

1458. In the year 1956-57, 21 colleges were affiliated to the University. In the month of November 1957, Government decided that the colleges in the former Hyderabad State, the three technical colleges of the South Kanara District, viz., Medical College, Manipal, Engineering College, Manipal and Law College, Udipi should be affiliated to the Karnatak University, while the other colleges of the South Kanara District should be affiliated to the Mysore University. Affiliation

1459. During the year, two post-graduate departments, *viz.*, the Department of Philosophy and the Department of English were started, bringing the total number of post graduate departments of the University to 11. Post graduate Departments

1460. The total collection of books and periodicals in the University Library was about 32,000. The number of periodicals being received in the Library rose from 334 to 396. University Library

1461. The University started the Extension Lecture Scheme in the year 1952, and up to the end of the year 40 Extension Service

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lectures were organised at different mofussil places. The University extended the scope of the Extension Lecture Scheme to the districts of former Hyderabad-Karnatak, *i.e.*, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. The Board of extra mural studies also organised 'Raita Shikshana Shibira' for three days at the Agricultural College, Dharwar and the farmers were given an opportunity to learn modern and improved methods of agriculture.

Publication Board

1462. *Kannada Extension Lecture Series*:—The publication series was first started in 1954 and up to the year 1956 57 ten books were published. During the year, two more publications were brought out, thus bringing the total number of publications to 12.

1463. *Text Books*:—The University undertook publication of text books in 1952, and up to the end of the year seven text books were published.

1464. *Other Publications*:—The University started in 1950 the publications of books in English and Kannada on various topics written by eminent persons and it had published four such books up to the year 1956-57. During the year, the Department undertook publication of two more books.

Circulating Library

1465. This is a new scheme undertaken by this Department during the year. Twenty villages in Dharwar District have been selected for the time being for this experiment. Boxes containing selected books are circulated among the 20 villages according to planned time table, with the result that different villages will get a fresh box every month from the other and the box previously received by it will be passed on to the next village.

(iv) Technical Education.

State Board of Technical Education and Training

1466. A State Board of Technical Education and Training as suggested by the All-India Council for Technical Education was sanctioned during the year. The Board reviewed the facilities for Technical Education in the State and took decisions in regard to the (1) introduction of common syllabuses and uniform courses of studies, scholarships, tuition fees and examination fees in the various Institutions under the control of this Department, (2) the constitution of a Board for the conduct of Technical

Examinations under the ægis of the State Board and in place of Central Board of Technical Examinations and (3) recognition and payment of quantum of grant-in-aid to Private Technical Institutions in the new State of Mysore.

1467. The Occupational Institutes in the State were re-named as Polytechnics during the year.

1468. The number of Technical Institutions in the State at the end of the year was as follows; Number of Institutions

Town (Area)	No. of Institutions					
	Degree	Diploma	Certificate	T.H.S.	Others	Total
1. Old Mysore ...	...	11	...	...	...	11
2. Bombay-Karnatak...	1	1	4	4	...	10
3. Hyderabad Do ...	...	1	1	...	1	3
4. Madras Do ..	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	14	5	4	1	25

1469. The number of Institutions increased by one by the opening of the School of Mines at K.G.F. under the Second Five-Year Plan. Of the 25 Institutions, 18 were Government and 7 Aided.

1470. The number of admissions made to the 14 Technical Institutions during the year was 2,427 (2,163). Admissions

1471. The strength of the above 14 Polytechnic Institutes during the year was 4,579. The average attendance of students in all the Institutions was quite satisfactory. Strength and Attendance

1472. The number of scholarships and freeships awarded during the year in the various Technical Institutions was as follows:— Scholarships and Freeships

Backward Scholarships	...	443
Government of India Scholarships	...	253
Corporation or Municipal Scholarships	...	51
Other Scholarships and Stipends	...	75
Freeships	...	468

1473. The results at the Annual and Supplementary Examinations of 1957 were generally satisfactory. Examinations

1474. A sum of * Rs. 1,25,482 was collected by way of examination fees. Against this, the total expenditure for conducting examinations amounted to Rs. 1,50,354-49.

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Employment

Development Schemes under Second Five-Year Plan.

1475. Almost all the students that passed the final year examinations were employed in Government and large Engineering concerns in and outside the State.

1476. For the development of Technical Education, a total outlay of Rs. 279·10 lakhs has been proposed to be spent against the scheme outlay of about Rs. 590·35 lakhs on the different schemes of this Department during the Second Plan period. During the year 1957-58, a sum of Rs. 29·45 lakhs had been provided out of which an expenditure of Rs. 9·22 lakhs was incurred for the developmental activities of the Department as follows :--

(i) *a-Schemes.*—Out of a budget provision of Rs. 5·08 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 2·36 lakhs was spent during the year for securing equipment and construction of additional buildings for the Technical Institutions. These Schemes aim at making up deficiencies of facilities of training in the existing courses of the various Technical Institutions.

(ii) (*b*)-*Schemes.*—On the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education, a total outlay of Rs. 21·48 lakhs has been proposed to be spent during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The schemes propose to provide adequate training facilities by way of additional equipment and buildings for the existing courses. Out of an amount of Rs. 6·87 lakhs provided in the budget estimate, a sum of Rs. 1·44 lakhs was spent during the year for the schemes.

(iii) (*c*)-*Schemes.*—These are schemes evolved for upgrading three Government Polytechnics viz., Polytechnic, Hassan, Polytechnic, Chintamani, and Polytechnic, Bellary and one Engineering College viz., the B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, into standard Institutions by raising the annual intake to 120 in each of the Institutions as against initial admissions of 90, 54, 40 and 60 respectively prior to 1957-58.

Additional courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering with 30 intake in each of the courses at the Degree level were introduced in the B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere during the year. Formerly only Civil Engineering course was being offered. The cost of the schemes for the College was Rs. 6·96 lakhs for buildings

Rs. 9·04 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 8·20 lakhs for recurring expenditure during the plan period.

All the above schemes were being assisted by the Central Government who bear 50 per cent of the expenditure in the non-recurring side of programmes.

(iv) *d-Schemes.*—These are the schemes evolved for the expansion of selected Engineering Institutions based on the recommendations of the Ghosh-Chandrakant Committee.

The schemes are sponsored by the Central Government and aim at providing training facilities to increased intakes of two selected Polytechnics and one Engineering College to meet the additional requirements of Technical personnel. The details of the schemes are as follows:—

(i) *S. J. Polytechnic, Bangalore*:—The additional admission made during the year was 70 and the cost of the scheme has been estimated to be Rs. 7·88 lakhs for the Plan period. During the year, an amount of Rs. 0·10 lakhs only has been spent towards the recurring expenditure out of Rs. 83,000 provided in the budget estimates for purchase of equipment.

(ii) *Karnatak Polytechnic, Mangalore*:—The increased admissions made during the year was 90 by the introduction of additional course in Electrical Engineering. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 12·45 lakhs for recurring expenditure for the Plan period. The expenditure for the year was nearly Rs. 12,000 towards the recurring charges.

(iii) *College of Engineering, Bangalore*:—A total number of 210 students were admitted during the year as against the usual intake of 120.

(iv) *Establishment of School of Mines, K.G.F.*:—During the academic year 1957-58, the School of Mining has been established at Oorgaum, K. G. F., with the admission of 40 students to impart training in Mining Engineering at Diploma level. The scheme is sponsored by the Government of India who share three-fourth of non-recurring and two thirds of recurring expenditure during the Plan period. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 2·66 lakhs for buildings, Rs. 4·70 lakhs for equipment and Rs. 1·04 lakhs per year as ultimate recurring expenditure. During the

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year, a sum of Rs. 0·10 lakhs for recurring items and Rs. 0·12 lakhs for purchase of equipment have been spent.

(v) *e-other Schemes*:—In addition to the above, provisions under the Second Five-Year Plan were also made in the budget estimates for the year 1957-58 for development of non-Government Institutions and for the expansion of other Government Engineering, Colleges not under the administrative control of this department.

Conclusion

1477. Attempts were made during the year for the all round development of the Department of Technical Education in the State.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object.

1478. The Institution is mainly concerned with the object of training young men in flying up to 'A' Licence standard and in creating Airmindedness in the people of the State.

Subsidy Agreement.

1479. The Government of India have sanctioned the following subsidies :—

1. *Fixed Subsidy*:—Rs. 40,000 per annum.

2. (a) Flying Subvention at Rs. 50 per hour for flying done by Matriculates who are below 28 years of age and at Rs. 35 per hour for others.

(b) Rs. 35 per hour for N.C.C. trainees.

(c) Rs. 60 per hour to scholarship holders, who are selected under the Government of India Scholarship Scheme.

(d) Rs. 50 per hour to the personnel of the Indian Air Force and Civil Aviation Department (Air Wing), undergoing flying training.

1480. The Institution has been classified in Class IV Group on the basis of flying hours done during the previous calendar year for the purpose of granting subsidies.

Scholarship Schemes.

1481. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned four scholarships to the Institution at the rate of Rs. 60 per flying hour done by the Scholar. Of the four Scholars, three obtained their Solo.

1482. Out of 14 candidates on the roll at the beginning of the year under the Government of Mysore Scholarship, eight candidates completed their training and secured 'A' Licence.

1483. In addition to several category of trainees, 12 Hobby Fliers who possess 'A' Licences have flown during the year.

1484. In addition to Joy Flights at Jakkur Aerodrome, flights were conducted at Mysore, as usual, during the Dasara Festivities. Joy and Commercial Flights

1485. The following were the Aircraft owned by the Institution :—

1. Aeronca Superchief —VT—CQQ
2. —Do— —VT—CQU (Crashed)
3. Auster Auto Car —VT—DGY
4. Tiger Moth —VT—DBL (Salvage)

1486. The following were the Aircraft loaned to the Institution by the Government of India :— Aircraft.

1. Tiger Moth —VT—DER
2. —Do— —VT—DDP

1487. Tiger Moth Aircraft VT—DDP met with an accident on 15th June 1957 while engaged in Instructional flying by a trainee, resulting in total crash of the Aircraft. The Pilot trainee who was the only occupant in it was unhurt and safe. Accident.

1488. The total income of the Institution was Rs, 1,15, 561-74 (Rs. 1, 30, 532-0-4) as follows :— Income and Expenditure.

	1957—1958 Rs. nP.	1956—1957 Rs. nP.
(a) Total financial assistance from Government of India.	86,849—15	97,600—87
(b) Government of Mysore Scholarship	1,779—17	3,999—50
(c) Flying and Membership fees	5,250—82	8,540—0
(d) Joy Flights	5,755—00	6,000—0
(e) Miscellaneous	15,927—60	14,381—65
Total	1,15,561—74	1,30,522—2

1489. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,93,919-45 (Rs. 1,71,283-87).

(vi) Literary and Cultural Development

1490. The activities of the Literary and Cultural Development Department are at present three-fold.

(1) Literary and Cultural Publications,

(2) The preparation of the Kannada Encyclopædia and

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(3) Giving grants to cultural institutions with a view to encouraging cultural activities.

1491. In addition to the books published earlier, printing of the following books in Kannada was completed and they will be published during the coming year :—

1. Harischandra Kavya by Raghavanka.
2. Gadugina Bharatha by Kumarvyasa.
3. Bharatheeyara Dharmika Samskrithi.
4. Dwaitha Vedantha.
5. Upanishads.

1492. The following books were under print during the year :—

1. Bharatheeya Samskriti Darshana.
2. Shakti Visistadwaita Siddhanta.
3. Art and Literature of Vijayanagar.

Kannada Encyclopædia.

1493. Government have appointed an Editorial Board with the Director, Literary and Cultural Development as the Editor in Chief. The Board met twice during the year and submitted the finalised scheme to Government. As finalised by the Editorial Board, the Kannada Encyclopædia is a ten-year scheme. It is to be in ten volumes of 1,000 pages each (demi quarto) adequately illustrated. The total cost to be spread over ten years, is likely to be Rs. 25 lakhs. The price will be Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per set.

1494. The Department continued the listing of topics to be considered for the inclusion in the Encyclopædia. During the year, about 25,000 topics have been listed.

1495. The Encyclopædia Scheme was still in the initial stage and the entire scheme as finalised by the Editorial Board was not yet approved by Government.

Grants to Literary and Cultural Institutions.

1496. During the year, Government have sanctioned a total grant of Rs. 8,600 to several institutions for cultural purposes.

1497. Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for holding a 'Kannada Drama Competition' and awarding three prizes for the best three plays. The judges appointed by Government sent in their decision and the prize amounts have been paid.

(vii) Government Museums.

1498. The Bangalore Museum continued to be popular and was visited by 4,32,870 persons during the year. A total number of 15,779 students belonging to 319 educational institutions situated in and around Bangalore visited the Museum.

1499. The Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore, presented a set of minerals and rock specimens of Mysore to the Mangalore Museum.

1500. The State dresses in vogue in rural areas, urban areas, palace and of the people of Coorg were supplied to the National Museum, New Delhi.

1501. Special attention was paid for the cleaning of exhibits in the various sections of the Bangalore Museum.

1502. The Government Museum, Bangalore, had a good number of journals dealing with Mythology, Natural History, Archæology and Art. Facilities were being provided for reference and study to interested scholars and other visitors.

1503. Sanction was accorded for opening a Museum in the Shreemanthi Bhavan, Mangalore, during the year.

1504. *Archæological Museum at Bijapur.*—The Museum was established by the former Government of Bombay during the year 1912. The antiquities represented in the collections of the Museum range from the early part of the 7th Century A.D. to 18th Century A.D. The sculptures, inscriptions and historical records constitute a valuable collection for study by the scholars and public.

1505. The Museum was housed in the Nagarkhana in front of Gol Gumbaz. The number of articles displayed in the Museum were 1,902 consisting of inscriptions, sanads, sculptures, portraits, metal works and jewellery, arms and weapons, earthenware, textiles, coins, etc.

1506. The average number of visitors to the Museum was 70,000 during the year.

1507. The development of the Government Museum, Bangalore as the State Museum for the re-organised State of Mysore was under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works.

General

1508. The Public Works Department is concerned with Schemes under Irrigation and Power, (ii) Minor Irrigation Schemes and Agriculture, (iii) Roads under Transport. Besides the above, the Public Works Department executes works under (1) Public Health, *viz.*, Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering, (ii) Buildings of other Departments, (iii) Tourism, etc. The minor ports on the West Coast rest with the Minor Port Department.

1509. A new scheme called the " Special Minor Irrigation Programme " was introduced during the year as a planned scheme under " Minor Irrigation-Agriculture".

1510. In order to have a uniformity of procedure in the State, Government ordered that original works costing upto Rs. 20,000 may be treated as Minor Works. This was given effect to from 1st April 1957.

1511. A committee was constituted according to Government Order, dated 8th November 1957 for the re-organisation of the Public Works Department.

Important works sanctioned during the year.

1512. The important works sanctioned during the year under the following heads were :—

	Head	*No. of works*	*Costing between* lakhs
1	Irrigation	13	1 to 30
2	Water Supply and Drainage ...	3	1 to 10
3	Buildings	10	1 to 6
4	Roads	4	1 to 9
5	Bridges	11	1 to 19

1513. There were 68 important Irrigation Works costing between 1 to 41 lakhs which were under different stages of progress during the year.

Progress of the Special Minor Irrigation Scheme (Food Production) during the year.

1514. Government in their order, dated 5th December 1957, sanctioned the Special Irrigation Scheme of Rs. 30·00

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lakhs, for the first four months, as a part of the comprehensive programme for Rs. 200·00 lakhs (to end of March 1959). This Rs. 30·00 lakhs was made up of Rs. 15·00 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 7·50 lakhs as grant from Centre and Rs. 7·50 lakhs being State Government's share.

1515. The object of the scheme was to take up restoration of tanks and construction of new tanks, pick-ups and channels, with a view to increasing the tempo of food production in the State.

1516. During the period of three months (1st stage) *i.e.*, from January 1958 to March 1958, as many as 654 works—481 tanks and 173 pick-ups—were taken up for execution in the several Divisions. In view of the short time available and paucity of hands, the expected number of works could not be completed during the first stage and as such they had to be carried over to the second stage of the scheme for successful completion.

1517. During the year, about 22,250 acres and 16 guntas of existing atchkat was proposed to be benefited by assured water supply, and 7,410 acres and 5 guntas of fresh atchkat was proposed to be brought under cultivation, resulting in a proposed increase in food production to the tune of 7,413 tons.

1518. The total expenditure booked to end of March 1958 against the grant of Rs. 24·25 lakhs was Rs. 15 63,819·06.

Construction of Buildings

1519. The important Building Works that were in different stages of progress during the year were :—

	Head	*No. of works*	*Costing between lakhs*
1.	General Administration ... (The outlay incurred on the construction of Vidhana Soudha Building upto end of 1957-58 was Rs. 152,36,873).	5	1 to 152
2.	Jails and Convict Settlements...	2	2 to 2½
3.	Police ...	10	1 to 10
4.	Education ... (The estimated cost of construction of Medical College Building at Hubli was Rs. 150,00,00. The Outlay upto end of 1957—58 was Rs. 8,76,734).	13	1 to 150

Head	No of works	Costing between lakhs
5. Medical ...	28	1 to 28
6. Industries ...	4	1 to 3
7. Agricultural College, Bangalore	1	3
8. Miscellaneous Departments ...	6	1 to 10
9. Construction of Harijan Hostels at Mysore, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Tumkur and Kolar.	5	75 thousand to 4 lakhs
10. Other buildings ...	5	1 to 3
Under Communications.		
11. Communications ...	30	1 to 14
12. Cement Concreting of Roads ...	16	1 to 8
13. Asphalting of Roads ...	29	1 to 7
14. Construction of new Bridges...	28	1 to 24

Visvesvaraya Canal Area Roads.

1520. The total length of these roads is 923 miles and 3½ furlongs.

1521. The Special Division called Sugar Cane Cess Fund Division was continued during the year. A programme of works for Rs. 22,29,400 for 1957-58 for this Division was approved in Government order dated 24th March 1958. Against this programme, the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 25,34,093.

Maintenance of State Fund Roads.

1522. The total length of State Fund Roads maintained in the State was 10,557 miles and 5½ furlongs excluding Visvesvaraya Canal Area roads.

1523. The total cost of maintenance of hese roads including special repairs was Rs. 1,57,62,156 during the year.

National Highways.

1524. The three National Highways run in the Mysore State were :—

	M	F.
1. National Highway No. 4 ...	434	1
2. National Highway No. 7 ...	77	7
3. National Highway No. 9 ...	46	4¼
Total ..	558	4¼

1525. A grant of Rs. 12,50,000 was allotted during 1957-58 for maintaining these roads against which an outlay of Rs. 13,26,492 was incurred.

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1526. For original works relating to National Highways, a grant of Rs. 7,81,800 was sanctioned by the Government of India during 1957-58, against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,28,765 was incurred.

West Coast Road Programme.

1527. As there was no direct link between Bombay and Cape Comorin along the coast, the development of a West Coast road to the standards of a good all-weather road was considered to be an urgent necessity and the cost of the works was being fully met by the Government of India and the work was in progress during the year.

Achievement under the Second Five-Year Plan during the Year.

1528. Irrigation Sector-Major and Medium Projects.—Two new schemes the Arkavathi and the Mangala Projects, which were under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer (General) were transferred to the Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (South), Bangalore Eight projects were under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) and all were continuing schemes of First Five-Year Plan. Two of these projects are situated in the erstwhile Mysore State and cost above Rs 10·00 lakhs each. The remaining six projects were situated in the Bombay Karnatak region and cost less than Rs. 10·00 lakhs each.

1529. The total actual expenditure incurred during the year on Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes was Rs. 8·37 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 10·87 lakhs and total expenditure incurred under Minor Irrigation—Agriculture was Rs. 43·10 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 46·77 lakhs and expenditure incurred under Roads-Transport was Rs. 105·57 lakhs against the budget allotment of Rs. 134·41 lakhs.

1530. Out of six projects in the Bombay-Karnatak region, one project was almost completed, four were nearing completion. Irrigation has also developed under two projects, *viz.*, Arwatgi Tank and Bhandara at Kolloli.

1531. Under restoration of tanks good progress has been secured.

1532. Further works on the Bhandara at Lakhanpur has been stopped as the villagers expressed their unwillingness to take water for irrigation.

Water Supply Schemes.

1533. National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Works.—Seventy-five schemes under the first batch of the estimate sanctioned were under execution during the year in the four districts, *viz.*, Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga. An outlay of Rs. 4·08 lakhs has been incurred during the year.

1534. Out of the 75 schemes, 6 schemes in Hassan District were completed and serviced during the previous year and 14 schemes in 3 districts were completed during the year.

1535. Urban Schemes—Water Supply and Drainage.—Regarding Urban Water Supply and Drainage Works under "P. Loans and Advances—Loans to Municipalities," an outlay of Rs. 31·44 lakhs has been booked during the year. Eleven works in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga, were serviced during the year. The other water supply and drainage schemes were in good progress.

1536. Providing underground drainage scheme to Davanagere City at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,23,000 was sanctioned during the year and the outlay incurred up to end of the year was Rs. 1,31,852.

1537. Revised estimate for an amount of Rs. 15,76,310 for improvements of water supply to Shimoga Town was sanctioned during the year and the outlay incurred upto end of the year was Rs. 12,87,485. The civil work was completed.

1538. Revised estimate for an amount of Rs. 11,17,000 for underground drainage scheme to Shimoga Town was sanctioned during the year and the outlay incurred upto end of the year was Rs. 5,56,625.

1539. The gross estimate for Neerasagar Water Supply Scheme for Dharwar and Hubli was Rs. 1,87,26,408 and the work was nearly completed and the supply of filtered water to Hubli and Dharwar Muncipalities, Southern Railway at Hubli and Karnatak University at Dharwar continued during the year.

1540. Water Supply Improvement Works at Bangalore and Mysore—The Executive Engineer, Special Water Supply Division, Bangalore, with its three Sub-Divisions,

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was executing the important two works connected with Chamarajasagara Development Works and Mysore City Water Supply Improvement Works sanctioned for Rs. 69 lakhs and Rs. 48·32 lakhs respectively. An outlay of Rs. 12 00 lakhs and Rs. 2·56 lakhs respectively have been incurred during the year.

1541. Water Supply Maintenance of Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.—The Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division, with its regular 4 Sub-Divisions at (1) Thippagondanahalli, (2) Bangalore City, (3) Bethamangala and (4) Mysore, was maintaining the water supply installations. In addition to this, a Special Sub-Division was also under the control of the Executive Engineer and was executing the works of Jayanagar, Rajajinagar, Machalibetta schemes (sanctioned for Rs. 33·5 lakhs), laying duplicate main from Soldevanahalli to C.J.F. and other works connected with improvement works to Bangalore.

1542. Well Boring Section.—During the year, 94 borewells were sunk and 25 borewells were under progress.

1543. Bangalore City Water Supply.—The supply of water to the City area has been increased from 12 million gallons to 14·3 millon gallons per day. Additional supply of water has been given during festival days, marriages and other functions.

1544. The total revenue from this was Rs. 36,39,800.

1545. Rural Water supply Works.—During the year, 7 out of 14 rural water supply schemes, *viz.*, Halebeedu, Besavapatna, Hiresave, Kantharajapura, Bhuvahalli, Halli-Mysore, Nugehalli were completed and handed over to the village panchayats. Six works were completed in 1956-57. The total outlay to end of 1958 March was Rs. 4·27 lakhs against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4·52 lakhs.

1546. Central Stores, P. W. D. Bangalore.—The activities of the Stores consist of.

(1) Sinking borewells in the State.

(2) Procurement and distribution of stores and tools and plant articles to various P.W. Divisions according to their need.

1547. The work of the Stores was largely increased during the year and the total transactions of the year were—

Receipts—Rs. 21,41,379·81
Issues—Rs. 19,32,089·31

1548. The value of the Stores on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 11,87,912·51 as against the stock of Rs. 20·00 lakhs sanctioned by Government during 1953.

1549. Vidhana Soudha.—Designs for ceiling for the main dome, ornamental freize works below the ceiling of the main dome, designs for hand railings to the Balcony have been finalised. Designs for grill work shutters for the main entrances in cellar, grant and first floors have also been finalised. Layouts for canteen, marble fountain, etc., were prepared.

1550. The outlay incurred on the construction of Vidhana Soudha Building upto end of March 1958 was Rs. 1 52,36,873.

1551. Cheap designs which would entail least expenditure for schools all over the State have been furnished to the Education Department.

1552. Regarding the Town Planning activities, several layout plans for town extensions and town improvements were prepared and furnished to the Local Bodies. In the erstwhile Mysore, there was no Town Planning Act. In the integrated areas of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras, there are regular Town Planning Acts in force. A draft Town Planning Act was under preparation for adopting the same as a common Town Planning Act applicable to the entire State.

1553. The revenue realised during the year 1957-58 was Rs. 125·59 lakhs as per details furnished below:

	Rs. in lakhs
XVII I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial)	58·19
XVIII I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial)	5·17
XXXIX Civil Works	57·60
XXVII Public Health-Revenue	4·63
Total	125·59

1554. The total charges under the head "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 1,03,69,515 during the year and total outlay incurred during the year under the head "Tools and Plant" was Rs. 36,32,406.

(ii) Major Irrigation Works.

1555. The Major Irrigation Works of the State have been divided into two zones or circles to facilitate proper execution of works and their maintenance to derive the maximum benefits from the projects by harnessing the natural resources of the country to maximum public utility.

1556. The two circles are (1) Major Irrigation (North) and (2) Major Irrigation (South).

Major Irrigation (South), Bangalore.

1557. The important Major Irrigation Projects in the jurisdiction of this Unit Office which were under execution were as follows :—

1. Bhadra Reservoir Project
2. Tunga Anicut Project
3. Nugu Reservoir Project
4. Ambligola Reservoir Project
5. Kabini Reservoir Project
6. Chikkahole Reservoir Project
7. Hebbahalla Reservoir Project
8. Sagare Doddakere Project
9. Lakshmanthirtha Project (Preliminary Works)
10. Mangala Project
11. Sharavathy Valley Hydro-Electric Project —Civil Engineering Works.

1. Bhadra Reservoir Project :—The Bhadra Reservoir Project near Lakkavalli is a multi-purpose project intended to provide irrigation facilities for about 2·34 lakhs of acres of land. The work was commenced in the year 1947. The revised estimate is 24·42 crores. The final grant for the year was Rs. 220 lakhs against which the total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 221·89 lakhs resulting in an excess of Rs. 1·89 lakhs. The progress of work on main dam, the left and right bank channels were satisfactory during the year.

The total grant for the Bhadra Canal Circle under all heads was Rs. 39,75,500. The Anvery distributary work was stepped up with the allocation of one new Sub-Division. Excavation in mile 1 to 30 was in progress.

The health and sanitation of the Bhadra Reservoir Colony and labour camps round about the works were maintained satisfactorily during the year.

2. Tunga Anicut Works.—The works which were started during 1946-47 have almost been completed. All masonry works have been completed. The total final grant for this project for the year was Rs. 15 lakhs against which an outlay of Rs. 14·82 lakhs was incurred during the year.

An advisory body called Bhadra and Tunga Project Irrigation Development Committee has been constituted for a period of two years from 1st July 1957 for examining questions relating not only to acquisition and rehabilitation but also to the systematic and speedy development of Irrigation under the projects with a view to deriving the maximum benefit from the scheme as quickly as possible.

Five villages viz., Byrapura, Muthinakoppa, Madapura, Kanabu and Kasabur in Narasimharajapura Taluk were being formed for displaced ryots of Bhadra Reservoir Project submersion area. An extent of 646-39 acres of land has been granted to 152 families of displaced persons.

3. Nugu Reservoir Project:—This project brings under irrigation an extent of 20,000 acres. The dam works were almost completed except for fixing gates. The channel works were also completed except for certain minor masonry works. The outlay during the year was Rs. 24,58,952 against a final grant of Rs. 24,30,000. The total outlay up to end of March 1958 was Rs. 2,48,84,952 against an estimate of Rs. 2,44,25,000.

4. Ambligola Reservoir Project:—The work of construction of a reservoir across Salur Halla near Ambligola in Shikaripur Taluk, Shimoga District, was commenced by about the end of the year 1953, for irrigating 7,300 acres of land. The estimate was Rs. 56 lakhs. The outlay

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during the year was Rs. 10·98 lakhs against a final grant of Rs. 10 lakhs.

5. Kabini Reservoir Project:—The project brings under irrigation 30,000 acres. Preliminary works were in progress. The estimate of Rs. 250 lakhs was revised to Rs. 320 lakhs. Against a final grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for the year, an outlay of Rs. 3,30,527 was incurred during the year.

6. Chikkahole Project:—The project is estimated to cost Rs. 28·80 lakhs and is expected to irrigate 2,638 acres of land. The channel work was started as per instructions of Government to help the people as a Distress Relief Measure and it was in progress. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 56,135 against a final grant of Rs. 75,000.

7. Hebbahalla Reservoir Project:—The cost of the project is Rs. 18·6 lakhs and this project irrigates 1,530 acres after completion. The work has been taken up from March 1958 pending sanction to the estimate. Jungle clearing and earth work in the bund portion were started. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 25,412 against a final grant of Rs. 50,000.

8 Sagare Doddakere Project:—This project is to be reinvestigated. The expenditure of Rs. 485 during the year represents survey charges.

9. Lakshmana Thirtha Project:—A comprehensive project at Mercara has been got up by the State for Rs. 30·42 lakhs during the year.

The total cost of this project comes up to Rs. 30·42 lakhs and the project is intended to help save the loss of crops on about 3,200 acres of wet lands valued at about Rs. 2·50 lakhs in South Coorg when there is any failure of monsoon rains. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs 30,469 against a grant of Rs. 75,000.

The work of the project has been taken up recently.

10. Mangala Project:—The Mangala Project when completed would irrigate an area of 1,300 acres of dry land at a cost of Rs. 13·70 lakhs.

The project envisages the construction of an earthen dam across the river Nagini, 2,180 feet long, 36

feet high, with one channel 6 1/2 miles long on the left flank, to irrigate cultivable lands in the villages of Kodigehalli, Sondekoppa, Puttanapalya, Hosapalya, Raghavanahosur, Handaligere and Halgere in Tumkur District.

11. Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project Civil-Engineering Works:—

This project has already been started and is in good progress. The inaugural ceremony of this project was held on 5th February 1958 with Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, New Delhi as the chief guest. The first stage of the project which is now under execution contemplates a generation of 1,78,200 k.wts. at an estimated cost of about Rs. 23 crores.

This project is perhaps the cheapest and biggest in India. Its estimated cost is in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 50 crores. On its completion it is estimated to generate power to an extent of 8,91,000 k.wts.

The main features of the Civil Engineering Works of the project are the construction of a reservoir with a masonry dam about 7,090 feet long and about 205 feet high above foundation at a place called Linganamakki a few miles from Jog, to store 1,72,000 million c.ft. of water; and a smaller reservoir at Talakalale to serve mainly as a balancing reservoir and partly to utilise waters of the Talakalale stream; and a water conductor system consisting of an open channel of 14,190 feet and two tunnels 2,000 feet and 3,110 feet respectively.

During the year, an outlay of Rs. 131,36,339 was incurred against a budgetted grant of Rs. 130·00 lakhs.

Acquisition of lands and payment of compensation

1558. *Acquisition of lands and payment of compensation*:—Acquisition of lands for Krishnarajasagar and allied works and for Nugu Reservoir and allied works and Kabini Reservoir works was under progress during the year. The total outlay incurred during the year towards compensation under Krishnarajasagar, Nugu and Kabini works was Rs. 1,15,232·98 excluding a sum of Rs. 29,265·52 paid out of deposits.

1559. *Krishnarajasagar Works.*—Under capital works, an outlay of Rs. 15,27,111 was incurred during the year against a grant of Rs. 17,98,500. Under maintenance works, an outlay of Rs. 12,76,480 was incurred during the year against a grant of Rs. 13,15,000.

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1560. The Visvesvaraya Canal Area Board was reconstituted on 17th July 1957 for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st July 1957.

Accidents

1561. *Accidents*:—In Bhadra Canal Circle, there were four accidents which relate to vehicles resulting in the death of two boys. In Bhadra Reservoir Circle, except in two cases which proved fatal, all other accidents during the year were of a minor nature involving no loss of life.

Research Station.

1562. *Research Station*:—The Research Station at Krishnarajasagar worked satisfactorily during the year. The final grant under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,77,700 (work portion) against which there was an outlay of Rs. 1,40,027·22 during the year.

Major Irrigation (North), Munirabad.

1563. This zone is in charge of all the irrigation works costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above in the districts of Bombay, Hyderabad-Karnatak and Bellary, besides the following major works :—

1. Tungabhadra Project
2. Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme
3. Ghataprabha, Stages I and II

1564. The investigations and surveys of the following major schemes, in addition to other schemes in the districts of Bombay-Karnatak and Hyderabad-Karnatak and costing Rs. 10 lakhs and above, were in progress during the year : —

1. Upper Krishna and Bhima Projects and
2. Malaprabha Project

1565. The following three circles together with sub-divisions were continued to be under this zone :—

1. Tungabhadra Reservoir Circle, Munirabad
2. Raichur Circle, Yermarus
3. Karnatak Irrigation Circle, Dharwar

1566. *1. Thungabhadra Project*:—Half the dam and the canal on the left bank is under the control of Mysore State. The other half of the dam and the canal on the right side which benefit areas both in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh are under the control of the Tungabhadra Board. The left bank main canal which is 127 miles long is to irrigate 5,80,000 acres in Raichur District of Mysore State.

Main Canal and Allied Works (0 to 18 miles)

1567. The work in this reach is completed in all respects and only annual maintenance is being done every year. The ayacut developed in this reach is 6,000 acres and water supply is regulated to the extent required.

1568. The surveys and investigations of the Upper Krishna Project were under progress during the year.

Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal-Project First Stage.

1569. *Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project—First Stage*:—The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project is a part of the big project namely "*The Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme*" and consists of the construction of the first 44 miles of Main Canal and 31 miles of branches, to command 2·58 lakhs of acres of land of which 1·20 lakhs acres are expected to be irrigated in the famine stricken and arid tracts of Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

1570. The earthwork on the Main Canal and branches was completed. Distribution system in Ghataprabha Flank was complete and that in the Krishna Flank was in progress.

1571. All the 142 masonry works on the Main Canal and 1,865 distributaries were completed during the year.

1572. The total expenditure on work portion of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project up to end of March 1958 was Rs. 4,57,48,335 against the estimated cost of Rs. 5·45 crores.

Ghataprabha Project-Second Stage.

1573. *Ghataprabha Project—Second Stage*:—The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Project—Second Stage-consists of the extension of the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal from miles 45 to 73 and three branches, viz., Gani, South Branch and Bilgi Branch and raising the canal capacity from 1,500 cusecs to 2,000 at head.

1574. Earthwork on the Main Canal miles 45 to 71, 2 miles of South Branch and 3 miles of Bilgi Branch was in progress. Earthwork on six major distributaries was also in progress.

1575. The total expenditure incurred up to the end of March 1958 was Rs. 59,27,296 as against the estimate of Rs. 4,42,00,000.

1576. The preliminary works were in progress during the year for the construction of the Hadalga Dam Project envisaging construction of a storage reservoir of 32,000 M.Cft. (Live), across Ghataprabha River, near village

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Hadalga in Gad-Hinglaj Taluka of Kolhapur District, forms an integral part of the Ghataprabha Valley Development Scheme.

Malaprabha Irrigation Project.

1577. *Malaprabha Irrigation Project*:—The detailed investigations, surveys and preparation of detailed plans and estimates pertaining to Proposal No. II, viz.—

(i) Storage dam across the Malaprabha River at the Peacock Gorge near Manoli, Taluka Parasgad; and

(ii) A Right Bank Canal of nearly 135 miles (including branch canals) long; were taken up during the year.

1578. The cost of the whole scheme is as follows:—

Part I.

		Rs. in lakhs
Storage Dam at the Peacock Gorge	...	367·00
Part II.		
Right Bank Canal ...	...	1,143·00
Total	...	1,510·00

Dharma Reservoir Project near Yamagalli in Mundgod Taluka of North Kanara District.

1579. *Dharma Reservoir Project near Yamagalli in Mundgod Taluk of North Kanara District*:—The above project has been sanctioned for Rs. 67 lakhs. Preliminary works were under progress during the year. The total expenditure incurred on this was Rs. 4,11,854.

(iii) Government Electricity Department.

1580. This is the final report on the administration of Electricity Department under the aegis of Government. The Report pertains only to the half-year ending 30th September 1957, as the State Electricity Board was constituted with effect from 1st October 1957 to administer such of the activities of the Ex-Government Electricity Department, excluding the Hydro-Electric Project Construction Works of Sharavathi Valley, Bhadra, Tungabhadra—Left Bank and Right Banks (IInd Stage), which have been retained under Government control, along with investigation of fresh projects.

Power supply to villages.

1581. Seventy-six villages were electrified during the period at a cost of Rs. 9,16,075. Till the end of 30th September 1957 the number of towns and villages electrified was 1,381.

Other Power and Lighting Installations.

1582. Eighteen thousand nine hundred and fiftynine domestic lighting, power, heating installations were serviced during the half year ending 30th September 1957. The total number of installations stood at 2,23,570.

Power supply to Irrigation Pumps.

1583. Seven hundred and seventy-eight irrigation pumping installations were serviced during the half year ending 30th September 1957 out of the loan assistance of Rs. 45·20 lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India, and the total number of installations in service at the end of the period stood at 10,105 (9,327). An expenditure of Rs. 15,55,336 was incurred during the period. The revenue realised for the half year ending 30th September 1957 was Rs. 6,34,470 on the total expenditure of Rs. 3,01 88,303 which works out to 2·1 per cent. On an average of 5 acres per pump, the area of cultivation covered by electrically driven pumping sets is 50,525 acres.

Street Lighting.

1584. Four thousand five hundred and nine street lights (46,157) were serviced during the period, bringing the total number of street lights in service to 50,666 in several cities, towns and villages in the new State.

Generation of Power.

1585. The three Hydro Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog and nine Diesel Stations in the integrated areas have conjointly generated 452,854,088 units during the period.

High Tension Transmission Lines.

1586. The total length of High and Low Tension Transmission lines stood at 9,120 and 5,621 circuit miles respectively.

Gross Demand Collection and Balance.

1587. The gross demand for the period amounted to Rs. 2,07,54,602 and collections including arrears amounted to Rs. 2,23,99,823 against the Budget anticipation of Rs. 3,86,50,000 for the full year, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,38,469.

Taxes and Duties.

1588. A sum of Rs. 17,47,721 was realised towards tax on electricity consumption during the period, against the original Budget anticipation of Rs. 31,20,00) provided for the full year and adjusted in accounts.

Net Receipts

1589. The net receipts for power supply after paying off of all working expenses on establishment, maintenance proper, tools and plant, with contribution to Depreciation Fund during the half year was Rs. 1,06,81,697. Contribu-

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tion to Depreciation Reserve Fund was Rs. 45,27,123 and the total contribution outstanding at the end of the period was Rs. 5,75,81,747 which is yet adjustable to the credit of the Board.

Interest on Capital Expenditure.

1590. Under 52—Interest on Electricity Schemes, interest charges accounted for the half year amounted to Rs. 75,93,927 outside the Revenue accounts of the Department.

1591. The gross receipts and working expenses of the Department for the half year ending 30th September 1957 stood as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Gross Receipts ...	2,23,99,823
(2) Working Expenses (excluding interest charges).	1,17,18,126
Net Revenue ...	1,06,81,697

Accidents.

1592. There were 37 fatal accidents to human lives and 18 accidents to animals during the half year.

1593. Action was being taken to replace the overhead lines by underground cables to minimise accidents as far as practicable.

1594. The activities of the Government Electricity Department except for works referred to obove, have been switched on to the Electricity Board, which started functioning from 1st October 1957.

(iv) Electricity Board

1595. The Mysore State Electricity Board was constituted with effect from 30th September 1957. The Board started functioning on 1st October 1957 with an initial loan of Rs. 50 lakhs obtained from the State Government towards its working expenses, after having surrendered all balances of voted grants for the works maintained and developed by the State Electricity Department. Within the course of six months the Board repaid Rs. 35 lakhs to Government after building up its own resources in Government Treasuries through which the transactions of the Board are permitted to be handled.

1596. The Report pertains to the second half of the year commencing from 1st October 1957 to 31st March 1958.

All existing works of operations and maintenance of Generating Stations in Sivasamudram, Shimshapura, and Jog, Transmission Lines and Distribution system and development works under Rural Electrification, Power Supply to Irrigation Pumpsets, interior distribution and step-down stations and net work of transmission lines which were under the Government Electricity Department was transferred to the control of the Board declaring a provisional capital liability of Rs. 30,78,88,501 pertaining to old Mysore State, in Government Order No. P.W.D. 28 SEB 57, dated the 30th November 1957. Government however retained under its own control the execution of Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project, Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project, Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank) and financing of share of expenditure of second stage Development of Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project under the control of Tungabhadra Board.

1597. The Board has maintained satisfactorily the Hydro-Electric Power Generating plants of 1,79,200 KW capacity in the three Generating Stations at Sivasamudram, Shimshapura and Jog and Oil Generating plants aggregating to 6,300 KW capacity in 15 places of integrated areas. Two thousand one hundred and eightysix circuit miles of High Tension Transmission Lines of 11 KV and above were also maintained. During the period, 46,83,68,897 KWH of power was produced and 3,97,716 KWH was purchased from private licensees (total 46,87,66,613 KWH) and sold 4,03,014,294 KWH to several classes of consumers including private licensees in the State.

1598. During the half year ending 31st March 1958 13,121 new consumers were added mostly domestic, public lighting and irrigation pumpsets; and the connected load was increased by 28,465 KW. Seventy-four minor villages having less than 5,000 population were electrified bringing the total number of towns and villages so far electrified to 1,498.

1599. For the six months to which this report relates, a gross revenue of Rs. 2,16,85,382·02 was earned through sale of power, and miscellaneous receipts like rents on buildings, sale of scrap etc,. A sum of Rs. 73,74,302·54 was spent on operating expenses and Rs. 72,447·59 on

Profit and losses under Revenue Account.

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purchase of power from private licensees, resulting in a net receipt of Rs. 1,42,38,610·89. Depreciation, Interest, Audit and Administration charges, and contribution towards Pension and Provident Fund of employees amounted to Rs. 1,53,74,119·03 as against net receipt of Rs. 1,42,38,631·89 resulting in a net loss of Rs. 11,35,487·14.

Capital Account

1600. As against the provisional liability of Rs. 30,78,88,501 declared by Government on 30th November 1957, the assets of the Board as on 30th September 1957 was assumed as Rs. 34,23,81,715·98. The difference between the declared liability and that assumed represents the value of assets from integrated areas not regularly adjusted in accounts. During the half year the capital expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,58,22,637·54.

1601. The following development works were in progress :—

110 KV Shimoga—Bangalore Transmission Lines nearing completion.

Sub-stations at Subramanyapura, Thippagondanahalli, nearing completion.

Frequency conversion works at Chickballapur, Gowribidanur and Shimshapura, were nearing completion.

Stores

1602. The value of stock excluding incidental adjustments at the end of the period stood at Rs. 1,86,24,188·70.

Welfare Schemes

1603. The Board continued to maintain two High Schools at Jog and Sivasamudram and the Middle School at Hirebhasgar with its own resources. Three well equipped Hospitals at Jog, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura were also maintained at the cost of the Board.

CHAPTER XII—TRANSPORT

(i) Government Road Transport Department.

General

1604. Road Transport is one of the major Public Utility Services nationalised by the State, with the avowed objective of providing an adequate, economic and properly co-ordinated system of Transport Services. In the Bombay-Karnatak, the nationalisation programme is complete, but for a few katcha and cart track routes. In the Hyderabad-Karnatak, the services on all major roads have been nationalised. In the remaining areas, *viz.*, old Mysore, Coorg, South Kanara and Bellary, the Government Road Transport Department is operating only inter-district routes, connecting the main District Head Quarters with Bangalore.

1605. The activities of the Road Transport Department during the year were marked more by consolidation of existing services than by large scale expansion. The introduction of new services was as far as possible restricted only to monopoly areas, where the pressure on the existing services was heavy. Steps were taken to increase the services on monopoly routes existing or curtailing the existing services where it was necessary with a view to affording adequate travelling facilities to the public. Some of the important routes taken over for operations during the year were *viz.*, Bangalore—Mangalore, Hubli-Davanagere (connecting Davanagere—Bangalore Express) and Mysore—Ooty (Inter-State route).

Administration.

1606. After the nationalisation of Bangalore Transport Company, and the integration of the various units of Bombay and Hyderabad Karnatak areas, the Road Transport Department expanded five fold, and the necessity to form a Central Office as a controlling office arose, and a nucleus of the Central Office of the Department was established at Bangalore in April 1957.

Divisions

1607. The Government Road Transport Department comprises the following six Divisions:—

Hubli Region	...	1 Belgaum
		2 Bijapur
		3 Hubli

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Raichur Region	... 4	Raichur
Old-Mysore Area	... 5	Bangalore
	6	B.T.S. (City Services)

Number of Routes operated by the Department.

1608. When compared with the previous year, the number of routes operated by the Department has increased by 11·6 per cent, from 631 to 704 at the end of the year. The corresponding increase in route mileage was 15 per cent, the route mileage being 21, 893 at the end of the year as against 19,033 miles at the end of the previous year.

1009. The total road mileage of the State was about 12,000 miles, providing on an average about 22 miles of road on an area of 100 square miles.

Number of passenger buses.

1610. The total number of passenger buses in operation, both private and Government, in the State was 2,764, covering a total effective mileage of 198, 652 daily excluding the operation of the inter-State routes.

Number of schedules.

1611. There were a total of, both private and Government, 2,330 schedules in operation on the last day of the year, covering on an average 198,652 miles every day. Out of the total number of 2,330 schedules, the private operators operated about 1,488 schedules, covering a daily mileage of 104,455. The remaining 842 schedules covering a daily mileage of 94,197, was being operated by Nationalised services. Thus, in old-Mysore and Madras areas field is still left out of the Government monopoly operations, and the scope for expansion in this part of the State is very great and requires an intensified Nationalisation programme.

1612. The Government Road Transport Department buses carried 901 84 lakhs of passengers during the year. The daily average number of passengers carried increased from 2·42 lakhs to 2 66 lakhs at the end of the year, which shows the rate of increase at 10 per cent.

1613. During the year, the ratio between petrol and diesel vehicles was considerably reduced by progressive acquisition of only diesel vehicles. The mileage under petrol vehicles was only 4 per cent during the year.

1614. There was a general improvement in the quality of services offered, which is evidenced by a decrease in the ratio of breakdowns for 10,000 miles from 5·83 during 1956-57 to 2·93 during the year. The rate of accidents

however, rose slightly from 1·05 to 1·33 per lakh of miles, mainly due to increased operations on bad roads and operations on city routes and also ageing of the fleet.

Inter-State Routes and Reciprocal Arrangements.

1615. The reciprocal arrangements for operation of services between Madras and Mysore have been finalised and the frontier of Mysore with Madras has been opened with the operation of the Mysore—Ooty route. Further negotiations were in progress in connection with the finalisation of reciprocal arrangements with Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh in respect of additional routes linking Bangalore and Mysore with important centres of the neighbouring States.

1616. The total number of inter-State routes operated by the Department at the end of the year was 38.

Parcel Services

1617. The facility of parcel services was continued to be provided in the three Divisions of Bombay-Karnatak area, where the scheme has become extremely popular. Efforts were under way to extend the scheme to other areas also.

1618. The average monthly revenue under parcel traffic scheme has increased from Rs. 9,500 during the last three months of the previous year to Rs. 10,527 during the year.

Goods Transport

1619. The Goods Transport operations have been mainly confined to the three Divisions of the Hubli Region, *viz.*, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hubli. The pattern of Goods Transport operations remained almost the same as in the previous year, the bulk of operation being confined to casual contracts only. The uneconomical scheduled lorry services on certain routes were discontinued. At the end of the year, the Department held 145 trucks as against 150 (excluding Regional Workshops, Hubli) at the end of the previous year. There were 8 scheduled lorry services in operation mainly carrying merchandise and materials required at various project areas. The goods transport operations of the Department covered 6,45,748 remunerative miles during the year.

Amenities to Travelling Public.

1620. Reservation facilities are provided for the passengers at important places in the State at a nominal charge of 25 nP. per ticket. Booking offices and enquiry offices are located in all the important terminal centres of the State, to guide and help the passengers.

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1621. Express Services were being run on almost all important monopoly routes, with the intention of providing faster services for the benefit of through passengers, thus reducing the tediousness of the running time.

1622. Concession in rates were extended to students and Government employees through issue of monthly season passes at one and one-quarter single fares respectively for return journey. Special concessional rates of Re. 1 per mile subject to a minimum of Rs. 40 were allowed to bonafide student groups going on educational tours in the State. The rate charged to non-educational institutions was Rs. 2 per mile subject to a minimum of Rs. 80.

1623. Bus stations, way side shelters, rest-houses and other facilities have been provided in a number of places and construction work in some places were undertaken during the year. Attempts were being made to improve the general conditions of transport facilities and to extend them to all the Divisions.

Bangalore Transport Service

1624. At the end of the year, the bus fleet of the Bangalore Transport Service stood at 156 as against 131 buses taken over from the Bangalore Transport Company, Limited on the day of Nationalisation, *i.e.*, 1st October 1956.

1625. There were on an average 120 vehicles on road during the year as against 110 at the end of the previous year. The average earnings per vehicle on road per day were 120·8 nP.

1626. The number of routes operated by the Bangalore Transport Service increased from 59 to 64 during the year. The number of passengers carried increased from 3,63,31,816 during 1956-57 to 3,99,80,552 during 1957-58. The total remunerative mileage operated during the year stood at 47,15,101 (47,17,795) miles.

1627. The earnings for the year were Rs. 50,99,583 (Rs. 42,49,543), yielding on an average 107·3 nP per bus mile. The average earnings per seat per mile worked out to 2·28 nP. The percentage of passenger earnings to total earnings works out to 92·8.

1628. The total number of breakdowns during the year was 5,581. Progress has been achieved in respect of breakdowns, which has dropped from 27·50 to 11·21 per 10,000 miles.

1629. There has been an increase in the rate of accidents per lakh miles from 3·14 to 3·41 as compared with the previous year, which may be attributed to the increased operations.

Dieselisation of the Fleet.

1630. In view of the operational efficiency of the diesel vehicles, the policy of dieselisation of the fleet has been adopted by the Department. In pursuance of this policy, only diesel vehicles were being purchased, and the existing petrol vehicles which now form about 10 per cent of the fleet, were also being reduced either by scrapping the overaged vehicles or by converting them into diesel operations.

Purchase of vehicles

1631. During the year, the Government sanctioned the purchase of 295 vehicles which included 50 buses purchased for B.T.S. in October 1956 and 70 buses purchased in March 1958 for expansion in the year 1958-59. Of these, 195 buses were for replacement and 100 buses for expansion.

Finance

1632. The gross revenue during 1957-58 was Rs. 430·31 lakhs compared to Rs. 174 lakhs in 1956-57. The revenue receipts under the main sources were as follows :—

	1957-58 Rs.	1956-57 Rs.
1. Passenger receipts	394·00 lakhs	174 lakhs
2. Luggage and Parcels... ...	10·00 ,,	
3. Special trip receipts	1·76 ,,	
4. Goods transport receipts ...	6·32 ,,	
5. Miscellaneous ,, ...	18·23 ,,	
Total ...	430·31 lakhs	

1633. This increase in Revenue was due to the increased operational mileage compared with the previous year. The earning per mile during the year was Re. 1·36 (Rs. 1·21).

Working Expenses

1634. The gross working expenses including depreciation and interest on capital during the year was Rs. 380 (Rs. 129) lakhs.

1635. During the year, there was a revision of Motor Vehicles Tax rate throughout the State which resulted in payment of almost double the amount under taxes compared to previous year.

1636. The net profit of the Department was Rs. 50·31 lakhs compared to the net surplus of Rs. 45

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lakhs in 1956-57. Expressed in terms of rate per mile, (both for passenger and goods operations) the net surplus in 1957-58 worked out to 15·65 nPs. per mile.

1637. The total capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 107·57 (Rs. 43·32) lakhs.

1638. The total capital at charge at the close of the year was Rs. 5·65 crores.

Second Five-Year Plan

1639. The Department has registered considerable progress in its development activities under the Second Five-year Plan during the year. As against a Budget grant of Rs. 59·85 lakhs for the year, an expenditure of Rs. 57·59 lakhs has been incurred on development schemes.

Labour relations

1640. The relation between the employees and the administration was extremely satisfactory during the year.

1641. The most remarkable achievement during the year was the conclusion of the Industrial Truce by the Management with the Labour Federation on 10th January 1958, conferring on the workers the benefits of uniform pay scales and service conditions.

Conclusion

1642. The year 1957-58, witnessed continued progress in integrating the various units and in evolving a uniform system of wage-structure and service regulations, traffic operation, mechanical maintenance and accountal procedure. The Department was steadily marching towards achieving its goal of Nationalisation of Road Transport Services of the State with the avowed objective of providing an efficient, cheap, adequate and comfortable transport to the travelling public.

(ii) Motor Vehicles Department.

1643. The Motor Vehicles Department is concerned with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation and Tolls Act, 1957, and the Rules thereunder.

1644. Consequent on the Re-organisation of States, the new State of Mysore was divided into five Regions for the purpose of administration of the Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules and the Regional Transport Authorities were reconstituted with one Regional Transport Authority for each Region with effect from 1st April 1957. In order to afford more facilities to the motor vehicle owners and also to

eliminate administrative regidity and inconveniences, the Department was further re-organised with a Regional Transport Authority for each district and the Deputy Commissioner was made the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Regional Transport Authority concerned with effect from 1st January 1958. The Regional Transport Officers being the Registering Authorities were also Secretaries of the respective Regional Transport Authorities and attended to the work relating to the administration of Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules.

1645. In order to avoid any inconveniences to the owners, all the taluk Treasury Officers including the Regional Transport Officers were made the Licensing Officers under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957.

1646. The control of traffic throughout the State continued to be the responsibility of the Police.

Issue of permits to Passenger Transpor

1647. Permits for operating stage carriages were issued or renewed with particular reference to the needs of the travelling public, the condition of the road and the financial stability of the operator concerned. The desirability of fostering the development of Road Transport wherever the State Transport Services were operating was also taken into consideration.

1648. Permits for operating contract carriages other than Taxi Cabs were issued or renewed mainly for the transport of employees of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., and REMCO at Bangalore and also for the transport of school children to and from their institutions.

1649. The issue of permits for operating motor cabs (taxis) was liberalised to some extent, particularly in the City of Bangalore, with a view to providing adequate transport facilities to the public of Bangalore City. Permits during the year were granted for the plying of Baby taxis and Auto Rickshaws, preference being shown to vehicles of 1951 and later models.

1650. Private carrier permits were generally issued keeping in view the provisions of Sections 52 and 53 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and also the trade or business and integrity of the applicants.

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1651. In view of the recommendations of the Transport Advisory Council and in order to encourage and regulate the inter-State Motor Transport, it was considered necessary to enter into reciprocal arrangements with the neighbouring States of Bombay, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Representatives of this State met the representatives of the neighbouring States for the purpose and arrived at certain terms and conditions under which reciprocal arrangements were to be entered into in regard to the inter-State operations of transport vehicles, these decisions being subject to ratification by the respective State Governments.

Compulsory Insurance.

1652. The compulsory insurance scheme was enforced in respect of all motor vehicles.

1653. The vehicles belonging to Police Department, Fire Brigade and Ambulance Vans and the vehicles belonging to the Government of India were exempted from obtaining the Certificate of Insurance.

1654. Rules regarding taxation of motor vehicles in different areas of the new State consequent on the re-organisation of States were not uniform. With a view to having a common law for the whole of the new State, the new Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 was introduced in the State with effect from 1st January 1958. Motor vehicles other than non-transport vehicles registered in any other State in India and plying in this State temporarily were exempted from payment of tax in this State provided tax for the period has been paid in the State where it was registered. Motor vehicles of Government of India and Mysore used for Government purposes unconnected with any commercial enterprise, Ambulance vehicles and vehicles of the Fire Brigade, etc., were also exempted from payment of tax in the State.

1655. The total revenue under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, etc., for the year was Rs. 2,20,58,559-62, while the expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 15,88,135-20 only.

CHAPTER XIII—SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE.

(i) Social Welfare

Housing.

1656. *Welfare of Scheduled Castes*:—Housing sites were provided to the needy Scheduled Caste people to facilitate them to construct new houses. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 29 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 28,19,424-44 were actually utilised and 8,818 houses were built in the whole State during the year.

Drinking Water Wells.

1657. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2,30,000 was provided and Rs. 1,71,257-26 was utilised for sinking 138 new wells and repairing 30 wells during the year.

Development of Cottage Industries.

1658. With a view to promote the cottage industries among the Scheduled Caste people, an amount of Rs. 79,000 was provided during the year and Rs. 76,964-62 was actually utilised in giving aid to 1,778 members in all.

Economic Aid.

1659. With a view to encourage the Scheduled Caste people to take up to Agriculture, they were provided with bullocks, agricultural implements, and given aid for reclamation of lands to the extent of Rs. 1,63,495 out of Rs. 1,70,000 provided in the budget.

Community Centres.

1660. Out of the budget provision of Rs. 1,00 000, an amount of Rs. 66,269-21 was spent. Out of 54 buildings taken up for construction, 32 were completed during the year.

Aid to Voluntary Agencies.

1661. Out of the provision of Rs. 23,000, a sum of Rs. 16,808 were paid to the Karnatak Pradesh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bijapur and Bharatia Depressed Class League, Belgaum for carrying out propaganda work for removal of untouchability in the four districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Karwar and Bijapur. This scheme was discontinued from 1st January 1958 as per decision of the Central Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Policy Committee.

Education

1662. The total provision under Education was Rs. 4,34,000. This amount was utilised for the construction of Depressed Class Hostel buildings, maintenance of hostels, for granting scholarships and school equipments like books and compass, clothes, etc.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFAR

1663. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes* :—During the year, a total grant of Rs. 6,67,000 was sanctioned under centrally sponsored schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

1664. *Spill over Schemes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes*:—During the year, an amount of Rs. 3,12,279 was sanctioned under spill-over schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

1665. *Welfare of other Backward Classes*—The total budget provision under the scheme for welfare of other Backward Classes was Rs. 1,93,000.

1666. An amount of Rs. 78,208-84 was spent out of Rs. 89,300 allotted for extending educational aid.

1667. *Welfare Schemes for Nomadic and Semi Nomadics* :—The total provision under this head was Rs. 1,87,000. Out of Rs. 33,000 allotted for education, a sum of Rs. 18,122—36 was spent during the year and a sum of Rs. 47,800 was spent out of Rs. 1,34,000 allotted for economic upliftment.

1668. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*:—A sum of Rs. 1,22,354 was spent under these schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes out of a provision of Rs. 1,81,000. Out of Rs. 1,21,000 allotted for the Agricultural colonies, a sum of Rs. 74,697 was spent during the year.

1669. Out of a provision of Rs. 88,000 for the spill over schemes, a sum of Rs. 46,179 was spent for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

1670. The total provision for the schemes under grant-in-aid for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the year was Rs.3,32,000. Under Education, two tribal schools, one at Karkal and the other at Dharmastala for 25 boys were maintained and the total expenditure was Rs. 19,000.

1671. A sum of Rs. 23,092 was spent for the construction of hill tribes colony at Maddur in Gundlupet taluk.

1672. *Schemes for the Welfare of Ex-criminal Tribes* :—Out of a budget provision of Rs. 2,03,000 for the schemes for the welfare of Ex-Criminal tribes, a sum of Rs. 1,50,674-42 was spent during the year.

1673. Out of a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 provided in the budget under Centrally sponsored schemes for the

welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes, a sum of Rs. 52,137 was spent during the year.

1674. Similarly, Rs. 76,000 were sanctioned for the settlement of Vimukta jatis in Dharwar and Bijapur Districts. Accordingly, Rs. 36,000 were utilised for settling them in Kambarganvi Village in Dharwar District and Rs. 40,000 were spent for settling the Vimukta jatis in Karnal tanda in Bijapur District. Thus, the whole allotment of Rs. 76,000 was utilised during the year.

1675. *Women Welfare Branches in South Kanara*:— During the year, there were two Women Welfare branches functioning, one at Mangalore and the other at Ullal. Welfare Schemes included like hospitalisation of women, first-aid, mid-wifery training, cooking demonstrations, literacy classes, tailoring, embroidery, spinning, knitting, lace-making, bag making, etc.

1676. Milk powder from the guild of service and the Red-Cross was received and was distributed to the pre-basic children and the police families. The progress at all the centres were satisfactory during the year.

(ii) Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

1677. At the beginning of the year, there were four Community Development Projects which had completed their period of intensive development. These Projects were permitted to utilise the unspent funds during the year.

1678. During the year, six CD Blocks and 42 NES Blocks were sanctioned to the State. Thus, there were 27 CD Blocks, 74 NES Blocks and 19 PIP Blocks functioning in the State at the end of the year.

1679. Among the several programmes in the Development Block areas, top priority was given to agricultural programmes. The agricultural programmes included distribution of 8,12,537 maunds of chemical fertilisers, 1,53,579 maunds of improved seeds and 16,428 improved implements. Nearly 43,195 new pits were dug for compost making. The introduction of green manure continued to receive attention and about 28,777 acres of land were brought under green manure utilisation. Agriculture

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

1680. Under the Animal Husbandry Programme, 410 improved animals (pedigree bulls) and 8,316 pedigree birds were supplied to improve the local breeds. In addition to the existing artificial insemination centres, some additional centres were started. Several local ponds were utilised for rearing several kinds of fish. Nearly 95,898 cattle were castrated and 5,71,354 cattle were treated for various diseases.

Irrigation.

1681. Loans and subsidies were liberally granted to the ryots for sinking irrigation wells, improvement of lands, purchase of bulls, purchase of irrigation pump sets, for contour bunding etc. The net additional area brought under irrigation during the year was 1,51,845 acres.

Rural Health and Sanitation.

1682. Steps were taken for the prevention of epidemic and water-borne diseases. The maternity and child welfare centres functioned satisfactorily. In addition to the existing dispensaries, primary health units were also started. Seven hundred and ninety-six drinking water wells were sunk, 2,032 drinking water wells repaired and 1,929 smokeless chullas were introduced. One hundred and eighteen miles and three furlongs and 80 yards length of drains were constructed and 15,209 latrines were put into use.

Education and Social Education.

1683. A cheap design scheme for the construction of school buildings (Rs. 2,800 to Rs. 3,000 per school room) was introduced. The construction of such school buildings was taken up in all the Blocks and under Social Education Programme, 3,786 Adult Literacy Centres were started and 1,15,916 adults both men and women were made literate. Five hundred and fifty-five libraries were opened in the rural parts and 900 community recreation centres were started. One thousand, one hundred and fourteen Young Farmers Clubs with a membership of 11,880 and 197 Mahila Samithies with a membership of 3,198 were started. Three hundred and thirty-nine Village Leaders' Camps (other than Youth and Children Camps) were held in which 10,177 village leaders were trained.

Communications.

1684. One thousand one hundred and thirty-nine miles of Katcha road were formed, 1,690 miles of road were repaired and 654 culverts were constructed during the year.

1685. The object of the scheme was to encourage rural arts and crafts and to impart training to rural folk in spinning, weaving, pottery, mat-making etc. Tailoring, weaving and spinning centres were started and part-time employment was provided to the villagers in these centres. Thus, employment was provided to 4,622 people in Handloom Weaving and Spinning Centres, to 1,811 in Ambar Charaka Spinning Centres and to 2,691 in other Cottage Industries. Training centres in smithy, carpentry and pottery were started in various Community Development Blocks. Rural Arts and Crafts.

1686. There were 5,248 co-operative societies inclusive of Credit and Multipurpose, Industrial, Farming and other Societies, with a membership of 6,60,041 at the end of the year. Short term loans were liberally provided to agriculturists. Co-operation.

1687. The expenditure during the year under various schemes in the programmes was Rs. 1,33,08,700 and a sum of Rs. 28,49,000 was received from the people by way of their contribution both in kind and in cash-material and labour.

1688. The Training Centres at Mandya, Munirabad and Dharwar functioned satisfactorily during the year with a capacity of 100 trainees in each. The Home Science Wing attached to the Training Centre, Mandya meant for training Gramsevikas worked satisfactorily during the year. During the year, two additional training courses one at Dharwar Extension Training Centre and the other at Mandya E. T. C. were sanctioned with a capacity of 200 trainees in all. Of the two sanctioned, one at the E. T. C. Mandya was started during the year. Training.

1689. With a view to enlighten the officials and also the public in the methods of Community Development, Seminars were held in most of the Blocks and the State Level Seminar was held at Nandi Hills in March 1958. Seminars.

1690. With a view to help the Agriculturists in the stepping up of agricultural production, a programme of Village Leaders' Training Camps (Grama Sahayaks' Training Camps) were organised in all the Blocks in the Gramasevaks' Circles from October 1957 and the programme was being continued. Gramasahayaka Training Camps.

1691. Most of the Blocks have started information centres at their Block head quarters. Information Centres-Study Circles.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Conclusion.

1692. Apart from the physical targets and achievement there was progress in the appreciation of the philosophy and methods in the Community Development Programmes. The idea of self-help and group action was better appreciated and the response of the people was progressively better than in the previous years. Non-official participation particularly at the level of the Block Development Committees was of a higher order based on greater experience and better appreciation of the philosophy and programme of Community Development.

(iii) Relief and Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

1693. Registration of displaced persons revealed that there were 1,966 displaced families consisting of 8,856 persons in the State.

1694. As the work connected with Relief and Rehabilitation was coming to a close, the activities of the Department during the year were confined only to the recovery of loans advanced to the displaced persons, rendering financial assistance to the displaced students and some miscellaneous items of work connected with displaced persons. No cash relief or loans were given and no housing scheme was undertaken during the year.

1695. A sum of Rs. 5,676-95 towards Principal and a sum of Rs. 1,974-18 towards Interest making a total sum of Rs. 7,651-13 was recoverd by cash from the displaced persons who had been granted business loans. A total sum of Rs. 303-36 towards housing loan was recovered by cash during the year.

1696. A sum of Rs. 13,996 was disbursed to 305 displaced students through their respective institutions out of Rs. 15,000 allotted during the year.

1697. Miscellaneous items of work such as issuing "No objection certificate" to displaced persons for purposes of obtaining passports, issuing duplicate registration certificates, assistance for obtaining compensation amount etc., were attended to during the year.

(iv) Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen

1698. *Land Colonisation at Ratnapura, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District:*—The implementation of Land Colonisation Scheme started in the year 1952 for Ex-servicemen at Ratnapura Colony, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District, was continued during the year.

1699. Out of the three colonies proposed to be started under the scheme the main and the first colony was completed with the settlement of Ex-servicemen and the second colony was started with the allotment of lands and house sites.

Settlers

1700. Thirty-two Ex-servicemen of Mysore State Forces and Indian Army were selected to join the colony out of 55 Ex-servicemen interviewed by the Selection Committee. The number of persons who joined the colony and settled during the year was 65, thus bringing the total number settled at the end of the year to 167. Fifty persons paid the settlers' contribution of Rs. 70 each during the year to the extent of Rs. 3,500. Thus, 180 persons have paid contribution to the extent of Rs. 13,150 up to end of the year.

Allotment of land

1701. The area of dry land allotted during the year at six acres each was 286 acres thus bringing the total allotment at the end of the year to 844 acres and the area of wet land allotted during the year at 2 acres each was 146 acres thus bringing the total allotment of wet land at the end of the year to 338 acres.

Reclamation of lands.

1702. During the year, a sum of Rs. 14,840 was paid to settlers as reclamation charges both for wet and dry lands at Rs. 60 per acre of dry land and Rs. 200 per acre of wet land.

Cultivation of land.

1703. During the year, a total extent of 104 (88) acres of wet land and 402 (210) acres of dry land was cultivated.

Buildings.

1704. So far, the construction of 37 settlers quarters, 8 staff quarters, one hospital and one school building have been completed.

Loans.

1705. The payment of loans during the year amounted to Rs. 12,400 bringing the total amount paid up to end of the year to Rs. 65,700.

Recreations

1706. The supply of newspapers and monthly magazines has been arranged in addition to providing in-door games.

SOCIAL SERVICES AND WELFARE

Other activities.

1707. A Government primary school including the adult education night school for women was working satisfactorily. A milk centre for distribution of free milk to children was started.

Expenditure.

1708. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 37,500 thus bringing the total expenditure up to end of March 1958 to Rs. 4,20,365.

1709. The District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Boards and Ex-servicemen Associations of the State gave due publicity to the scheme during the year.

(v) Beggar Relief Scheme.

1710. *Beggar Colony, Bangalore*:—The Act for the Prohibition of Beggary, 1944 (Act No. XXXIII of 1944) continued to be in force within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore during the year.

Activities of the Receiving Centre.

1711. During the year, 3,392 (2,502) beggars were arrested in the limits of the Corporation of Bangalore City and Civil Area. Of these, 1,929 (1,459) being the first offenders were released by the Receiving Officer after conducting a detailed enquiry and on the beggars promising to give up the habit of begging, 1,445 were produced before II City Magistrate who after summary enquiry released 434 (465) beggars and the rest 1,011 (578) were detained and transferred to the Relief Centre. At the close of the year, there were 11 beggars in the Receiving Centre.

Activities of the Relief Centre.

1712. The total number of beggars detained and maintained in the colony during the year was 1,299 (850). Of these, 199 (132) beggars were discharged by the Magistrate on surety of their relatives. The Superintendent released 702 (502) beggars on parole on the assurance given by the beggars that they would not resort to begging again but live by honourable means.

1713. During the year, 35 (24) beggars escaped and 14 (5) died in the colony. At the close of the year, there were 201 beggars in the Relief Centre.

Cottage Industries.

1714. The tailoring section, binding section, poultry unit, bee-keeping and sheep rearing sections were continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Agriculture and Gardening.

1715. About 130 acres of cultivable land was attached to the colony and out of which about 70 acres was cultivated with the help of the inmates. The remaining extent was

leased out to the ryots at Rs. 15 per acre. About six acres were reserved for conversion into a garden.

1716. The primary school attached to this colony continued to cater to the educational needs of the child inmates and children of the staff. Education.

1717. As usual, the Radio set and periodical Bhajanas provided recreation facilities to the inmates in general and also outdoor and indoor games were provided for recreation in the evening. Recreation.

1718. The receipts and expenditure of the Colony for the year were Rs. 2,470-18 and Rs. 89,598 respectively. Receipts and Expenditure.

1719. *Activities of the Local Relief Committee, Mysore*:—The scouting of beggars was being conducted in the city with the help of the police department and warders of the Beggars' Home, Mysore. As usual, beggars caught during rounds were being brought to the centre and after preliminary enquiries they were either let off after admonition or retained in the centre or produced before the Magistrate according as they were found begging for the first time or the second time. Such of the beggars as were ordered to be detained permanently were sent to the Beggars' Colony, Bangalore. The number thus sent was 74. Work of the Beggars' Home, Mysore.

1720. The receipts and expenditure of the Local Relief Committee were Rs. 30,007-22 and Rs. 17,485-25 respectively.

(vi) National Employment Service.

1721. In the new State, there were eight Employment Exchanges at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg, Mangalore, Bhadravati, Bellary, Belgaum and Hubli.

1722. Besides these, there were two Employment Bureaux functioning at Raichur and Gulbarga, serving their respective districts.

1723. The question of starting two Employment Exchanges at K.G.F., and Davangere and supplanting the existing bureau by an Exchange at Gulbarga was under consideration of Government.

1724. There had been a steady increase in the registration in all the Exchanges except in Belgaum Exchange. In order to facilitate the registration in the Bangalore City area, Registrations.

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registration work was being done every Saturday at the Labour Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore.

Placements.

1725. There had been a general improvement in respect of placement also. All the Central Government Establishments were recruiting their required personnel through the Employment Exchanges.

1726. The following categories were surplus during the year:—

1. Clerks 2. Teachers 3. Labourers and other unskilled category.

1727. Shortage of personnel was notified in the following categories:—

1. Skilled Technicians, 2. Nurses, 3. Midwives, 4. Stenographers, 5. Engineering Graduates and Diploma Holders, Draftsmen-Mechanical and Civil.

Publicity.

1728. In order to popularise the activities of the Exchanges, career pamphlets issued by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, New Delhi, were sold to the Employment seekers that called on the Exchange and they were issued to various Educational Institutions. Employment News was also distributed to important employers and other institutions. The activities of the Exchanges continued to be published through the Principal Information Officer, Government of Mysore and broadcasted through the All India Radio, Bangalore.

1729. The implementation of Employment Market Information Programme and the opening of new Exchanges under Second Five-Year Plan were undertaken during the year.

Craftsmen Training Scheme.

1730. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme sponsored by the Government of India with a view to training skilled workmen to meet the increasing needs of the industries in the country, a total number of 1,700 trainees were being trained in the 12 Centres distributed all over the State and there was a proposal to increase this strength to 2,700 before the Plan period. The financial outlay for the Plan period is Rs. 67·75 lakhs for all the schemes.

1731. *Inplant training*:—All the passed out trainees have been posted for inplant training which is an essential part of training and majority of them have been obsorbed in the trades in which they have been trained.

1732. *Apprenticeship and Evening Classes*:—In order to give benefit to training in modern methods and to improve the skill and knowledge of the workers already engaged in the industry, a scheme for starting evening classes for 100 workers has been sanctioned during the year.

1733. Similarly, a scheme for training 100 apprentices in local industrial concerns has also been sanctioned during the year.

1734. Five instructors were deputed for training at Koni-Bilaspur and Aundh, Poona, and they completed their training during the year.

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CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Archæology.

Exploration.

1735. During the year, tours were undertaken for the collection and study of antiquities, monuments, inscriptions, etc., in the Bombay-Karnatak area. Among the places visited mention may be made of Lakshmesvar, Mulgund, Gadag, Nargund in the Dharwar District and Bijapur in Bijapur District. All these places abound in ancient monuments, inscriptions and other antiquities belonging mostly to the Chalukyan period. Lakshmesvar, reported to be the birth place of Adi Pampa, the famous Kannada poet, has a number of monuments and hundreds of inscriptions. The monuments that deserve mention here are Somesvara temple with its beautiful tower and well worked outer walls, mukhamantapa, finely polished lathe-turned pillars, flat but beautifully carved ceilings. This is a typical late Chalukyan monument of about 12th Century A.D. worth preserving. Mulgund in Gadag taluk, has some fine monuments and a number of inscriptions.

1736. Anekel, Bangalore District, produced a site probably of the early centuries of the Christian Era. A piece of Russet-coated ware with kaolin stripes was picked up on the site. This is a piece of pottery the days of which can be with certainty assigned to the first-second century A.D. There are also some monuments at the place, all of which belong to the 13th and 14th centuries, and built in the Dravidian style. At Chikmadhure in the Chitradurga District, another ancient site of the early Gangas and Nolamba Pallava period, and some beautiful viragals of about 8th century A.D. with inscriptions were noticed.

Epigraphy.

1737. About 15 new inscriptions ranging in date from the 9th to the 16th century A.D., a majority of them being those of Hoysala rulers. In addition, a number of votive inscriptions were discovered on a large boulder in the midst of the river Tunga at Tirthahalli in the Shimoga District during the year.

1738. The earliest of the inscriptions is a fine Ganga Viragal belonging to about the 9th century A.D. which mentions Nagattara, a Ganga Chief, who was ruling parts of

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Bangalore District from Begur at that time. A fine Hoysala inscription discovered on a hill in the Chitradurga taluk belongs to the reign of the Hoysala King Narasimha II. It commemorates the construction of a temple at the place by Machideva, a subordinate of the Hoysala. Yet another inscription belonging to the Hoysala King Ballala III, discovered at Hanchikuppe in Magadi taluk, Bangalore District, is important in view of the fact that it confirms the fact that Ballala III was wandering from place to place during his last days as it mentions Mallipattana as the place of the King's residence. The votive inscriptions discovered at Tirthahalli are important in so far as they furnish the names of a number of devotees many of whom were under the service of the Keladi Queen Chennammaji and other Nayakas or Paligars of various other places like Biligi, Harathi, Tarikere, etc.

Numismatics

1739. As many as six hoards of coins were discovered in different parts of the State belonging to the different periods, the earliest of which goes back to the period of the Satavahanas. This hoard which consists of 10 pieces of lead coins has been discovered in a village in the Gulbarga District. Other hoards belong mostly to the different rulers of the Mysore State like Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, Hyder, Tipu and also to the East India Company. All these coins are of gold.

Museums

1740. The beautiful Nataraja image of bronze in the Somesvara temple at Mulbagal, 11th century A.D., one of the incomparable bronzes in elegance and workmanship, was unfortunately stolen and sawn to pieces by vandals some two years ago. The pieces of the image that could be recovered have now been brought and displayed in the Museum of the Department.

Finance

1741. The receipts and expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 57,338-76 and Rs. 57,338-76 respectively.

(ii) Efficiency Audit and Anti-corruption.

General

1742. With the promulgation of the Mysore Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, the scope of work of the Efficiency and Anti-corruption Department in respect of disciplinary proceedings against Government servants, was restricted to that of conducting

preliminary confidential investigations and reporting the results to the concern disciplinary authorities for conducting regular enquiries. Government have given their further considerations to the matter and have taken action to suitably amend the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules so as to authorise the Head of this Department with the duties and powers of a disciplinary authority for purposes of conducting enquiries in respect of all Classes III and IV Officers under Government employment and against such Class I and Class II officers as may be specially ordered.

Efficiency Audit.

Inspections.

1743. Forty-five regular and 11 surprise inspections of Government Offices and Institutions were conducted on the Efficiency Audit side during the year and cases of serious irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of Government.

Investigations and enquiries.

1744. (*a*) The following were the most important items of investigations or enquiries attended to by the Efficiency Audit Branch during the year.

1. Stock taking of the Arts and Crafts Depot, Bangalore and assessment of shortages. The stock taking by this Department disclosed a net shortage of Rs. 25,696-80.

2. Verification of stocks of linen and medicines in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and assessment of shortages. Shortages valued at about Rs. 30,000 have been disclosed.

3. Allegations against the President, Gadag, Municipal Borough.

4. Examination of the system of maintenance of Log Books in the Electrical Department.

5. Allegations of mis-appropriation of stores in the Tunga Anicut Division Office.

6. Allegations of unauthorised felling and transport of timber from the Sharavati Valley Project area.

7. Allegations against the Assistant Commissioner, Chickballapur Sub-Division.

8. Allegations against the Superintendent, Basic Agricultural School, Gangavati.

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9. Allegations against the Head Master, Ajjampur Middle School of mis-use of sports fund, etc.

Final Orders received during the year.

1744. (*b*) (i) Accepting the suggestions of this Department, Government have directed that in all Nominal Rolls of labour prepared by the Public Works Department and other Departments, the following details should be furnished:

Name of the Labourer
His father's name
Name of the village from which he comes and his acquittance for all payments.

(ii) In respect of a case of encashment of forged cheques in the District Treasury, Bangalore District, which was investigated by this Department, Government ordered the recovery of a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the then officer in charge of the District Treasury and Rs. 892-80 at the rate of Rs. 178-56 from each of the three Accountants of the District Treasury and the two officials of the Industries and Commerce Department.

(iii) A Tahsildar in charge of a taluk was reduced to the minimum of his grade for the period of two years and a recovery of Rs. 256 was ordered from his pay for having tampered with and made false entries in the Revenue Accounts of a Taluk to enable a private person to remove timber from Government lands.

Anti-Corruption.

(*a*) *Old Mysore Region.*—

1745. Out of 1,630 cases including 690 cases pending from the previous year, 176 petitions containing allegations of a general and less serious nature were referred to the Heads of Departments or concerned officers for necessary action. Among the cases enquired into, the allegations made in 576 cases were found to be false or incapable of proof. After completion of regular enquiries, reports were submitted to Government against 10 Gazetted and 61 non-Gazetted Officers. Fifty-one cases where *prima facie* allegations were found to be established were referred to the concerned Heads of Departments for holding disciplinary enquiries under the Civil Service Rules, 1957. Final

orders of Government or other competent authority were received in respect of 36 cases involving 43 persons as follows.

	Gazetted	*Non-Gazetted.*
(*a*) Number of persons warned, reprimanded, etc.	3	10
(*b*) Number of persons whose increments were postponed.	...	3
(*c*) Number of persons reverted ...	1	8
(*d*) Number of persons suspended	...	4
( ) Number of persons removed from service.	...	4
(*f*) Number of persons dismissed.	...	5
(*g*) Number of persons convicted (private persons).	...	5

1746. The following are some of the important cases of punishment ordered:

One Tahsildar was administered a severe warning. One Sub-Inspector of Police was ordered to be dismissed from service on charge of misappropriation and another was reduced to the rank of Jamedar for a period of two years on similar charges. One General Manager of a Factory was ordered to pay a sum of Rs. 644 for having unauthorisedly employed a factory worker for domestic service. One clerk of the Health Department was dismissed from service. One Special Revenue Inspector was removed from service on charge of corruption, with such compensation pension or gratuity as may be admissible. A Second Division Clerk of a Taluk Office who was charged for fabrication of records was ordered to be dismissed. In a case of unauthorised sale of Ganja detected by this Department the accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo six weeks rigorous imprisonment.

1747. During the year, traps were successfully arranged in 11 cases including one against a Gazetted Officer and the cases were under various stages of pendency.

(*b*) *Belgaum Region.*—

1748. Out of 203 cases including 52 pending at the beginnin of the year, 111 cases were brought to disposal,

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Twenty-two cases were referred to the concerned departments for necessary action in view of the trivial nature of allegations. After investigation, 26 cases were referred to concerned departments for departmental enquiry, of which in only one case a final order was passed reducing a Sub-Inspector by one grade. Allegations were found to be unsubstantiated in 55 cases. In cases brought before courts five persons were convicted, two acquitted and one discharged. Traps were successfully laid against seven persons and investigations and trials were in progress in all these cases.

9749. The following were the important cases dealt with or disposed of during the year:—

A Bailiff of a Civil Court was convicted under the Prevention of Corruption Act and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 500 in default to undergo R. I. for six months. A Head Constable who was similarly charged was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of Rs. 500 in default to R. I. for another six months.

A case of hiding of the find of a Treasure Trove at Bijapur was detected by the Inspector, Belgaum of this Department. Two cart drivers of Bijapur had found a Treasure Trove of Gold coins belonging to the period of Adil Sahi-Kings of Bijapur and the Vijayanagar Empire valued at nearly Rs. 70,000 while digging earth near Bijapur Fort. The finders did not give notice to the Collector, but otherwise disposed most of the Treasure. Investigation was taken up by this Department and property valued at about Rs. 58,000 was collected. The two finders and 18 others who aided the disposal of the property have since been convicted and property worth about Rs. 20,000 and confiscated to Government.

One Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Belgaum, who was trapped on 7th April 1955 while receiving an illegal gratification of Rs. 250 from a contractor for showing some official favour, was convicted by the Special Judge of Belgaum on two counts and sentenced to undergo one year rigorous imprisonment on each count and pay a fine of Rs. 80,000 in the aggregate in default to undergo six months R. I. on each count.

One Deputy Engineer, District Improvement Board, Jamakhandi, was convicted under Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and Section 161 I.P.C. and sentenced to undergo imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

(c) *Gulbarga Region* :—

1650. Out of 172 cases for disposal during the year, 67 cases were disposed of (31 by reference to the concerned departments for necessary action in view of the trivial nature of their allegations, 27 as unsubstantiated and nine for conducting for disciplinary proceedings). No punishments were inflicted in any of the departmental enquiries. Traps were successfully laid against one Police Sub-Inspector and two Head Constables for receipt of illegal gratification for showing official favour and the cases were under investigation or departmental enquiry.

(iii) Government Presses.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, BANGALORE.

1751. Fifty-one issues of Weekly Gazettes and 383 Extraordinary Gazettes and also 2,076 Notifications regarding Land Acquisitions were published during the year. Weekly Gazettes

1752. The cost of printing the *Mysore Gazette* during the year amounted to Rs. 4,37,998-12 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 45,530-06.

1753. The total amount realised on account of work done for Paying Departments exclusive of book adjustments was Rs. 2,58,204-42 (Rs. 3,83,393-30).

1754. Due to the abnormal increase of works in the Government Presses, orders were issued on 5th November 1957 for the working of the Government Presses in two shifts.

1755. The students of the Printing Section of Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore and the students of the II and III Year High School Classes in Mysore and Bangalore continued to receive training in Printing during the year. Facilities were also given to Press employees to appear for Madras Government Technical Examinations

with a view to qualify themselves for higher positions in the Department.

1756. The Stamp Embossing Section was engaged in overprinting the Revenue Stamps and embossing the documents at the Government Press, Bangalore.

Expenditure

1757. The expenditure of the Government Central Press, Bangalore, distributed over the different sections of the Press based on the principles of Costing amounted to Rs. 22,38,606-91 (Rs. 18,06,963-42).

1758. The value of Plant and Machinery as on 31st March 1958 stood at Rs. 5,70,645-32 (Rs. 5,43,495-86) after deducting depreciation to the extent of Rs. 46,316-41 and additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 79,520-06.

Overtime Work.

1759. The total number of overtime hours worked was 2,73,720 and the cost thereof amounted to Rs. 95,465.

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MYSORE.

1760. In addition to the normal works of the Palace, University, Dasara Exhibition Committee, etc., printing of Administration Reports of several departments was taken up at the Branch Press, Mysore.

1761. Vocational classes in Printing and Book-Binding were being conducted in the Press for the benefit of local High School students who take up the above subjects as their optionals.

1762. The total value of work done for the Paying Departments was Rs. 1,16,580-71 (Rs. 1,10,102-74) for printing and Rs. 1,17,126-22 (Rs. 1,51,626-24) for paper and stationery. The value of stationery and paper used for Non-Paying Departments was Rs. 84,494-41 (Rs. 1,05,266-06).

GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, MERCARA (COORG).

1763. The Press attended to the following works during the year :—

Coorg Legislative Assembly Debates, 1956, Indexes to Coorg Government Records 1950-54, Coorg State Administration Report for the year 1950-51 and 1951-52, Annual Progress reports of several District Offices,

Fact Finding Report in Coorg and several pamphlets, brochures in connection with ceremonial functions, etc.

1764. The value of Plant stood at Rs. 53,818-86 at the end of the year.

1765. The total outstandings at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,236-26, out of which, collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,043.94 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,192-32 at the end of the year.

1766. The total value of work done and cost of paper during the year amounted to Rs. 23,521-39 (Rs. 23,911-31) and Rs. 13,569-21 (Rs. 15,824-75) respectively.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT, BANGALORE.

1767. During the year, publications of Government Departments, Education Department, text books for schools i.e., primary, middle and high school books, Publicity Office, and publications of the High Court of Mysore etc., were stocked and sold as usual in the Book Depot.

1768. The sale of Educational Text Books was carried through 512 recognised book-sellers.

1769. The total issues during the year were Rs. 5,72,062-53 (Rs. 96,208). The net cash realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 2,76,413 (Rs. 29,230).

(iv) Government Stationery Depot.

1770. As in previous years, the purchase of Stationery articles, printing and writing paper and Mill boards was made through the Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore. The bulk of the printing and writing paper, straw boards and colour paper has been purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi, at a cost of Rs. 15,21,364-97.

1771. Some of the special varieties of paper such as Imitation Art, Real Art, Blotting paper, T.W. Thin paper, etc., not manufactured by the Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati, were purchased from other firms through the Stores Purchase Committee. As far as possible articles of indigenous manufacture are preferred and articles of foreign manufacture are selected only when the indigenous articles do not serve the purpose.

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1772. The value of purchases made through the Stores Purchase Committee in respect of Stationery, Printing and Writing paper, etc., amounted to Rs. 20,17,694-97 (Rs. 22,84,240-92).

Value of stock.

1773. The value of the opening balance of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,59,290-49 (Rs. 5,88,705-18). New stocks of the value of Rs. 20,32,178-42 were either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg and other offices. The total value of the stock handled during the year works out to Rs. 30,91,468-91 (Rs. 28,87,352-58). The value of issues made to the several offices in the State amounted to Rs. 20,57,020-24 (Rs. 18,28,062-09), leaving a balance of Rs. 10,34,448-67 (Rs. 10,59,290-49).

1774. Quotations received through the Stores Purchase Committee for the manufacture of six Kannada Typewriters for trial purposes in the first instance from the two firms, *viz.*, (1) Messrs. Remington Rand of India, Ltd., Bangalore and (2) Messrs. Rayala Corporation, Ltd., Madras, were under consideration.

1775. The value of stock of paper at the Government Branch Press, Mysore, was:—

	Rs.	nP.
Value of the opening balance ...	2,10,812	29
Value of papers received during the year ...	1,66,832	47
Value of papers issued ...	1,68,327	10
Value of closing balance ...	2,09,317	66

1776. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local bodies amounted to Rs. 13,72,022-05 (Rs. 10,67,315-16). Against the demand, a sum of Rs. 4,03,407-77 was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 9,60,494-24 (Rs. 8,17,230-53).

(v) Horticulture.

1777. The season on the whole was favourable for the horticultural operations.

1778. In every district, a District Horticultural Inspector has been posted to help the people in spreading Horticulture.

1779. In order to popularise Horticulture and provide chance to the interested people to receive training in Horticulture, free Horticultural Training course was given at Lalbagh, Bangalore and at Curzon Park, Mysore, on every Sunday. These courses have been very popular for both the centres and every year nearly 100 students are undergoing training in this course.

1780. Nursery training in the practical Horticulture is also being given to number of people in Lalbagh Nursery.

1781. Experimental cultivation of new varieties of fruits and vegetables and their acclimatisation were under trial during the year.

1782. The Gliricidia and Cho-Cho was propogated in very large quantities in the farms and nurseries of the Department in all the Districts.

1783. Three new verieties of sweet Potatoes 5999, 5941 B and L 240 were introduced from United States of America.

1784. Fourteen varieties of Potatoes received from Holland were tried to ascertain their comparative yields, and they were also supplied to hundreds of growers all over the State for trial cultivation.

1785. Thirty different varieties of grapes were introduced from many parts of India and abroad to Lalbagh, Bangalore. During the year cuttings of these varieties were introduced in several gardens *viz.*, Bangalore-12,540, Kolar—7,710, Tumkur—3,130 and Chickmagalur—1,340.

1786. Many new varieties of Bougainvilleas like Mary Palmer, Bouginvillea Trinidad, Bougainvillea Rao were introduced and raised in Lalbagh.

1787. Nearly one hundred varieties of Crotons were raised and some of them were named. The Croton Khrushehv and Croton Bulganin varieties were sent to Russia.

1788. For the first time a comprehensive guide to the rich flora contained in the Lalbagh garden was prepared and published in the Lalbagh Centenary Souvenir under the title. "The Plant Wealth of Lalbagh ".

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1789. There were about 10,000 specimen plants in the Herbarium of Lalbagh, Bangalore.

1790. With a view to help the gardeners and the Staff of the Horticultural Department, a Co-operative Society has been started both at Bangalore and Mysore in 1957.

1791. The Lalbagh maintained its popularity and reputation as a place of botanical and horticultural interest and also as a place of public resort.

1792. During August 1957, Centenary of Lalbagh Gardens was celebrated. A special Centenary Horticultural Show was organised and exhibits were on show from different parts of India. A Centenary garden was laid out in the heart of the garden erecting a monument to commemorate this historic occasion.

Horticultural Development Scheme, Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad.

1793. A scheme for Horticultural Development in the Tungabhadra Ayacut area was sanctioned in May 1957 providing Rs. 90,180 towards recurring and non-recurring charges. The scheme consisted of establishment of a Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery at Munirabad.

2. Extension of cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the localised area coming under "Bagath". A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also provided for granting loans to farmers for starting new orchards in the area.

Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

1794. Many improvements were made to the Zoological Gardens at Mysore. Fresh animals were imported to the Zoo during the year. The Zoological Garden has come to be considered as one of the best in India for the collection of animals and from the point of view of health of the animals.

Nandi Hill Station.

1795. The Hill Station is becoming more and more popular as a health resort and tourist centre. Seven new rooms were constructed to accommodate more visitors. All facilities and comforts for the visitors were provided. A Dispensary and Ayurvedic Hospital were also maintained throughout the year.

1796. In Maddur Horticultural Farm, fruit plants like guava, sapota, mango, lime, avocado, cocoanut, pomegranate, etc., were planted for propagation on large scale.

1797. In the Koramangala Farm, Bangalore, new varieties of vegetables introduced from time to time were being tried and multiplied in large scale for distribution.

Vegetables were also sold on large scale to public at reasonable rates. Grass is also grown on a large scale to meet the demand in the City.

1798. The work of laying out of gardens around Vidhana Soudha was taken up about the beginning of December 1957.

1799. Horticulture was made a subject of study in the Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose High Schools. In this connection, a suitable syllabus was formulated both for practical work and theory to be followed in schools.

1800. As a result of the increased activities of the Department and the assistance given to farmers it is seen that area under fruits and vegetables is steadily increasing in the districts. There was a great horticultural awakening in rural parts and more and more people were taking to vegetable and fruit growing.

1801. Special attention was taken for the development of Horticulture in the rural parts by introducing improved varieties of Horticultural crops and popularisation of the same, providing all technical assistance to the farmers in various matters.

(vi) Information and Publicity

General

1802. The Publicity Organization, which came into existence in 1924 as an associated office of the General and Revenue Secretariat, was re-organized in 1937 with a full-time Publicity Officer and two Assistant Publicity Officers. In 1949, it was again re-organized on a wider basis and was given the status of an independent organization styled as the "Department of Information" with a Principal Information Officer, a Deputy Information Officer and two Assistant Information Officers. The main aim of the re-organization was to ensure greater utility and higher efficiency in the field of publicity.

1803. In the year 1955, the Government decided to expand the Department and to systematize and centralize the publicity work. Accordingly, all the publicity units of the Departments of Public Health, Labour and L.S.G. were integrated with the Information Department.

1804 Consequent upon the reorganization of the State, the District set-up, which was already in existence in the

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four Districts of Bombay-Karnatak, *viz.*, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar, consisting of Community Radio Schemes (Rural Broadcasting) and District Publicity (Mass Communication through Mobile Publicity) was also transferred to this Department.

Functions of the Department

1805. During the year the Department continued to function as follows:

1. Disseminating the various activities of the Government to the Press and Public by way of issuing Press Notes and News Items.

2. Keeping the Government apprised of the public views by submitting daily a summary of important news known as "Abstract of News".

3. Providing Press Attaches to cover V.I.Ps.' visits and the more important tours of Ministers.

4. Photo coverage of the most important functions wherein Ministers participate and the V.I.Ps.' visit.

5. Liaison between the Government and the Press.

6. Community Radio Scheme and Schemes of Village Broadcasting by means of Radio Receiving Sets.

7. Mass Communication Scheme and Scheme of Film Publicity through Mobile Publicity Vans.

Publicity and Propaganda Schemes in the II Five-Year Plan

8. (a) Publication of Mysore Information Bulletin, Mysore Vani and other publications.

(b) Participation in various Exhibitions.

(c) Tours of Journalists.

9. Releasing advertisements of all Government Departments and Government-owned concerns to newspapers and magazines, etc.

Press Releases and Abstract of News

1806. (i) The News Section was busy throughout the year in releasing to the Press, Press Notes and News Items daily containing important decisions of Government.

(ii) Local and outside papers in English, Kannada and Urdu are scrutinized by the Press Section of the Department. All important day-to-day topics and news relating to politics, education, food and economic conditions etc., are abstracted from these papers and submitted to Government for information. These abstracts are divided into two groups. The first group consists of an abstract from all English papers, local and outside, and the second group comprises an abstract from papers published locally in Kannada and Urdu.

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Photo Coverage

1807. The Photographic Section of the Department covered all important functions wherein the Ministers and high dignitaries participated. Necessary arrangements were made to cover satisfactorily all such functions and to furnish photographs thereof to the Press within the shortest possible time together with a handout, whenever necessary.

Liaison between Government and the Press

1808. The Department made all possible efforts to create and maintain amicability and harmony between the Press and the Government. The Department extended all possible assistance and facilities to the Press.

1809. Arrangements were made to invite the press representatives to press conferences whenever it is desired by any Minister to hold a conference. A separate list of invitees to the press conferences is maintained in the Department.

Community Radio Scheme and Schemes of Village Broadcasting by means of Radio Receiving Sets

1810. Installation of Community Radio Sets in villages to keep the villagers apprised of the first hand information relating to rural uplift is also one of the important functions of this Department.

1811. At the beginning of the year there were no sets in the Districts of Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Karwar (maintained on contributory basis). One hundred sets were installed during the year. The Government of India had supplied two hundred sets under 50 per cent subsidy scheme in November 1957. The maintenance of the sets is being done by the Technical Staff posted in the Districts.

Mass Communication Scheme and Scheme of Film Publicity through Mobile Publicity Vans

1812. Under the Mass Communication Scheme, the Mobile Publicity Units continued to function in the Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara. The scheme to set up similar units in other parts of the State was under consideration of the Government.

1813. The Regional Publicity Officer, Dharwar, continued to supervise the work of the District Publicity Units in the above Districts.

Publicity and Propaganda Schemes in the II Five-Year Plan

1814. Mysore Information Bulletin :—The publication of this monthly journal in English was continued during the year. Efforts were made to make it more attractive and informative by publishing useful material and pictures of interest in it. In order to meet greater demand, the print order of the journal was raised from 2,000 to 3,000 copies.

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1815. Mysore Vani:—This Kannada Fortnightly also continued during the year. Care was taken to publish in it more informative and educative articles on agriculture and rural development, so that it might be of greater use to the rural populace where it is widely read. Two special features, *viz.*, Community Development news and articles of tourist interest were introduced in the journal during the year.

1816. Other Publications:—Two publications, *viz.*, Health Units in Mysore and Poultry Farm, Hessarghatta were compiled during the year. At the close of the year they were under print.

Exhibitions

1817. During the year, the Department participated in four Exhibitions held in Bellary, Mysore, Bangalore and Hubli. Photographs, charts, models, etc., on Agriculture Industries, Education, Health and Tourism were displayed in the Exhibitions and publicity material on Five-Year Plans was distributed free of cost to the visitors. The departmental stalls attracted thousands of people and it was a great success.

Tours of Journalists and Tourist Propaganda

1818. Folders like "Mysore Calling" and Handbooks like "Handbook of Mysore" were prepared and distributed freely. Expenditure was incurred in respect of arrangements of tours to important tourist spots of Mysore by providing conveyance or guides, as the case may be, to tourists.

Government Advertisements

1819. Advertisements of all Government Departments and Government Industrial concerns are released by this Department to newspapers and periodicals, etc. This is done in accordance with the scheme drawn up and approved by the Government at the beginning of each financial year. Grants of various Industrial Concerns are ascertained by this Department and proposals are sent to Government for approval with regard to quota of advertisement distributed to the various newspapers.

Publicity Material from Government of India

1820. Apart from this, films, posters and other publicity materials were being received throughout the year from the Government of India. All the publicity material was sent to the District Publicity Officers for wide publicity. The District Publicity Officers made necessary arrangements to screen the films free of cost in the Cinema houses.

(vii) The Mysore Housing Board.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

1821. The Government of India assistance to this State under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme for the year 1957-58 was Rs. 12·00 lakhs, loan Rs. 5·00 lakhs and subsidy Rs. 7·00 lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. 11·56 lakhs, the number of tenements constructed being 402 bringing the total number of tenements constructed up to end of March 1958 to 876.

1822. In addition to this, 2,592 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 73·00 lakhs have been constructed in Mysore, Mandya, T.-Narasipur, Bhadravathi, Davangere and Bangalore during the previous years.

1823. The project for the construction of 60 tenements at Nanjangud at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,68,400 was sanctioned during the year.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1824. During the year, a total loan of Rs. 65·00 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India against which an expenditure of Rs. 51·83 lakhs was incurred by the several agencies like Mysore Housing Board, Co-operatives, Local Bodies and of Integrated areas for the construction of 840 houses during the year.

1825. The Board took up construction on 131 private sites in Bangalore City in addition to the sites taken over directly by the Board. In Shimoga the total number of such site-owning cases was 60. Action was also being taken to construct houses on private sites in Mysore and other important places. At the end of March 1958, about 200 houses of an approximate estimated cost of Rs. 20·00 lakhs were under construction.

1826. In the Co-operative Sector also the scheme continued to be popular and the demand was on the increase.

Tenements for Class IV Officers

1827. Sanction was accorded for the construction of 200 tenements at Jayanagar Extension, Bangalore, for Class IV officers at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·70 lakhs inclusive of the cost of the land and E.T.P. charges.

Housing work done in the Integrated Areas

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

1828. 1. *Gulbarga.*—For the completion of 778 tenements previously sanctioned by the Ex-Hyderabad Government, an expenditure of Rs. 93,750 was incurred during the year.

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2. *Hubli.*—A scheme has been sanctioned for construction of 100 tenements at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,70,000.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

1829. For Low Income Group Housing works in the integrated areas, *viz.*, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Coorg, a loan of Rs. 3·25 lakhs was sanctioned during the year.

Rural Housing Scheme.

1830. Thirty-three villages were selected in the different parts of the State during the year for the implementation of the Rural Housing Scheme. The Central assistance in the form of loan is limited to 50 per cent of the cost of the house including land subject to a maximum Rs. 1,500 per house. No funds were sanctioned for this scheme during the year.

Conclusion.

1831. The work of the Housing Board has increased considerably and the scheme of Subsidised Industrial Housing and Low Income Group Housing have become quite popular. With the co-operation of Local Bodies such as Trust Boards and Municipal Corporations in providing sites at reasonable cost in well-laid out extensions, the Housing Board expects to construct a large number of houses in all areas where the housing problem is acute.

(viii) Recruitment to Public Service.

1832. The number and percentage of appointments held by the Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Classes in the Gazetted and non-Gazetted Services of the State as on 1st April 1957 were as follows:—

...	Gazetted Service		Non-Gazetted Service	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
Backward Classes ...	1,101	61·28	38,105	66·25
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	54	3·00	3,337	6·15
Other Classes ...	642	35·72	15,874	27·60
Total ...	1,797	100·00	57,516	100 00

1833. During the year, the Commission dealt with 16,365 references from Government, Heads of Departments and other Unit Officers of Recruitment, etc., and 19,704 applications from candidates for recruitment to various services. Besides, 124 cases were referred to the Commission by Government un-officially for opinion.

1834. In response to 882 posts advertised by the Commission, 5,750 applications were received. Of which, 3,292 candidates were interviewed from among whom 835 candidates were selected and recommended for appointment.

1835. Approved lists were issued for the following posts after interviewing the eligible candidates :—

Thirty-seven candidates on the 'A' list, 109 on the 'B' list and 4 on the 'C' list were assigned to the unit of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for appointment as Inspectors of Co-operative Societies after interviewing 1,305 candidates.

After interviewing 70 candidates, 12 candidates on the 'A' list and 28 on the 'B' list were assigned to the unit of the Director of Agriculture for appointment as Agricultural Inspectors.

1836. The response from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates was poor for the posts of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and for the posts of Agricultural Inspectors there was no response at all.

1837. Eligibility lists of Tahsildars and Block Development Officers :—On the request of the Government to make an *ad hoc* selection of 50 candidates each from among the eligible officials working in Revenue, Secretariat, Commercial Taxes, Land Records, Survey and Settlement, Charitable Endowments, Local Self-Government, Co-operation and Marketing, Community Development, N.E.S. and Agricultural Departments, for appointment as Tahsildars and Block Development Officers, the Commission invited applications. In response to this, 3,470 applications were received. The selections were not finalised during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS

1838. Approved lists of eligible candidates were issued by the Commission for appointment to the following posts: —

.....	'A' List (Open to all Classes)	'B' List (Backward Classes)	'C' List (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)
1 Veterinary Inspectors, Grade I ...	...	1	...
2(a) Assistant Surgeons, Grade III (Women).	6	15	1
(b) Assistant Surgeons, Grade III (Men).	16	83	11
3 Clerks, Accountants, (I Division) ...	908	971	25
4 Clerks, Accountants, (II Division) ...	...	...	455
5 Middle School Teachers ...	119	334	6
6(a) Typists and Stenotypists, Grade I ..	22	11	...
(b) Typists and Stenotypists, Grade II	65	65	1
7(a) Teachers in Primary Schools (Kannada).	733	1,567	...
(b) Teachers in Primary Schools (Urdu).	...	40	...
(c) Teachers in Primary Schools (Tamil).	...	2	1

1839. There was dearth of qualified candidates of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to the posts of Veterinary Inspectors, Grade I, and Typists and Stenotypists, Grade I, and the dearth of these candidates was acute in respect of the recruitment to the posts of Typists and Stenotypists, Grade II. The dearth of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates was even more acute so far as recruitment to the posts of I Division Clerks was concerned.

(ix) Religious and Charitable Endowments.

MYSORE AREA.

Muzrai Institutions.

1840. The number of Major Muzrai Institutions has increased from 311 to 328. The number of minor temples has increased from 1,405 to 1,437. There were 13,050 Village Muzrai Institutions, 13 Major, 57 Minor and 335 Village Muzrai Mohammedan Institutions, 4 Major, 18 Minor and 59 Village Jain Bastis, 343 Mutts and 53 Chattrams in the State.

1841. There was no succession to Mutts during the year.

Management

1842. *Sri Sringeri Mutt.*—The administration of Sri Sringeri Mutt and its Jahagir with all its endowments and properties continued to be under the management of Government during the year.

1843. Sri Sringeri Jahagir, which is a sub-taluk, consists of 23 villages. Besides these villages, the Sringeri Mutt owns 26 inam villages and 27 holdings in the State and one inam village and 25 holdings outside the Mysore State.

1844. There were 172 buildings in several parts of India belonging to Sri Sringeri Mutt. Out of these, 25 buildings are in Sringeri town, 101 buildings outside Sringeri in Mysore State and the remaining 46 buildings outside the State.

1845. The income of the Mutt under all heads during the year, excluding debt head, amounted to Rs 2,94,130 (Rs. 3,40,234). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,08,101 (Rs. 2,23,138).

1846. The total Revenue collections of the Jahagir during the year were Rs. 69,353 (Rs. 82,286) out of a total demand of Rs. 92,916 (Rs. 1,02,964-75).

1847. The Mutt is spending a large amount of money for the promotion of the ancient learning and with this end in view is running eight Patashalas which are turning out a number of eminent scholars every year. Ample opportunities are being offered to students desirous of studying Sanskrit literature by means of providing free boarding and lodging and stipends for maintenance.

1848. The entire internal administration of the Mutt and its properties vested in His Holiness and the affairs of these institutions were satisfactory.

Institutions outside the State.

1849. (1) *Mysore State Charities, Tirupathi.*—This institution is endowed with a cash grant of Rs. 12,649-66 from the State funds and Rs. 7,349-94 from the Chattram Savings Fund.

1850. The total income of the charities during the year amounted to Rs. 68,540-47. A total expenditure of Rs. 43,260—04 was incurred during the year.

1851. All the State Endowments Sevas and the other 61 Puduvat Endowments Sevas and Utsavams were conducted satisfactorily.

MISCELLANEOUS

1852. (2) *Mysore State Chattram, Varanasi.*—The daily santharpanes for pilgrims were satisfactorily conducted during the year.

1853. The other temples situated outside the State are Sri Venkataramanaswamy Temple at Tirupathi and Sri Ardhanareswaraswamy Temple Tiruchangodu, Salem District and they were functioning satisfactorily.

1854. The feeding at the Mysore State Charities, Thirupathi and the Mysore State Chathram, Varanasi was discontinued from 1st January 1958.

1855. All the Hindu temples and Muslim Institutions in the State were well maintained.

1856. The important Muslim Institutions in the State were.—(1) the Gumbuz and the allied institutions at Srirangapatna with receipts and expenditure of Rs. 35,220-82 (including opening balance) and Rs. 14,910-87 respectively.

(2) Jumma Musjid at Mysore.

(3) Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund, Mysore. The corpus of the fund was Rs. 1,87,000. The number of stipenderies during the year was 180.

1857. The Jain Bastis at Sravanabelgola are treated as a single Muzrai Institution. It is being managed by the Swamigalu of the Jain Mutt as the Sole Dharmadarsi of the Mutt. The working of the minor and village Bastis was reported to be satisfactory during the year.

1858. The Jain Bastis at Halebidu and Sravanabelagola are regarded as national monuments. The protection of those Bastis like the image of Sri Gomateshwara Swamy vests in the Central Department of Archæology.

Other Institutions.

1859. *Sri Ramakrishnappa Dwaita Vedantha Patashala, Bangalore.*—This institution continued to be under Government management during the year. Its object is to promote the study of Dwaita system of Vedantha and the vedic learning. There were 28 students in the Patashala at the end of the year.

1860. *Karnic Vaidica Dharma Patashala.*—This institution continued to be under the Government management during the year. The main object of the patashala is to train Brahmin boys in veda and prayoga and other necessary branches of Sanskrit learning. The vedas namely,

"Rig" and "Yajur" are taught in the institution. There were 24 students at the end of the year in the patashala.

S. L. N. Charities, Bangalore.

1861. There were a total of 999 students in the high, middle and primary schools maintained by the Charities during the year.

1862. The industrial school continued teaching carpentry, weaving and rattan and tailoring as an adjunct to the middle school.

1863. The total income of the Charities under all heads was Rs. 1,13,648 (Rs. 1,04,748) and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,11,874 (Rs. 94,256). The poor and deserving students were given free boarding, lodging, clothing and tuition fees.

Construction and Repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

1864. A sum of Rs. 2,97,435 was spent on old and new works sanctioned during the year and 773 works costing Rs. 11,79,503 were pending at the close of the year. Government grant to an extent of Rs. 1,95,400 was sanctioned for construction and repairs of Muzrai Institutions.

1865. Special prayers and poojas were performed in all the Muzrai Institutions on the occasions of Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations.

1866. The annual car festivals and important utsavams and the urus of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan were conducted satisfactorily according to schedule during the year.

Income and Expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

1867. The total receipts (including the opening balance) during the year were Rs. 63,15,183-10, while the expenditure was Rs. 15,67,826-90 and the closing balance was Rs. 45,37,356-39.

Loss of properties sustained by the Muzrai Institutions.

1868. Properties of an estimated value of Rs. 25,910-24 were lost during the year by theft or otherwise. In some cases the value of the lost articles has been recovered.

Grant of lands or cash.

1869. The practice of transferring the assets of defunct muzrai institutions to other deserving institutions was discontinued and no such proposals were entertained. No land is reported to have been granted to any institution during the year.

Endowments.

1870. The total amount received from the sale of endowments made by private individuals for the benefit of the institutions or for religious and charitable purposes during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,628.

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Grants-in-aid

1871. The grants-in-aid were continued during the year to the following institutions :—

	Rs.
Arya Dharma Shodini Sabha ...	225
Ubhaya Vedantha Pravartana Sabha-Melkote	150
To encourage the religious studies on non-Hindu faiths.	600

1872. The grant-in-aid to the Girdle Stone Ward for incurable and the Friend-in-Need Society, Bangalore is being given at the rate of Rs. 900 per quarter and grants-in-aid are also being paid to several institutions.

1873. A few important institutions are noted below:—

		Rs.
1.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bangalore ...	250 p.m.
2.	The Abalashrama, Bangalore ...	50 p.m.
3.	Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore ...	50 p.m.
4.	Seva Sadan, Bangalore ...	300 p.m.
5.	Anatha Shishu Samrakshanalaya, Bangalore for three months.	25 p.m.

Jatras and Cattle Shows

1874. The jatras and cattle shows were conducted successfully during the year. A total sum of Rs. 2,61,730 was realised from the jatras and cattle shows during the year and Rs. 50,444 and Rs. 14,408 were spent for sanitary and other arrangements and cattle shows respectively.

Puduvat Loans.

1875. There were 1,136 cases of puduvat loans amounting to Rs. 66,183-79 pending at the beginning of the year. Out of this, Rs. 894-88 only was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,288-91 at the end of the year.

1876. *Educational Institutions*—The following educational institutions and management continued to be under the control of the Endowment Department.

1. Sanskrit College, Melkote-Mandya District.
2. Sri Magadi Karnick's Vaidika Dharma Patashala, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
3. Agama classes in Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

1877. There were 78 students on the roll (including 30 girl students) studying in different classes at the close of the year in the Sanskrit College, Melkote.

Bombay-Karnatak Area.

1878. The Bombay-Karnatak area forms a region under the Public Trusts Act, 1950 and is known as

Belgaum Region. The special features of this Act were that the Act is made applicable to the public, religious and charitable trusts of all the communities or sections thereof. For breach of any provisions of the Act penal clauses are provided for. A fund known as Public Trusts Administration Fund has been created and the expenses for administration paid by the State funds are reimbursed at the end of the financial year.

Coorg Temple Funds.

1879. The management of the affairs of the temples in Coorg is governed by the provisions of the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956. The receipts during the year including the opening balance of Rs. 12,184 was Rs. 60, 787 and the expenditure was Rs. 31,101, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,686.

1880. As usual, jatras and festivals have been conducted at Bhagamandala, Padi, Irupu and Palur Temples during the year.

Hyderabad Karnatak Area.

1881. The administration of the Endowments in the Hyderabad-Karnatak Districts is governed by the Hyderabad Endowments Regulations of 1349 F and Rules made thereunder. The Endowments work in Hyderabad area is concerned with the administration of all the non-muslim religious and charitable institutions and their properties are under the control of the mutavallies and under the Government control.

Madras Area.

1882. The provisions of the Madras H.R. & C.E. Act, 1951 continued to be applicable to the entire Madras area, and there was no change in the administration of the religious institutions in the Madras area under the new set up.

1883. There have been no judicial decisions or pronouncements during the year affecting the validity of any of the provisions of the Act.

1884. Working of the Special Acts.—(*a*) The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act has been given effect to and no special difficulties have been experienced so far.

(*b*) The Madras Animal and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act was in force and no cases of breach of provisions of the Act have been reported.

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(c) *The Agricultural Debt Relief Act.*—No special difficulties were experienced during the year.

(x) Stores Purchase Committee.

Purchases

1885. The total value of orders placed during the year amounted to Rs. 4,96,58,555 (Rs. 4,44,05,805). The value includes purchases in India and from abroad. Purchases from abroad amounted to Rs. 1,23,73,730 which is included in the total amount. The major portion of the imports was for the Electricity Department. The prices during the year remained fairly steady. While the after effects of the closure of the Suez Canal were gradually waning off, the import restrictions were tightened and particularly during the end of the year, they were very severe. Purchases from abroad were, therefore, kept down to the minimum and they were resorted to only when alternate indigenous products were not available.

Expenditure

1886. The expenditure on account of the establishment, advertisements, contingencies, etc., amounted to Rs. 10,65,203 which works out at 2 per cent of the total value of orders placed. This sum includes the contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Trade Agent in London and the clearance charges paid to the Clearing Agents.

1887. Messrs South India Corporation (Agencies) Private Ltd., Madras, continued to be the clearing and forwarding agents at Madras during the first nine months of the year and Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras were appointed in their place for a period of three years from 1st January 1958.

Income

1888. During the year, a sum of Rs. 40,803 (Rs. 86,815) was collected by the sale of Tender forms. There was a marked drop in the item due to the fact that the number of indents issued during the year came down due to consolidation of indents and on the S.P.C. insisting upon direct purchases by indentors wherever it was permissible according to rules.

1889. There was a fall even in the Registration fees paid by firms which amounted to Rs. 1,020 as against Rs. 4,480 in the previous year due to a smaller number of firms registering themselves during the year because of the import and credit restrictions.

1890. The receipts, payments and the balance outstanding as on the 31st March 1958 were Rs. 2,43,935, Rs. 3,18,509 and Rs. 3,24,693, respectively.

(xi) Statistics.

1891. 1. The important items of work attended to by the Department of Statistics may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Agricultural Statistics such as (i) Collection and compilation of Statistics relating to area under production of crops, area under different classification of land utilisation and under different sources of irrigation, (ii) Issuing of periodical crop forecasts and weekly, monthly and annual season and crop reports, (iii) Recording of Meteorological and micro-climatalogical observations, (iv) Estimation of production of several important food and non-food crops by random sampling method, (v) Designing of field experiments and analysis of their result and (vi) Collection and compilation of rainfall data.

(*b*) Statistics relating to socio-economic problems such as (i) Collection and compilation of Vital Statistics, (ii) Collection of prices, wages and construction of index numbers, (iii) Collection of Planning Statistics and estimation of regional income, (iv) Conducting *Ad-hoc* surveys as and when necessity arises.

(*c*) Publication of periodicals relating to Statistics.

1892. 2. Crop Statistics, *viz.*, area under yield of crops, area under different sources of irrigation and different classification of land utilisation for the year 1956.57 for the New State was collected from the Taluk Authorities and Compilers.

1893. 3. The Department compiled and sent to Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, forecasts for 42 crops for being incorporated in the "All India Crop forecasts".

1894. 3. (i) According to the above reports, Jowar showed a substantial increase (11 per cent) in area and a high increase (61 per cent) in production over those of 1956-57. On the other hand, Rice showed a slight increase (2 per cent) in area and a moderate increase (8 per cent) in production. Although the increase in area under Sugarcane was moderate (7 per cent) the increase in production was very little (2 per cent).

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1895. (ii) Ragi showed a moderate decrease both in area (9 per cent) and production (14 per cent). Though the decrease was small in area (2 per cent), Bajra showed a high decrease (29 per cent) in production. The decrease in area and production of Mesta was high (22 per cent and 20 per cent respectively) and those of Tobacco was substantial (23 per cent and 14 per cent respectively). On the other hand, Cotton showed an increase in production (13 per cent) though the area under it decreased by 4 per cent over last year's area and production.

1896. (*a*) Weekly and monthly season and crop reports, received from the Taluk authorities during the year were regularly compiled and published in the *Mysore Gazette* The annual report of the same was also published.

(*b*) The main features of the year's season were the untimely and unequal distribution of rainfall in most parts of the State causing trouble for agricultural operation in some parts and helping in some other parts. However, the prospects of the season was moderately fair as compared to previous year's condition.

1897. Crop weather observations on some selected crops were observed and recorded regularly in the crop weather observatories in the State and these observations were supplied to the Director of Agricultural Meteorology, Poona, for further study. Some of the meteorological observations were published in the Departmental Publications.

1898. Crop estimation surveys by random sampling methods were conducted to estimate the yield per acre as well as the total production of 12 important crops in the State for being used to issue final crop forecasts.

1899. The Department suggested suitable designs for 215 field experiments to help the Research workers of the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forest and Fishing and analysed the results of these experiments.

1900. The rainfall data collected from 355 Rain Gauge Stations were compiled and published. The daily rainfall data were compiled and supplied to all the Departments of the State for immediate use.

1901. (*a*) The birth and death reports received from the Primary Registrars of Births and Deaths were compiled and the annual Vital Statistics of the old State for the calendar year 1957 was published.

(*b*) According to the report, the mid-year estimated population of the old Mysore State stood at 11·025 millions. The reported births and deaths during the year were 2,07,385 and 96,898 respectively giving a birth-rate and death-rate of 18·8 and 8·8 per million respectively. The vital index was 214·0 during the year. The mean birth and death-rate during the previous 5 years was 18·4 and 8·8 respectively.

(*c*) As regards the death, Malaria and other fevers and Dysentery and Diarrhoea claimed nearly 45 per cent of the total death. In nearly 35 per cent of the death, no cause was mentioned. But the incidence of epidemic diseases like Plague and Cholera was very small.

1902. Monthly wholesale prices of certain agricultural commodities in 10 centres of the State was regularly collected and the index numbers were constructed for these prices. The monthly consumers price index numbers of working class in Gulbarga centre were constructed and published. The index numbers relating to the production of certain important commodities were also constructed. According to this, the production of food crops increased steadily during 1954-55 and 1955-56 while the production of non-food crops showed a decrease during 1954-55 and an increase during 1955-56.

1903. As desired by the Planning Commission, Government of India, phasing of the programme of work of the several plan projects in the State in terms of investment, foreign exchange, employment and requirements of materials, equipment and technical man-power and the resulting output of goods and services or benefits in physical and financial terms was regularly collected and sent to Government of India. Further, 6 schemes costing nearly Rs. 1,75,000 were submitted to be included in the plan programme of 1958-59.

1904. In order to improve the collection and maintenance of data regarding the developmental activities in the National Extension Service areas, Block Level Progress Assistants were appointed and the task of training these Assistants was entrusted to this Department. In accordance with this, 35 persons deputed from various blocks were trained for a period of 11 weeks in the proper collection and maintenance of basic statistics. Further, the work of these Assistants in the several blocks being constantly inspected.

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1905. The following Sample Surveys were conducted during the year:

1. *Survey to find out Parity Index of prices received and prices paid by the farmers.*—The actual field work was started in 60 out of 80 villages selected for this purpose and the work was in progress.

2. *Sample Survey for estimating the incidence of Influenza in Bangalore City.*—During July 1957, when Bangalore City was in the grip of influenza epidemic, a rapid sample survey to estimate the incidence of influenza was conducted.

According to the survey result, about 49 per cent of the persons were affected by the epidemic, the percentage of affected being 50 among males and 47 among females. All the members in nearly one-fifth of the households were down with "flu" whereas in one-fourth of the households all were free. Persons between 5-20 age groups were mostly affected and 95 per cent of the patients got treatments of which 60 per cent sought treatment from private practitioners. The duration of illness was 3 to 6 days and the average expense was Rs. 7·45 per person.

3. *Cottage and small-scale weaving industry survey.*—The object of the survey was to study the role of weaving industry in cottage and small-scale industry sector and the socio-economic condition of the people engaged in the industry. This was conducted in some selected centres of Bombay-Karnatak area.

According to the finding of the survey, the industry has provided full employment to the persons engaged in the industry throughout the year and 85 per cent of the labour required for the industry is provided by the households itself. The busy period of the industry is from October to May. The standard of living of the people engaged in this industry is far from satisfaction. Especially the standard of living of cottage weavers is worse than that of small-scale weavers. Nearly 20 per cent of the looms were idle for want of capital labour and demand. The wage rate in cottage hand loom industry is too low and that of small-scale industry is reasonable. Small-scale weaver borrows for productive purposes whereas cottage weaver borrows for domestic needs.

4. *Ex-criminal Tribes Surveys.*—The survey was conducted in Dharwar and Bijapur Districts of Bombay

area with the object of collecting accurate statistics in respect of "socio-economic conditions" of the "Ex-criminal Tribes". According to the result, the socio-economic conditions have not improved so far.

1906. Statistical outline of Mysore State 1957 was compiled and published. "Mysore State in Maps" a unique publication depicting in attractive and coloured maps and charts the essential statistics relating to different aspect of the State was published in English on the Republic Day—26th January 1957. In addition to this, monthly bulletins of statistics were issued consisting of factual data relating to different phases of economic and social life of the State.

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1956-57.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts		
			1956-57		
	1956-57	1957-58	First Seven months	Last five months	1957-58
RECEIPTS.					
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	2,29,90	...	2,65,47	3,74,45*	7,53,95†
Union Excise Duties	3,99	1,02,59	30,18	41,90	2,26,36
Taxes on Income, etc.	26,51	4,12,93	89,69	1,66,40	4,36,81
Estate Duty	6,50	13,79	3,28	5,91	11,35
Taxes on Railway Fares ...	...	...	...	...	21,40
A. Land Revenue—					
1. Ordinary Revenue	1,37,00	3,77,52	67,50	1,22,60	3,32,37
2. Sale of Government Estates ...	5,00	5,80	4,35	4,53	6,29
3. Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of Land Tax.	...	...	...	44	56
4. Recoveries on account of Survey and Settlement Charges.	4,40	5,74	12,14	2,88	8,19
5. Rents, etc., of Fisheries ...	1	...	...	1	...
6. Recoveries of Over payments ...	3	16	4	2	22
7. Collection of Payment for service rendered.	12	2,05	21	45	1,65
8. Miscellaneous	22,72	56,59	15,22	17,01	64,73
9. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*4,97*	*6,29*	*5,60*	*7,65*	*10,15*
Total ...	1,64,31	4,41,57	93,86	1,40,29	4,03,86
B. Forest Revenue—					
1 Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government and Consumers and Purchasers.	99,36	3,08,78	67,78	1,97,03	4,74,38
Drift and wait wood and confiscated Forest produce.	...	3	...	3	7
2. Miscellaneous	9,34	19,35	3,15	7,06	23,06
3. Deduct—Refunds	*3*	*60*	...	*8*	*35*
Total ...	1,08,67	3,27,56	70,93	2,04 04	4,97,16
C. Excise Revenue—					
1 Country Spirits ...	63,30	79,26	39,86	82 56	85,65
2. Country Fermented Liquor ...	71,18	1,37,24	42,91	58,04	1,39,05
3. Malt Liquors	7,00	12,00	8,73	5,62	18,22
4. Wines and Spirits	9,75	13,06	9,33	7,89	22,08
5. Receipts from Commercial Spirits, etc.	2,35	83	1,32	55	1,90
6. Opium	2,05	3,02	1,50	1,44	3,35
7. Duties on Medicinal and Toilet Preparation, etc.	2,00	50	87	59	1,89
8. Hemp and other Drugs ...	6,25	12,45	6,72	4,70	12,58
9. Receipts from Distilleries ...	10	10	5	1,18	1,54
10. Sale of alcohol for use as motor fuel	...	...	...	...	1
11. Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous.	50	3,98	8	2,04	1,67
12. Recoveries of Overpayments ...	...	...	...	1	8
13. Collection of Payments for service rendered.	90	90	43	33	1,08
14. Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	*1,00*	*1,00*	*8*	*5*	*3*
Total ...	1,64,38	2,62,34	1,11,72	1,14,40	2,89,07

*Exceeds the closing balance at the end of October 1956 by Rs. 1,89,74 (thousands) representing the share of Mysore State of the cash balances of the erstwhile States of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg at the end of October 1956, allocated among the successor States in accordance with the terms of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

†Differs from the closing balance for 1956-57 by Rs. 50 thousands due to correction of Ledger balance on account of re-allocation of cash taken over on 1-11-1956, among the successor states of Bombay and Andhra Pradesh.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts		
			1956-57		
	1956-57	1957-58	First Seven months	Last five months	1957-58
D. Stamp Revenue—					
(*a*) Non-Judicial					
1. Sale of Stamps	52,00	93,79	35,70	36,78	1,04,09
2. Duty on Impressing Documents...	4,00	4,82	1,98	2,20	5,03
3. Fines and Penalties ...	15	29	9	8	1,08
4. Miscellaneous	15	19	13	88	59
5 Deduct—Refunds	*3,00*	*7,12*	*3,18*	*3,03*	*12,36*
Total (*a*) ...	53,30	91,97	34,72	36,91	98,43
(*b*) Judicial—					
1. Court Fee realised in Stamps ...	24,50	43,93	11,60	16,36	41,79
2. Other Receipts	1,40	1,11	*55*	1,24	2,91
3. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	4	5	9	18	1 80
4. Deduct—Refunds	*3,01*	*4,32*	*1*	*42*	5,45
Total (*b*) ...	22,93	40,77	12,23	17,36	41,05
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ...	76,23	1,32,74	46,95	54,27	1,39,48
E. Law and Justice—					
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	23	33	5	19	31
2. Court fees realised in cash	25	33	2	29	72
3. General fees, fines and forfeitures	6,38	9,17	4,36	4,67	15,52
4. Pleadership and Mukhtearship Examination fees.	...	...	...	14	7
5. Miscellaneous	36	1,36	13	92	1,99
6. Recoveries of over-payments ...	2	6	2	5	40
7. Collection of payments for service rendered.	2	2	2	2	1
8. Receipts of the official assignee...	...	...	...	...	9
9. Deduct—Refunds	*56*	54	*29*	*25*	*60*
Total ...	6,70	10,73	4,31	6,03	16,51
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—					
1. Other Taxes and Duties ...	2,41,38	4,79,31	1,63,63	2,01,79	6,14,02
2. Registration	11,76	21,49	8,79	8,99	26,78
3. Miscellaneous Departments ...	39,54	49,50	30,32	21,12	54,66
4. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5,46	6,98	4,70	5,75	6,87
5. Stationery and Printing ...	1,23	1,19	2,14	2,29	4,15
6. Miscellaneous	14,15	63,56	9,96	36,25	48,19
7. Jails and convict settlements ...	6,01	7,81	54	6,14	3,88
8. Police	5,17	6,41	4,61	5,24	13,38
9. Medical	15,11	30,88	7,89	9,21	22,58
10. Public Health	15,06	19,76	10,33	9,93	59,10
11. Education	63,38	1,08,49	22,94	29,31	1,43,0
12. Taxes on Vehicles	91,69	1,41,34	72,52	58,40	2,19,9
13. Ports and Pilotage	..	1,55	...	...	3
Total ...	5,09,94	10,27,37	3,38,37	3,94,40	12,16,9
G. Miscellaneous—					
1. Interest—					
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances by the State Government.	7,80	37,86	7,00	8,98	36,9
(ii) Interest realised on Investments of Cash Balance.	37,96	44,23	22,02	26,96	68,8
(iii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue.	1,65	2,58	1,68	3,14	7,5
(iv) Miscellaneous	11	10	8	82	32,1
(v) Deduct—Refunds ...	*20*	*16*	*54*	..	
Total (1) ...	47,32	84,61	30,24	39,90	1,45,0

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts		
			1956-57		
	1956-57	1957-58	First seven months	Last five months	1957-58
2. Civil Works	51,06	77,67	15,57	43,89	57,46
3. Agriculture	20,56	60,83	5,04	15,97	49,02
4. Veterinary	12,07	23,63	4,59	5,86	12,68
5. Co-operation	3,17	12,80	70	2,69	12,09
6. Industries and Supplies ...	7,63,75	15,36,63	4,37,88	6,88,97	13,61,75
7. Rural Development	28,84	16 92	8,20	7,07	40,01
Total ...	9,26,77	18,13,09	5,02,22	7,54,35	16,78,69
Transfers from Famine Relief ...	5 95	16,42	11,53	1,89	15,00
H. Commercial Services—					
1. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (commercial).	3,22	92	2,32	15,13	(—) 12,66
2. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works (non-commercial).	1	11 12	...	1,93	5,17
3 Receipts from Electricity Schemes.	1,30,96	1,16,14	76,71	96,35	1,06,82
4. Receipts from Road and Water Transport Schemes.	7,81	21,04	15,40	48,77	97,20
Total ...	1,42,00	1,49,22	94,43	1,62,18	1,96,53
Contribution from the Government of India towards Revenue Gap.	3,86,66	77,14	1,10,98	95,69	6,25,73
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments.	...	72	10	74	71
Extraordinary Receipts ...	48,92	1,16,93	7,59	34,51	37,49
Transfers from Revenue Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue Receipts ...	25,77,53	49,05,14	15,16,14	21,77,00	58,15,10
N. Public Debt	18,00,00	26,46,27	4,42,63	5,96,54	16,13,22
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	46,24	87,14	41,04	57,95	1,75,81
Q Inter-State Settlements ...	...	1,45,00	...	..	1,45,54
Total Consolidated Fund ...	44,23,77	77,83,55	19,99,81	28,31,49	77,49,67
Contingency Fund	...	1,00,00	(—) 30,00	...	2,00,00
Public Account—					
Unfunded Debt—					
Special Loans	2,25	2,21	84	56	1,27
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,16,00	2,50,00	1,47,27	1,15,09	2,72,37
State Certificates	15,00	...	4,15	..	...
State Provident Funds ...	22 69	54,67	17,22	79,32	1,31,48
Other Accounts	1 37,00	43,20	89,57	46,96	68,75
Deposits and Advances—					
Sinking Funds	1,02,27	2 80,00	61,41	1,03,71	1,29,37
Reserve Funds	1,81,42	3,63,87	1,22,87	67,14	2,54,74
Other Deposit Accounts ...	8,19,00	12,64,96	3,52,89	7,75,47*	20,15,39
Advances not bearing interest	1,36,61	1,46,60	1,13,79	1,86,25	3,24,38
Suspense	30,38,84	26,80,70	19,64,65	25,75,94	70,34,38
Miscellaneous	...	...	30,00	1,06	69
Remittances	43 91,70	75,00,00	27,25,02	37,43,99	90,52,45
Reserve Bank Deposits	50,00,00	70,00,00	30,32,28	43,58,51	1,04,84,22
Total Public Account ...	1,40,65,78	1,95,86,21	86 61,96	1,20,74,00	2,97,69,49
Total Receipts ...	1,84,89,53	2,74,69,76	1,06,31,77	1,49,05,49	3,77,19,16
Grand Total including Opening Balance	1,87,19,45	...	1,08,97,24	1,52,79,94	3,84,73,11

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		
			1956-57		
	1956-57	1957-58	First seven months	Last five months	1957-58
EXPENDITURE.					
A. Revenue collection charges.—					
1 Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty.	...	27	...	8	5
2. Land Revenue	61,88	1,12,70	29,24	18,49	1,02,3
3. State Excise Duties ...	18,23	31,07	9,54	9,66	23,5
4. Stamps	2,91	2,69	2,11	1,56	1,8
5. Forest	54,89	1,73,05	25,85	62,37	1,62,5
6. Registration	5,76	12,99	3,80	3,69	11,8
7. Taxes on Vehicles ...	10,80	39,92	4,48	4,91	15,8
8. Other Taxes and Duties ...	17,61	74,33	12,23	7,63	44,3
Total ...	1,72,08	4,47,02	87,25	1,08,39	3,62,9
B. Administration.—					
1. General Administration ...	1,04,70	2,50,00	67,17	1,13,56	2,48,0
2. Administration of Justice ...	31,75	78,60	18,96	25,00	74,4
3. Jails and convict settlements ...	15,77	47,33	6,67	11,17	31,9
4. Police	1,26,98	3,35,41	77,51	99,68	2,94,8
5. Miscellaneous Departments ...	22,14	35,39	12,37	16,06	37,0
6. Stationery and Printing ...	21,61	47,24	9,00	21,26	28,0
7. Miscellaneous ...	16,98	1,47,76	11,19	43,23	1,12,0
Total ...	3,39,93	9,41,93	2,02,87	3 30,16	8,26,3
C. Public Instruction	4,87,53	10,80,47	2,34,28	3,C0,88	9,00,1
D. Medical charges	1,21,76	2,64,16	55,66	73,63	2,02,9
F. Public Works.—					
1. Interest on Irrigation Works (Commercial).	...	17,85	...	10,36	10,8
2. Civil Works	2,69,30	4,28,68	1,13,31	2,C3,13	3,54,0
3. Other Revenue Expenditure ...	60,96	81,36	24,46	34,18	87,8
Total F ...	3,30,26	5,27,88	1,37,77	2,47,67	4,52,7
G. Pensions	80,72	1,58,29	43,05	60,93	1,55,7
H Miscellaneous.—					
1. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.	71,60	94,66	44,25	88,85	94,6
2. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	61,85	1,29,36	8,53	90,36	2,14,2
3. Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	1,20,14	1,73,54	82,15	60,92	75,9
4. Public Health	49,23	1,24,16	22,50	32,44	1,03,9
5. Agriculture	70,47	1 64,67	27,75	44,54	1,13,1
6. Veterinary	37,03	76,16	13,78	19,35	49,8
7. Industries and Supplies ...	7,95,16	15,18,84	3,38,47	6,11,57	14,29,9
8. Rural Development Department	93,21	1,18 16	27,11	43,41	1,02,8
9. Co-operation	18,97	65,55	9,04	17,24	43,6
10. Famine Relief	5,95	10,42	11,53	1,89	37,6
11. Scientific Departments ...	9,78	16,24	2,19	2,77	5,1
12. Extraordinary charges ...	...	10	...	...	
13. Community Development Projects	1,00,92	1,89,46	24,08	71,61	1,41,7
14. Ports and Pilotage ...	...	2,03	...	34	9
Total ...	14,34,31	26,83,35	6,11,38	10,84,69	24,13,1

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure		
			1956-57		
	1956-57	1957-58	First seven months	Last five months	1957-58
I. Commercial Services.—					
1. Payment of Compensation to land holders, etc.	26	20,00	...	44	5,54
2. Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works outside the Revenue Account.	5,70,57	9,11 52	2,19,69	2,49,11	6,24,66
3. Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	2,16,73	3,59,69	51,41	2,20,96	1,89,78
4. Capital Account of Civil Works	2,24,69	2,69,00	74,25	1,04,46	2,13,61
5. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	4,00,00	5,18,75	83,79	1,16,24	2,74,53
6. Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes	43,00	59,85	22,82	20,51	57,59
7. Payments of commuted value of pensions.	...	...	...	—46	(—)1,80
8. Capital outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.	—4,28	(—)3,68	35	—14,05	63,77
9. Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health.	...	29,36	...	9,64	11,12
10. Capital Account of other works outside the Revenue Account.	...	49,51	...	3,93	10,01
11. Payments to Retrenched Personnel.	...	20	...	3	...
12. Appropriation to Irrigation and Power Development Fund.	...	40,00	...	...	40,00
13 Appropriation to the Contingency Fund.	...	1,00,00	...	...	2,00,00
Total ...	14,50,97	23,51,20	4,59,31	7,09,81	16,88,85
Total of Service and Capital Heads	44,17,56	84,57,30	18,31,57	29,16,16	70,02,98
N. Public Debt	2,20,15	8,40,67	13,98	1,13,46	6,66,11
P. Loans and Advances by State Government.	3,12,86	5,09,52	92,40	2,41,49	4,28,26
Q. Inter-State Settlements ...	...	20,00	1,67	22	42
Total Consolidated Fund ...	49,50,57	98,27,49	19,39,62	32,71,03	80,97,77
Contingency Fund	...	...	...	...	....
Public Account.—					
Unfunded Debt.—					
Special Loans ...	25	41	13	5	43
Savings Bank Deposits ...	2,15,50	2,10,00	1,61,92	1,07,67	2,66,06
State Certificates ...	6,00	10,55	7,74	3,49	8,23
State Provident Funds ...	13,62	36,17	10,92	12,18	83,78
Other Accounts ...	81,50	27,29	50,73	34,95	42,18
Deposits and Advances.—					
Sinking Funds ...	91,35	50	61,41	1,03,71	1,29,37
Reserve Funds ...	1,48,51	2,72,72	48,00	49,18	1,54,99
Other Deposit Accounts ...	8,40,43	12,53,14	4,79,93	6,03,58	18,59,64
Advances not bearing Interest	1,46,84	1,57,48	43,03	1,24,83	3,23,30
Suspense ...	27,28,84	16,99,95	20,05,30	20,45,88	69,64,17
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	1,59,67	1
Remittances ...	43,91,70	74,99,00	28,71,52	36,59,76	90,46,58
Reserve Bank Deposits ...	50,00,00	70,00,00	30,32,28	43,58,51	1,04,84,22
Total Public Account ...	1,36,64,54	1,91,67,21	87,72,91	1,12,54,46	2,93,62,96
Total Disbursements ..	1,86,15,11	2,89,94,70	1,07,12,53	1,45,25,49	3,74,60,73
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,04,34	...	1,84,71	7,54,45	10,12,38
Grand Total including Closing Balance	1,87,19,45	...	1,08,97,24	1,52,79,94	3,84,73,11

APPENDIX I-A—Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of Ex

Sl. No.	District	Demand						Collec	
		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
		Rs.	nP	Rs	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	
1	Bangalore ...	6,82,643	80	1,20,67,924	94	1,27,50,568	74	1,76,246	
2	Mysore ..	2,42,892	37	89,93,799	53	42,36,191	90	76,515	
3	Mandya ...	2,30,200	97	14,64,485	64	16,94,686	61	80,548	
4	Hassan	71,047	26	21,82,260	33	22,53,307	59	31,818	
5	Chikmagalur ...	...		4,036	70	4,036	70	...	
6	Chitradurga ..	...		921	45	921	44	...	
7	Shimoga ...	...		3,415	75	3,415	75	...	
8	Tumkur ...	235	00	243	00	478	00	180	
9	Kolar ...	8,191	34	24,488	54	32,679	88	...	
10	Bellary ...	...		35,321	26	35,321	26	...	
	Totals ...	12,34,710	74	1,97,76,897	13	2,10,11,607	87	3,65,308	

APPENI

Demand, Collection and Balance Statement of Excise Revenue of 1st April 1957

No.	District	Demand						Collec	
		Arrears		Current		Total		Arrears	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	
1	Raichur ...	13 42,828	15	44,55,821	42	57,98,649	57	1,61,166	
2	Gulbarga ...	42,38,941	27	35,32,996	21	77,71 937	48	2,28,822	
3	Bidar ..	10,94,106	73	7,32,804	98	18,26,911	71	27,834	
	Totals ...	66,75,876	15	87,21,622	61	1,53,97,498	76	4,17,823	

Revenue of the Several Districts of the Mysore State for the year 1957-58.

and Remission				Balance					Percentage of collection		
Current		Total		Arrears		Current		Total	Arrears	Current	Total
7		8		9		10		11	12	13	14
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs. nP	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18,87,821	53	1,20,64,067	72	5,06 397	61	1,80,103	41	6,86,501 02	25·9	98 5	94·6
39,36,446	20	49,12,961	20	1,65,877	37	5,73,353	33	2,23,230 70	31·5	98·6	94·9
14,18,755	39	14,99,304	27	1,49,652	09	45,730	25	1,95,382 34	34·9	96·8	88·4
21,57,805	58	21,89,623	83	3),229	01	24,454	75	63,683 76	44 7	98·8	97·1
4,036	70	4,036	70	...				...	...	100	100
921	44	921	44	...		...		...	...	100	100
3,415	75	3,415	75	...		...		...	...	100	100
243	00	423	00	55	00	...		55 00	76·9	100	88·4
24,488	54	24,488	54	8,191	34	...		8,191 52	...	100	70·5
35,321	26	35,321	26	...		...		...	...	100	100
1,94 69,255	39	1,98,34,563	71	8,69,402	42	3,07 641	74	11,77,044 16	21	98·6	94·3

I-A—*contd.*

Districts of Gulbarga Division, Mysore State, for the period from 31st March 1958

and Remission				Balance					Percentage of collection		
Current		Total		Arrears		Current		Total	Arrears	Current	Total
7		8		9		10		11	12	13	14
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP	Rs. nP.			
44,21,317	17	45,82,483	98	11,81,661	34	34,504	25	12,16,165 59	...	...	...
32,22,900	34	35,94,881	53	40,19,119	68	3,10,095	87	43,20,214 95	...	...	...
+143,159	00	Deposits.									
7,01,671	20	7,29,605	94	10,66,272	02	24,092	25	10,90,364 27	...	...	...
70,410	50										
84,89,047	00	89,06,871	45	62,58,058	44	38,692	37	66,26,744 81	6·25	94·1	1·57
+7,041	50	+7,045	50								

APPENDIX II.

Expenditure on Public Works.

Statement of grant and outlay under all heads of account for the year 1957-58 under the control of the Chief Engineer (General) of Mysore, Bangalore.

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
XVII. I.N.E. & D. WORKS—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. IRRIGATION WORKS.								
(1) Productive Works—Deduct Working Expenses:—	...	...	22,000	44,516	22,000	14,516	...	...
Un-productive Works—								
2. Vanivilas Water Works	19,000	12,447	5,00,000	4,58,588	5,19,000	4,71,035	...	...
3. K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	1,96,000	2,43,990	1,96,000	2,43,993	...	...
4. Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	...	...	18,91,000	21,82,581	18,91,000	21,82,581	...	...
5. Basavanna Channel system ...	...		20,000	28,586	20,000	2,5-6	...	...
7. Other works	29,400	23,969	1,96,600	1 53,660	2 26,220	1,77,029	...	...
Total XVII 1.N.E. & D. Works ...	48,400	36,116	28,25,600	30,81,424	28,74,200	31,17,540	10,06,400	9,08,550
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue—A. Irrigation Works.— (1) Works (Non-Commercial)								
(a) Works	23,95,500 —1,05,000	24,33,226	46,30,800	43,30,219	71,31,300	67,65,445	...	...
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure—								
(b) Other charges	72,000	13,769	...	...	72,000	13,769	...	...
(i) Grants-in-aid	...	..	3,00,000	3,25,000	3,00,000	3,25,000	...	...
Total 18 O.R.E.—A. Irrigation ...	25,72,500	24,18,295	46,30,800	46,55,219	75,03,300	71,04,214	3,55,000	5,12,433

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
XVII. I.N.E. & D. WORKS.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. IRRIGATION WORKS.—								
(1) Productive Works—Deduct Working expenses:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Un-productive Works—								
2. Vanivilas Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. K.G.F. Water Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Basavan a Channel system ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total XVII I.N.E. & D. Works ...	47,900	89,412	39,28500	41,15,802	10,00,000	16,02,805	49,28,500	57,18,607
18. Other Revenue Expenditure-financed from Ordinary Revenue—A Irrigation Works.—								
(1) Works (Non-Commercial)								
(a) Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure—								
(h) Other charges	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Grants-in-aid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 18 O.R.E.—Irrigation ...	3,63,000	3,96,243	80,51,800	80,12,890	5,00,000	9,54,670	85,51,300	89,47,560

APPENDIX I

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30 Port and Pilotage	...	34,148	...	34,148	...	68,296	...	2,772
36 Scientific Departments—								
B. Museum of Architecture... ...	5,000	5,039	3,280	...	8,280	5,039	...	...
37 Education	4,000	5,574	...	...	4,000	5,574	...	...
39 Public Health—								
(f) Works	19,785	3,08,127	4,00,000	3,17,245	4,19,785	6,25,372	..	...
do. Grants-in-aid ...	12,05,000	12,04,929	...	...	12,05,000	12,04,929	...	...
Total 39 Public Health ...	12,24,785	15,13,056	4,00,000	3,17,245	16,24,765	18,30,301	3,17,700	4,19,919
40 Agriculture	85,239	95,538	...	...	85,239	95,538	...	...
40—A. Rural Development	1,09,900	72,541	...	...	1,09,900	72,541	...	...
43 Industries	...	87	...	...	...	87	...	...
50 Civil Works—								
Buildings	51,85,800	40,84,407	20,89,000	22,07,627	75,36,600	64,60,922	...	...
	+1,78,500	+244	+82,500	55,928				
		+1,12,716	800					

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

	Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
		Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30	Port and Pilotage	...	...	...	71,038	...	...	...	71,068
36	Scientific Departments—								
	B. Museum of Architecture ...	...	...	8,280	5,039	...	8,280	8,280	5,039
37	Education	...	...	4,000	5,574	...	...	4,000	5,574
39	Public Health—								
	(a) Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	do Grants-in-aid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 39 Public Health ...	...	108	19,42,485	22,50,328	5,00,000	43,78,866	24,42,485	66,29,194
40	Agriculture	...	...	85,239	95,538	...	...	85,235	95,538
	40—A. Rural Development	...	...	1,09,900	72,541	...	...	1,09,900	72,541
43	Industries	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	87
50	Civil Works—								
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Communications—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Roads—								
Major	19,40,000	18,56,271	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor	23,85,800	34,26,457	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	1,74,000	2,83,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.	17,46,800	10,98,644	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	2,31,000	1,94,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ..	70,000	1,676	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads jointly financed from Central and State Governments.	5,50,000	4,21,891	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I. Roads ...	70,97,600	72,83,533	97,86,165 64,65,835	85,66,674 71,95,482	2,33,40,600	2,30,45,689	...	...
II. Bridges—Minor	17,05,900	14,20,366	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	5,81,400	3,95,559	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...	13,32,300	2,58,914	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	1,60,100	1,81,950	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridges on State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.	15,13,500	12,09,086	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total II. Bridges ...	52,92,900	34,95,875	4,33,000	3,57,670	57,25,900	38,53,545	...	...
Total 50 Civil Works ..	1,77,54,900	1,49,76,775	1,88,57,300	1,83,83,381	3,66,12,100	3,33,60,156	90,38,200	81,86,627
54 Famine	71,000	72,522	...	...	71,000	72,522	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Communications—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Roads—								
Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads jointly financed from Central and State Governments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total I. Roads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Bridges—Minor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Allocation) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Road Programme Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridges on State Roads of economic or Inter-State importance.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total II. Bridges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 50 Civil Works ...	30,83,100	22,14,488	4,87,33,400	4,37,61,221	2,44,76,900	2,86,74,164	7,32,10,300	7,24,35,385
54 Famine	...	...	71 000	72,522	...	...	71,000	72,522

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
68 I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
a. Works—(i) Normal:								
1. K.G.F. Water Works	65,000	31,905	...	...	65,000	31,905	...	...
2. Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	38,42,400	36,46,553	...	...	38,42,400	36,46,553	...	...
4. Other works	21,25,900	22,79,211	...	...	21,25,900	22,79,211	...	...
(ii) Development	18,19,000	15,72,199	...	...	18,19,000	15,72,199	...	...
Total—68 I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial) ...	78,52,300	75,29,868	...	...	78,52,300	75,29,868	1,70,400	1,87,391
68—A. I.N.E. and D. Works—(Non-Commercial).								
A. Irrigation Works (a) Works								
I. Normal	14,57,400	10,56,015	...	...	14,57,400	10,56,015	...	...
II. Development	46,77,700	38,08,788	...	...	46,77,700	38,08,788	...	...
Total—68—A. I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial).	61,35,100	48,64,803	...	...	61,35,100	48,64,803	2,77,800	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
68 I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a. Works—(i) Normal :								
1. K.G.F. Water Works ...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
2. Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—68 I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial) ...	1,38,000	3,57,371	81,60,700	80,74,630	10,00,000	9,68,370	91,60,700	90,43,000
68—A. I.N.E. and D. Works—(Non-Commercial).								
A. Irrigation Works (a) Works								
I. Normal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—68—A. I.N.E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial)	1,77,000	1,69,998	65,89,900	50,34,801	...	...	65,89,900	50,34,801

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
. Community Development ...	Rs. 3,62,845	Rs 3,22,089	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,62,845	Rs. 3,22,089	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
70. Capital Outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.	11 48,900 / 12,00,000	8,10,687 / 4,68,558	...	...	23,48,900	12,79,245	...	...
81. Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account:								
a to m—Buildings	86,38,000	69,59,058	...	...	86,38,000	69,59,058	...	...
n. —Communications	134,44,500	105,82,702	...	...	134,44 500	105,82,702	...	...
o. —Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid	19,55,800	8 94,205	...	...	19,55,800	8,94,205	...	...
Total—81 Capital Outlay ...	240 38,300	184,35,965	...	...	240 38,300	184 35,965	96,800	1,51,823
Total—Service Heads ...	626,13,069	516 92,661	270,17,180	264,71,417	896,30,249	781,64,078	112 92,300	103,69,515
DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES.								
Depreciation Fund.—								
i. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	90 500	41,742	90,500	41,742	...	...
ii. C. R. S. Water Works	...	...	3,60,000	1,44,148	3,60 000	1,44,148	...	...
Total—Depreciation Fund ...	...	...	4,50,500	1,86,890	4,50,500	1,86,890	...	...

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and Minor Heads of Appropriation	Tools and Plant		Total Final Heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grand	Outlay	Grand	Outlay	Grand	Outlay	Grand	Outlay
.....	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
53-B. Community Development ...	...	...	3,62,845	3,22,089	...	...	3,62,845	3 22 089
70. Capital Outlay on the Improvement of Public Health.	59,000	1,18,682	24,07,900	13,97,927	1,00,000	44,795	25,07,000	14,42,722
81. Capital Outlay outside the Revenue Account:								
a. to m—Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n. —Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
o. —Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant-in-aid	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Total—81 Capital Outlay ...	5 00 000	2,86,154	246,35 100	188,73,942	6,00 000	6 03,798	252,35,100	194.77,740
Total—Service Heads ...	41,68 000	36.32,406	1050 90,549	921.65,999	281,76,900	372,07 468	1332,67,449	1293,73,467
DEBT AND REMITTANCE HEADS AND OTHER SOURCES.								
Depreciation Fund.—								
i. K. G. F. Water Works	...	...	90,500	41,742	...	...	90,500	41,742
ii. C. R. S. Water Works	...	...	3,60,000	1,44,148	...	...	3,60,000	1,44,148
Total—Depreciation Fund ...	...	...	6,50,500	1,85,890	...	...	4,50 500	1,85,890

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Major and minor heads of appropriation	Original Works		Repairs		Total Original Works and Repairs		Establishment	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	4,78,634	6,08,780	4,78,934	6,08,780	...	...
Charges recoverable from ryots under tank maintenance rules.	...	..	4,000	5,653	4,000	5,653	...	...
University Fund	8,25,795	6,66,541	...	...	8,25,795	6,66,541	...	...
Deposit Works	37,32,770	37,32,770	...	...	37,32,770	37,32,770	...	...
P. Loans and Advances—								
Loans for Water Supply	50,00,000	34,00,000	...	...	50,00,000	34,00,000	...	...
Loans for Drainage Works	15,00,000	3,81,000	...	...	15,00,000	3,81,000	...	...
Deposits of Local Funds—								
District Funds	...	548	...	...	...	548	...	...
National Highways	7,91,800	6,28,765	12,50,000	13,26,492	...	...	...	...
T. Remittances—								
Transfers between P.W.D. Officers—								
(iii) Items adjustable by Civil ...	1,10,056	1,10,056	...	...	1,10,056	1,10,056	...	...
(iv) Items adjustable by P.W.D. ...	17,13,254	17,13,254	...	...	17,13,254	17,13,254	...	...
Local Loan Works	11,938	11,938	...	...	11,938	11,938	...	...
Distress Relief Works	75,404	75,404	...	...	75,404	75,404	..	...
Accountant General's Office Buildings, Bangalore.	...	47,063	...	...	...	47,060	...	...
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	137,61,017	107,67,339	21,83,134	21,26,815	139,02,351	109,38,897	...	...
Grand Total ...	763,74,086	0,000	292,00,314	285,98,232	1035,32,600	891,02,975	112,92,300	103,69,515

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Sub, major and minor heads of appropriations	Tools and Plant		Total final heads		Suspense		Grand Total	
	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay	Grant	Outlay
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation Cess Fund	..	...	4,78 634	6,08,780	...	...	4,78,634	6,08,780
Charges recoverable from ryots under tank maintenance rules.	...	...	4,000	5,653	...	...	4,000	5,653
University Fund	...	...	8,25,795	6,66,541	...	...	8,25,795	6,66,541
Deposit Works	...	...	37,32,770	37,32,770	...	...	37,32,770	37,32,770
P. Loans and Advances—								
Loans for Water Supply	...	...	50 00,000	34,00,000	...	...	50,00,000	34,00,000
Loans for Drainage Works	...	...	15,00,000	3,81,000	...	...	15,00,000	3,81,000
Deposits of Local Funds—								
District Funds	...	...		548	...	...	...	548
National Highways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. Remittances—								
Transfers between P.W.D. Officers—								
(iii) Items adjustable by Civil ..	...	...	1,10,056	1,10,056	...	...	1,10,056	1,10,066
(iv) Items adjustable by P.W.D. ...	...	...	17,13,254	17,13,254	...	...	17,13,254	17,13,254
Local Loan Works	...	...	11,988	11,938	...	...	11,936	11,988
Distress Relief Works	...	...	75,404	75,404	...	...	75,404	75,404
Accountant General's Office Buildings, Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,063
Total—Debt Heads and other Sources ...	...	...	139,02,351	109,38,897	...	...	139,02,351	109,38,897
Grand Total ...	41,68,000	36,32,406	1189,9?,900	1031,04,896	281,76,900	372,07,468	1471,69,300	1403,12,364

APPENDIX

Statement B. Part I—Return of Non-cognizable crime and cases under

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed	...	10	10
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...				
	(d) 120 (b) (1) (2) ...				
		Total ...	...	10	10
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505	Offences against the State ...	...	2	2
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 214, 225A and 227 to 229	Offences against Public Justice ...	35	107	142
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by Public Servants ...	4	2	6
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	18	24	42
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	7	11	18
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	10	178	188
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	11	14	25
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting unlawful assembly and affray.	150	1,070	1,220
		Total ...	235	1,408	1,643
	Class II.	*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	7	7
		Total ...	...	7	7
	Class III	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	13	80	93
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	13	80	93
	Class IV	*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	5	5
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	16	88	104
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	202	840	1,042
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	132	193	325
17	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	684	3,776	4,460
		Total	1,034	4,902	5,936
		Carried over ...	1,282	6,407	7,689

III.

Preventive Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1957 : Return of Cases.

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333 345, and 494 Criminal Procedure Code.)	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	29	57	42	2	...	4
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
4	2	10	7	17	...	...	2
1	...	8	1	8	...	...	...
4	...	22	132	20	10	...	...
3	...	9	1	12	...	...	...
14	3	227	781	176	5	...	14
28	11	308	981	278	17	...	20
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
1	...	33	25	34	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	33	25	34	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
...	3	52	3	46	..	...	...
33	141	561	44	289	...	...	24
1	4	178	52	90	...	...	...
66	214	1,666	133	794	...	...	1 557
100	392	2,459	232	1,172	...	...	1,581
129	403	2 807	1,241	1,487	17	...	1,605

APPENDIX

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,282	6,407	7,689
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	67	98	165
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	14	25	39
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	69	377	466
		Total ...	150	500	650
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ...	Offences against religion ...	7	3	10
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	26	92	118
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	67	110	177
25	504 and 506 to 510...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	154	1,675	1,827
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	22	438	460
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	2	1	3
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	75	173	248
29	Cases under Chapter X, (A) C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	17	77	94
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	118	253	371
31	250 Cr.P.C. ...	Frivolous and vexatious charges (complaints).	1	3	4
32	514 Cr.P.C. ...	Forfeiture of bonds ...	200	784	984
		Total ...	669	3,607	4,296
33		*Offences under the special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.*			
	(a) 107 Cr P-C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	4,880	29,959	34,839
	(b) 109 Cr.P.C. } (c) 110 Cr.P.C. }		858	3,394	4,252
		Total ...	5,738	33,353	39,091
		Grand Total ...	7,859	43,867	51,726

III.—*contd.*

Number dismissed with trial.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Criminal Procedure Code)	Number ending in discharge or acquitted	Number ending in conviction.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revisi n or otherwise disposed of.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
129	403	2,807	1,241	1,487	17	...	1,605
8	20	29	25	78	...	...	5
...	...	14	4	19	...	...	2
20	13	210	7	112	1	...	83
28	33	253	36	209	1	...	90
...	...	7	...	2	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3	19	31	6	46	...	...	13
3	13	83	7	71	..	...	...
20	31	312	139	174	..	...	1,152
3	21	22	387	27	...	...	..
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	45	147	56	...	...	...
4	4	12	21	25	...	...	28
22	7	208	87	89	...	...	
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
28	...	111	773	72	...	...	...
83	95	834	1,521	562	...	...	1,201
87	520	2,935	26,527	4,742	...	...	28
115	51	872	1,399	1,804	2	...	9
202	571	3,807	27,926	6,546	2	...	37
442	1,102	7,701	30,724	8,804	20	...	2,933

APPENDIX

Statement B.—Part II—Return of Non-cognizable crime and

PART II—RETURN OF

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had been issued	Persons against whom processes were issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	(a) 115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	...	10	...
	(b) 117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...
	(c) 118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...
	(d) 12 B (1) ... 12 B (2) ...	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	10	..
	Class I.	*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.*			
2	121 to 130 and 505 ...	Offence against the State ...	...	2	...
3	137 ...	Harb uring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204 214 to 215, 225A and 227 to 229.	Offences against Public Justice ...	48	120	18
5	161 to 169 and 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	22	2	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211 and 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	38	35	4
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Govt. Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	10	17	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	14	163	16
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks...	25	16	...
10	149, 153A to 156 and 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly and affray.	880	1,874	1,273
		Total ...	1,037	2,229	1,313
	Class II.	*Serious offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	8	5
		Total ...	...	8	5
	Class III.	*Serious offences against the property*			
12	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	27	170	29
		Total ...	27	170	29
		Carried over ..	1,097	2,624	1,340

II—*contd.*

ases under Prosecution Sections of Cr. P.C. for the year 1957.

ERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES.

Persons who appeared because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons tried			Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6)	Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
...	10	...	7	3	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	10	...	7	3	.	...	...	..	...
...	2	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	185	8	73	54	45	45	5	...	...
...	24	...	17	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	77	3	18	13	...	35	8	...	...
...	29	1	11	2	...	15	...	...	...
...	193	6	29	124	...	32	...	...	2
2	39	4	15	1	...	19	...	...	...
8	4,019	72	872	2,224	...	792	37	...	22
11	4,568	94	1,035	2,420	...	945	50	...	24
...	13	...	...	.	...	5	8	...	...
...	13	...	..	...	...	5	8	...	..
...	226	9	94	24	...	98	1	...	...
.	226	9	94	24	...	98	1	...	...
80	4,981	71	1,412	2,460	...	968	103	...	...

APPENI

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at the beginning of the year, namely, undertrial or against whom processes had been issued.	Persons against wh processes were issu	
				On Complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	1,097	2,624	1,3
	Class IV.	*Minor offences against the Person.*			
13	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	137	493	
14	352, 355 and 358 ...	Criminal force ...	672	1,762	4
15	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	362	269	
16	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,023	7,224	1,2
17	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	37	81	
		Total ...	3,231	9,829	1,7
	Class V	*Minor offences against property.*			
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	152	225	3
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	13	30	5
20	426, 427 and 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	261	788	221
		Total ...	426	1,043	229
	Class VI	*Other offences not specified above.*			
21	298, 295A ..	Offences against religion ...	14	13	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	95	3.9	15
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	368	402	99
25	504 and 506 to 510 ..	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	396	2,515	173
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	34	477	2
27	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	10	1	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A) U./S.106 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	136	412	...
29	Cases under Chapter X. Cr P.C.	Public nuisances	17	63	15
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr. P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property	577	371	90
31	250 Cr. P.C. ...	Compensation for frivolous and vexatious complaints.	...	...	3
32	514 Cr. P.C. ...	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds ...	306	2,515	173
		Total ...	1,863	7,088	570
33	...	*Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.*	6,646	28,865	2,546
34	(a) 107 Cr. P.C. (b) 109 Cr. P.C. (c) 110 Cr. P.C.	Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.	3,073	4,515	2,930
		Total ...	9,719	33,380	5,476
		Grand Total ...	16,303	53,757	9,343

II.—*concld.*

because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year, also those against whom processes were outstanding at the end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom processes were issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offence.	Persons died, escaped or transferred before appearance.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14A	14B	14C
...	4,981	71	1,412	2,460	...	908	...	...	27
...	639	9	399	13	...	208	9	...	1
52	2,839	103	1,697	89	...	707	190	...	53
...	631	...	334	61	...	230	6	...	...
221	10,281	150	4,336	260	...	2,445	2,997	3	90
...	118	...	69	4	...	45	...	...	...
273	14,508	262	6,835	427	...	3,635	3,202	3	144
...	380	8	140	33	...	158	29	...	12
1	47	1	16	8	...	22	...	...	...
7	1,263	23	664	19	...	447	109	...	1
8	1,690	32	820	60	..	627	138	...	13
...	27	...	12	...	...	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	428	34	194	11	...	162	27	...	...
...	869	18	454	12	...	353	25	...	7
11	2,983	51	599	162	...	356	1,815	...	...
2	511	...	27	402	...	64	...	...	18
...	11	4	...	1	...	6	...	...	...
...	548	...	166	145	...	237	...	...	...
...	95	4	13	23	...	24	3	...	28
6	1,032	93	235	176	...	351	42	...	75
...	3	...	...	3	...	..	...	...	...
11	2,983	51	599	162	...	356	1,815	...	...
31	9,490	255	2,359	1,097	...	1,924	3,727	...	128
22	38,035	413	3,127	27,583	...	6,655	188	...	69
27	10,491	56	2,760	2,971	...	4,375	318	7	4
49	48,526	469	5,887	30,554	...	11,030	506	7	73
372	79,031	1,121	17,037	34,585	...	18,264	7,682	10	382

APPENDIX IV.

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. VIII (Civil).

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1957-58.

Class of Courts	Number of suits instituted in different courts									Value	Remarks
	Not exceeding							Exceeding Rs. 10,000	No. of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money		
	Rs. 10	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 10,000				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. nP.	
District Judges' Courts ...	1	...	...	17	1	21	16	76	117	49,45,737 94	Total No. of suits filed 249
Court of the Civil Judges Subordinate Judges and Civil Judges, Senior Dvn.	222	1,110	1,874	4,625	575	968	372	297	347	1,54,45,337 93	10,390
Courts of the Munsiffs and Civil Judges, Junior Dvn.	818	4,748	6,561	17,866	5,315	3,308	56	...	1,676	1,58,71,274 87	40,348
Total ...	1,041	5,868	8,435	22,508	5,891	4,297	444	373	2,140	3,62,62,350 74	50,987

APPENDIX IV (a).

ANNUAL JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. IX—PART I (Civil).

Statement showing the general result of the trail of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the State during the year 1957-58.

Class of Courts	Total No. of suits before the Courts	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the end of the year	No. of cases pending for more than 3 months	Average duration of Suits		Total for disposal	Remarks
		By Transfer to other Courts	Without trial	Without contest				On reference to arbitration		With Contest				Contested	Un-contested		
				Compromised	Decree or confession	Decreed Ex-parte	Dismissal Ex-parte	For Plaintiff	For Defendant	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for Defendant						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Courts ...	679	...	54	49	27	16	3	1	...	72	44	413	340	585·8	121·1	266	...
Civil Judges (Sr. Dn.), Subordinate Judges and Civil Judges Courts.	16,699	...	680	1,163	2,119	3,088	99	8	...	2,434	740	6,477	3,808	407·9	160·3	10,222	...
Civil Judges (Jr. Dn.), and Munsiffs Courts.	60,902	...	2,663	3,099	10,674	1,394	540	7	1	8,713	3,173	19,633	11,730	363·0	121·2	41,269	...
Total ...	78,280	...	3,397	4,311	12,820	15,448	582	16	1	11,219	3,962	26,523	15,878	374·1	128·7	51,757	...

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT No. 2 (Criminal).

Annual Judicial Statement of Offences Reported and Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each Class of Offences in the Mysore State for the year 1957-58.

Description of Offences	No. of offences reported	Number of Cases		Number of Persons							
		Reported as true	Brought to trial during the year	Under trial during the year including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred	Remaining under Trial	Struck off	Dealt with u/s 562 Cr. P.C.	Committed or Referred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Offences against State. Chapter VI of the I P.C.	23	23	23	40	9	18	...	13	...	...	...
Offences against State, relating to Army, Ch. VII I P.C.	15	15	15	15	6	9	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against State, Public tranquility, Ch. VIII I.P.C.	3,100	3,100	3,100	11,381	3,799	4,155	276	3,033	54	64	...
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX I.P.C.	1,509	1,509	1,509	6,020	1,188	3,425	187	1,214	17	26	13
Contempt of the Lawful authority of public servants. Chapter X I-P.C.	266	266	266	647	189	203	6	247	...	2	...
False evidence and offences against public justice. Chapter XI I.P.C.	195	195	195	321	125	54	25	101	4	1	11
Offences relating to coin and Govt. Stamps Ch. XII I.P.C.	42	42	42	69	29	20	2	12	...	...	6
Offences relating to weights and measures, Ch. XIII I.P.C.	804	804	804	819	65	446	6	45	...	267	...
Offences affecting public health, safety convenience, decency and Morals. Ch. XIV I.P.C.	2,910	2,910	2,910	3,037	328	2,328	68	272	6	35	...
Offences Relating to Religion. Ch. XV I.P.C.	27	27	27	47	23	14	...	9	...	1	...

Offences affecting life	1,591	1,591	1 591	3,795	810	454	234	828	20	48	1,401
Causing mis-carriage, injuries to unborn children, exposures of infants, etc.	27	27	27	31	9	12	...	4	...	2	4
Hurt	7,348	7,348	7,348	22,599	12,764	1,222	713	7,492	159	87	162
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	587	587	587	1,712	1,000	104	19	750	9	10	...
Criminal force and assault ...	1,506	1,506	1,506	4 558	2,747	517	211	1,133	16	24	...
Kidnaping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	693	693	693	1,385	509	407	24	334	6	25	75
Rate	54	54	54	77	13	9	2	30	3	...	20
Unnatural offences	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Theft	7,947	7,947	7,947	14,847	5,279	4,771	446	3,768	39	522	22
Extortion	39	39	39	190	90	8	13	79	...	...	...
Robbery and Dacoity	385	385	385	2,057	886	94	312	616	4	...	145
Criminal misappropriation of property	148	148	148	141	46	14	9	70	..	3	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,779	633	349	68	669	7	30	4
Receiving stolen property ...	281	281	281	538	145	133	2	242	...	13	3
Cheating	533	533	533	815	365	99	71	267	8	5	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	...	...	38	21	7	...	5	...	...	...
Mischief	754	754	754	2,737	1,579	176	79	871	10	2	20
Criminal Trespass	2,571	2,571	2,571	8,511	4,543	627	194	3,058	43	10	1
Offences relating to documents and trade or property mark. Chapter XVIII I.P.C.	100	100	100	529	85	17	26	93	1	...	7
Criminal breach of contracts of service. Ch. XIX of the I.P.C.	2	2	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Offences relating to Marriage. Ch. XX I.P.C.	165	165	165	699	392	4	16	270	17	...	...
Defamation Ch. XXI I.P.C.	212	212	212	698	294	68	18	315	1	2	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance. Chapter XXII I.P.C.	1,018	1,018	1,018	2,471	1,273	226	69	888	5	10	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	2,17,807	2,17,807	2,17,807	2,45,347	17,656	1,99,002	3,928	23,506	640	455	65
Grand Total ...	2,53,894	2,53,894	8,53,894	3,37,684	56,923	2,18,993	6,879	50,161	1,069	1,700	1,959

APPENDIX VI.

TABLE II.

Final crop forecast of area and production of certain important crops in New Mysore State.

Crop	Area estimated (acres)		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of 1957-58 and over that of	Production in (tons)		Percentag increase (+) or discrease (—) of 1957-58, production, over that of
	1957-57	1956-57	1956-57	1957-58	1956-57	1956-57
Rice ...	22,02,137	21,69,186	+1·79	10,91,307	10,12,857	+7.74
Ragi ...	20,16,400	22,20,388	—9·43	5,97,418	6,99,914	—14.61
Jowar ...	63,44,348	57,32,374	+10·67	10,28,924	6,38,717	+61.09
Bajra ...	11,70,637	11,97,643	—2 25	73,758	1,03,296	—28.59
Maize ...	25,491	27,978	—8·89	8,591	8,665	—0 85
Wheat ...	7,43 930	7,32,723	+1·53	72,146	71,040	+1·56
Minor Millets ...	10,16,122	10,75,531	—5·45	1,23,628	1,28,967	—4.14
Gram ...	21,53,755	4,02,989	+0·14	49,816	49,564	+0.51
Groundnut ...	1,19,977	22,21,035	—3·02	6,35,061	5,97,841	+6.23
Linseed ...	26,83,967	1,41,670	—15·31	8,848	9,395	—5.82
Cotton ...	46,755	28,03,488	4·26	5,12,496 (Bales)	4,51,832 (Bales)	+13.42
Mesta ..	1,60,176	59,710	—21·53	47,292 (Bales)	63,802 (Bales)	—25.88
Sesamum ..	1,60,176	1,51,172	+5·95	13,792	13,146	+4.91
Tur ...	6,24,326	6,24,561	—0·04	67,010	69,261	—3.25
Pulses ..	19,58,062	19,44,645	+0·69	1,77,356	1,74,224	+1.80
Tobacco ...	1,03,275	1,34,648	—23·30	18,263	21,371	—14.54
Sugarcane ...	1,33.252	1,24,144	+7·17	32,06,945	31,29,115	+2.49

APPENDIX VII.

Live-Stock and Poultry.

(As per Ceusus of 1956).

Areas	Cattle	Buffalos	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Donkeys	Pigs	Total Live-stock	Poultry
Bangalore District	7,16,752	1,43,686	3,36,571	2,37,551	1,608	9,119	14,185	14,59,486	8,96,467
Kolar ,, ...	5,00,362	1,16,413	4,97,828	2,85,035	1,049	7,962	35,067	14,43,721	7,56,655
Mandya ,, ...	3,17,575	1,16,467	3,42,049	1,31,259	660	3,583	5,185	9,16,789	5,21,269
Mysore ,, ...	7,38,190	1,29,456	2,15,059	2,13,419	1,222	2,585	4,121	13,04,010	5,35,042
Hassan ,, ...	5,62,311	1,20,111	2,42,786	1,40,629	1,327	1,300	6,122	10,74,586	5,21,996
Chickmagalur ,, ...	3,47,185	63,967	72,632	52,831	568	855	9,101	5,47,139	2,97,090
Shimoga ,, ...	5,45,461	1,50,850	34,625	68,950	985	841	2,372	8,04,085	3,58,656
Chitaldrug ,, ...	4,41,415	1,73,482	3,81,991	1,72,194	1,562	3,942	3,717	11,78,303	2,33,156
Tumkur ,, ...	6,38,473	1,40,353	6,87,412	2,81,014	1,144	8,009	16,246	17,72,655	5,70,472
Bellary ,, ...	3,29,699	1,07,008	1,79,753	90,303	985	2,531	3,515	7,13,797	1,26,466
Coorg ,, ...	1,70,531	30,914	155	3,340	167	139	35,860	2,41,106	3,04,840
South Kanara ,, ...	5,58,198	2,38,311	255	28,354	112	...	12,835	8,38,065	9,69,143
Raichur ,, ...	4,61,954	1,12,564	2,04,565	1,27,046	3,435	3,669	5,246	9,18,487	1,63,916
Gulbarga ,, ...	6,14,161	1,40,097	2,00,211	1 60,061	10,387	3,633	4,728	11,33,433	2,80,289
Bidar ,, ...	2,50,306	81,738	61,871	44,628	5,305	2,571	4,467	4,51,292	56,560
Bijapur ,, ...	5,08,554	1,90,794	2,(0,816	2,50,940	5,882	3,331	6,705	11,67,025	3,12,604
Belgaum ,, ...	4,89,566	3,20,915	2,77,970	1,88,197	3,107	1,546	11,435	12,92,824	3,65,636
Dharwar ,, ...	5,86,008	2,39,155	1,21,836	1,22,233	3,429	2,841	3,795	10,79,329	1,87,123
North Kanara ,, ...	2,73,648	79,110	2,513	3,293	55	62	880	3,59,561	3,10,191
MYSORE STATE									
Urban ...	5,33,652	2,25,632	1,02,731	1,12,955	6,089	8,753	17,922	10,07,886	6,44,845
Rural ...	85,16,637	24,69,759	39,58,167	24,88,322	36,900	49,766	1,67,660	176,87,807	71,32,726
Grand Total ...	90,50,289	26,95,391	40,60,898	26,01,277	42,989	58,519	1,85,582	186,95,693	77,67,571

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of Registration, Receipts and Expenditure in each Registration Office of the Mysore State during the year 1957-58.

Sl. No.	Name of office	Total number of documents registered in books I, III and IV	Total amount of ordinary fees	Total of other receipts	Total receipts	Total expenditure
			Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
1	Head Office (a) Superintendence.					63,305—24
2	Bangalore ...	64,454	4,64,844—68	66,809—62	5,31,654—30	1,50,173—86
3	Hassan ...	29,848	1,07,610—53	16,848—53	1,24,499—06	68,853—71
4	Tumkur ...	38,648	5,32,972—70	19,433—37	1,52,406—07	82,851—37
5	Mandya ...	32,035	1,18,925—49	12,997—32	1,51 992—81	69,345—88
6	Kolar ...	32,907	1,03,467—85	13,772—64	1, 7,240—49	71,822—87
7	Chitradurga ...	19,888	1,25,773—45	14,497—75	1,40,271—20	33,998—30
8	Chickmagalur ...	10,839	87,112—27	9,262—78	96,375—05	28,551—95
9	Shimoga ...	16,660	76,680—31	12,600—47	89,289—78	49,770—71
10	Bellary ...	14,[illegible]21	93,578—12	16,270—[illegible]5	1,09 848—17	54,810—02
11	Mysore ...	55,284	2,53,881—48	29,059—77	2,83,041—25	1,28,[illegible]68—83
12	Bijapur ...	15,281	1,39 062—42	1,994—87	1,41,057—[illegible]9	54,529—54
13	North Kanara (Karwar)...	3,098	16 884—88	2,208—42	19,043—30	2[illegible],769—33
14	Belgaum ...	20,719	1,74,769—46	3,339—01	1,78,1[illegible]8—47	64,899—06
15	Dharwar ...	19,499	1,78,846—96	3 447—07	1,82,2[illegible]4 - 03	63,905—77
16	South Kanara (Mangalore)	12 655	1,26,795—17	58 908- 91	1,85 704—08	1,15,486—72
17	Gulbarga ...	2,0[illegible]3	39,145—91	10,847—57	49,993 48	21,5[illegible]6—08
18	Raichur ...	9,3[illegible]5	33,9 5—95	10,339—93	44,2[illegible]05—18	18,7[illegible]85—01
19	Bidar ...	2,440	28,473—37	1,179—87	29,[illegible]653—24	9,400—02
20	Coorg ...	3,225	44 677—54	5,[illegible]311—49	49,989—03	9,045—59
	Grand Total ...	4,03,499	23,67,596—84	3,09,129—44	[illegible]6 76,726—28	11,79,757—83

APPENDIX IX.

Essential Statistics of the Local Fund Hospitals of the Mysore State in the year 1957.

Sl. No.	District	Place	Section	No. of beds		In-Patients treated		Out-Patients treated		Parturition cases	Surgical Operations
				Men	Women	No.	Daily Average	No.	Daily Average		
1	Bangalore ...	Channapatna	General	2	...	101	1·7	32,242	143·9	...	362
2	Do ...		Women's	...	16	451	9·9	32,573	173·7	699	253
3	Do ...	Dodballapur	General	10	..	91	0·3	56 801	268·3	...	344
4	Do ...		Women's	...	13	1,045	29·0	48,024	356·3	534	278
5	Chikmagalur	Koppa	General	4	...	155	0·4	18,436	85·5	...	311
6	Do ...		Women's	4	2	153	0 1	12,884	59·5	251	14
7	Do ...	Tarikere	General	8	...	173	5·4	26,271	152·3	38	358
8	Do ...		Women's	...	5	93	8·0	15,253	72 7	600	54
9	Chitradurga	Davangere	General	12	8	1,658	60·0	42,543	210·5	...	168
10	Do ...		Women's	...	37	1,622	40·0	57,722	160·2	2,002	483
11	Do ...	Davangere T.B.H. ...	General	15	15	139	26·3	2,462	14·4	...	63
12	Hassan ...	Arsikere	General	8	18	835	2·2	47,415	174·3	212	...
13	Do ...		Women's								
14	Do ...	Holenarasipur	General	3	3	110	0·3	51,792	185·4	...	437
15	Do ...		Women's	...	18	605	20·1	21,249	101·6	382	135
16	Do ...	Sakalespur	General	25		577	21·1	20 314	99·2	...	752
17	Do ...		Women's	...	30	968	30·0	13,905	63·4	348	...
18	Kolar ...	Chikballapur	General	3	1	134	4 7	34,943	157·5	...	411
19	Do ..		Women's	...	2	91	2·8	12,527	155·5	261	65
20	Do ...	Chintamani	General	12		634	22·8	12,279	323·3	...	935
21	Do ...		Women's	...	12	605	22·2	18,769	124·2	461	118

APPENDIX IX—(*concld*).

Sl. No.	District	Place	Section	No. of beds		In-Patients treated		Out-Patients treated		Parturition cases	Surgical Operations
				Men	Women	No.	Daily Average	No.	Daily Average		
22	Mysore ...	S.M.T. Women's Hospital ...	Women's	...	28	1,155	24·5	17,540	95·7	792	...
23	Do ...	Najarbad Mat. Hospital ...	Do	...	24	604	14·0	26 711	144·8	440	264
24	Do ...	Vanivilaspuram Mat. Hospital ...	Do	...	28	302	0·8	26,176	121·4	211	276
25	Do	Chamarajanagar ...	General	6	...	161	14·2	21,581	97·9	...	571
26	Do ...		Women's	...	6	618	16·0	26,129	128·2	457	347
27	Do ...	Nanjangud	General	7	6	112	5·1	23,181	112·2	...	613
28	Do ...		Women's	...	12	362	6·0	20,580	118·1	385	148
29	Shimoga ...	Anandapuram	General	10	...	84	1·8	12,420	51·5		65
30	Do ...		Women's	...	10	150	3·4	9,651	40·5	67	32
31	Do ...	Sagar	General	5	...	266	5·2	41,873	173·7	...	285
32	Do ...		Women's	...	7	386	11·2	43,922	15·5	348	86
33	Do ...	Thirthahalli	General	20	...	1,434	32·8	27,294	329·5	...	64
34	Do ...		Women's	...	20	1,631	43·7	22,823	167·7	537	1,532
35	Do ...		General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Do ...		Women's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Tumkur ...	Tiptur	General	4	4	193	0·7	50,403	211·5	...	789
38	Do ...		Women's	...	16	840	23·1	33,973	250·7	420	308
39	Dharwar ...	Gadag Mt. Hospital ...	Women's	14	10	488	14·8	981	142·7	...	512
40	North Kanara	Sirsi	General	8	9	1,336	47·0	28,666	247·3	...	413
41	South Kanara	Belthangadi	Do	3	5	114	3·2	13,975	101·3	...	28
42	Do ...	Mulki	Do	10	12	219	7·5	23,455	244·1	...	699

APPENDIX X

Essential Statistics of the District Hospitals in the Mysore State in the year 1957.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Section	No. of beds		In-Patients treated		Out-Patients treated		Parturition cases	Surgical Operations
			Men	Women	Treated	Daily Average	Treated	Daily Average		
1	Mallegowda General Hospital, Chickmagalur	General	43	20	3,067	95·5	49,318	239·8	...	1,117
		Women's	...	43	1,813	50·1	26,368	111·5	1,009	306
2	Civil Hospital, Chitradurga ...	General	21	8	1,810	63·0	43,388	162·1	...	748
		Women's	.	12	523	11·0	21,131	106·7	2,658	74
3	Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan ...	General	51	...	1,112	90 0	56,324	269·7	...	710
		Women's	...	41	1,996	76·6	25,295	133·9	390	...
4	Sri Narasimharaja Hospital, Kolar ...	General	60	...	1,724	62·2	29,517	126·0	...	1,034
		Women's	...	42	2,030	50·6	35,474	191·3	415	122
5	General Hospital, Mandya ...	General	38	...	1,303	39·3	28,388	124·1	...	135
		Women's	...	38	1,792	44·8	15,031	69·8	510	103
6	McGann Hospital, Shimoga ...	General	93	98	3,508	105·3	49,425	217·6	...	2,642
		Women's	...	98	2,925	151·9	31,787	173·0	909	837
7	New General Hospital, Tumkur ...	General	54	54	6,702	174·4	82,235	343·8	...	2,311
		Women's	...	27	1,992	54·5	40,152	168·2	1,190	784
8	Head Quarter's Hospital, Bellary ...	General	100	52	7,694	293·0	53,484	327·4	...	3,789
		Women's	...	23	2,101	47·0	17,725	109·2	1,125	346
9	Civil Hospital, Belgaum	General	89	66	9,656	277·5	29,304	223 5	...	2,293
10	Civil Hospital, Bidar	Do	52	32	2,206	64·5	1,22,335	632·5	...	174

APPENDIX X—(*concld.*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Section	No. of beds		In-Patients treated		Out-Patients treated		Parturition cases	Surgical Operations
			Men	Women	Treated	Daily Average	Treated	Daily Average		
11	Civil Hospital, Bijapur	General	40	32	3,911	92·8	24,130	189·3	...	1,595
12	Civil Hospital, Mercara	Do	124	127	10,331	292·7	60,852	253·9	736	6,736
	Do	Women's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Civil Hospital, Dharwar	General	38	39	4,180	139·7	20,451	354·1	...	1,175
14	Civil Hospital, Gulbarga ...	Do	60	18	1,581	66·6	82,541	546·9	...	1,607
	Zanana Hospital, Gulbarga ...	Women's	..	25	1,174	24·4	30,827	225·3	1,034	91
15	Civil Hospital, Karwar	General	27	17	1,610	63·9	16,003	168·0	...	976
16	Head Quarters Hospital, Raichur ...	Do	34	50	2,774	79·3	62,649	413·3	...	300
		Women's	...	50	1,736	39·2	28,494	171·2	1,129	108
17	Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore ...	General	205	97	8 220	392·6	88,210	1,095·0	...	9,033
	Lady Goschen Maternity Hospital, Mangalore.	Women's	...	160	7,535	251·6	29,334	441·7	2,281	956

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